

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Program has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

In accordance with the policy, whereby primary responsibility for aid to refugees falls upon their country of residence, arrangements for the provision of material assistance to refugees in various European countries are being increasingly taken over by governments, local authorities and social welfare agencies. UNHCR intervenes where it is necessary for the international community to provide additional aid.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Educational assistance continues to be provided from UNHCR programmes as far as primary education is concerned and from the UNHCR Education Account as far as post-primary education is concerned. UNHCR continues to co-operate closely with UNESCO in this field.

The increasing problem of needy individual refugees in urban areas of Africa, mainly without agricultural background, is requiring increasing attention. A Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established within the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, with the support of UNHCR and other members of the UN system is seeking solutions to the problems of these refugees through their resettlement in various countries in Africa.

FINANCE

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from private sources. The financial targets of the UNHCR current programmes for 1969 and 1970 were of the order of \$6 million. The target of the 1971 programme was approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its Twenty-First Session held in Geneva from September 28th to October 6th, 1970, for an amount of approximately \$6.6 million.

In addition there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations. Furthermore, assistance measures outside the current programme are financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR.

DEVELOPMENTS, 1969-70

As of October 31st, 1970, 60 States were parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 43 States had acceded to the 1967 Protocol. A Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa, which will serve as a valuable complement to the 1951 Convention, was adopted in September 1969 by the Organization of African Unity. The Convention provides that the granting of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act and cannot be considered by any state as unfriendly. It further provides that no refugee can be subjected by a member state of the OAU to treatment which would compel him to return to or to stay in a territory where he was in danger of persecution.

In Europe a significant development took place in respect of the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of residence, once repatriation appears not to be practical. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation which was endorsed by the Council's Committee of Ministers, as well as several resolutions, the purpose of which is to facilitate the acquisition by refugees in member States of the Council of Europe of the nationality of their country of residence through naturalization and marriage, through the accession to and the liberal implementation of the United Nations Convention of 1961 on the Reduction of Statelessness and also through the dissemination of information concerning the relevant legislation among the refugees. The Executive Committee at its Twenty-First Session also endorsed the efforts made in this field.

During 1969 some 275,000 refugees benefited from UNHCR material assistance programmes, the majority, some 250,000, in Africa. Progress continued to be achieved in the rural settlement of refugees and the phase of consolidation has often been reached thanks to the generous support of governments and the co-operation of other interested members of the United Nations system, in-

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cluding, in particular, WFP, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP. In two countries, Burundi and the Central African Republic, refugee settlements are included in integrated zonal development plans, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the executing agency being FAO. In 1969 major new rural settlement projects were launched in three countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

In the Congo plans which were still under way in 1968 for the settlement of refugees from the Sudan in the Province Orientale finally reached fruition and the project launched towards the end of 1969 was gaining impetus at the beginning of 1970. In Ethiopia a programme was initiated and launched to assist a group of refugees from the Sudan, mainly in the fields of health and education. In the Sudan work started on the settlement of a sizeable group of refugees from Ethiopia.

In spite of the attention which the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees is devoting to the needy individual refugees, their growing number in African cities constitutes a major challenge for the immediate future. Thanks mainly to the generous support of Nordic governments, UNHCR hopes, through educational assistance and vocational training, to be able to provide some of

the refugees concerned with the necessary skills they need to integrate themselves and become self-supporting.

UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa concluded an agreement whereby UNHCR will provide assistance to refugees from Southern Africa up to the first level of secondary education, while the Programme will be responsible for education at the higher levels to those eligible refugees living in that region.

In Europe the long-term major aid programmes to provide permanent solutions for the "old" European refugees, including in particular housing projects for refugees in Greece, are in their final phase. Any new need for assistance which might arise among these refugees is met through the current UNHCR programme when the country of residence is not in a position to provide the assistance necessary.

Resettlement continues to play a major part in the solution of the problems of new European refugees of whom a larger number entered certain European countries in 1968 and 1969. The share taken by countries of asylum and of resettlement and the long established co-operation between UNHCR, ICEM and the United States Refugee Program contribute to prevent an accumulation of these refugees in reception centres.

STATUTE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting governments and, subject to the approval of the governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

2. The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees.

3. The High Commissioner shall follow policy directives given him by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

4. Provisions for the establishment of an Executive Committee.

5. Provisions for the continuation of the Office.

CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. The competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former

habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or, if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

7. Refugees to whom the High Commissioner's competence shall not extend.

8. Means of providing protection for refugees.

9. The High Commissioner shall engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement, as the General Assembly may determine, within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal.

10. The High Commissioner shall administer any funds, public or private, which he receives for assistance to refugees, and shall distribute them among the private and, as appropriate, public agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance.

11. Presentation of report to the Economic and Social Committee and to the General Assembly.

12. Co-operation with the various specialized agencies.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

13. Election of the High Commissioner.

14. Appointment of Deputy High Commissioner and other staff.

15-22. Organization and Finance.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957, an autonomous intergovernmental organization related to the United Nations by the terms of an Agreement which recognizes it as "the agency under the aegis of the United Nations responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy". Its objectives are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and "to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose." Members: 103.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme, to approve the budget and the annual report, to approve applications for membership, to elect new members to the Board of Governors and to consider all matters referred to it by the Board of Governors; and, every four years, to approve the appointment of a Director-General.

President (1970): Prof. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI (India).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 25 member states, 13 designated by the Board of Governors and 12 elected by the General Conference. It has authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute and subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It approves and submits the draft budget and the Agency's programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Board Members (1970-71): Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Poland, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Thailand, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Vietnam.

Chairman (1970-71): Mr. VISHNU TRIVEDI (India).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 354 professional staff and about 700 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is responsible for the administration and implementation of the Agency's programme. He is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1969 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. In June 1969, the following distinguished scientists were appointed for terms of three years.

Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBELLY (U.A.R.), Dr. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Prof. I. MALEK (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. MITSUI (Japan), Prof. L. CINTRA DO PRADO (Brazil), Prof. ISIDOR I. RABI (U.S.A.), Dr. HOMI N. SETHNA (India), Prof. V. I. SPITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training. Last year the IAEA provided 230 experts and visiting professors to developing countries, awarded 484 fellowships and arranged the loan of equipment valued at \$883,000. Twelve regional training courses and two visiting seminars provided instruction on beneficial uses of nuclear energy to 692 participants in 14 countries.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation and radioisotopes in six fields: plant improvement by radiation mutation; eradication of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock and preparation of animal vaccines; study of effect of insecticide residues; preservation of food by irradiation; improvement of the use of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. Over

200 projects are carried out annually in co-ordination with member states.

Life Sciences. The programme in life science includes nuclear medicine, radiation biology and dosimetry. Thirty-four countries have undertaken research in nuclear medicine with Agency support on such topics as the use of radioisotopes in diagnosis and treatment of anaemia, goitre and malnutrition. Research in radiation biology with Agency support is being conducted in 32 countries. In collaboration with WHO the Agency prepared a manual on radiation haematology and one on basic dosimetry—the science of measurement of radiation doses.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed to develop or disseminate basic knowledge that will eventually be of practical use. Regular

international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are the primary means of world-wide communication in these research areas. Agency experts, in co-operation with UNESCO and FAO, have made use of isotope techniques to investigate water sources. A sub-regional co-operation plan in the Far East will study the upgrading of bagasse and other fibre boards by radiation for low cost housing. In mining, radioisotope X-ray fluorescence makes possible on-the-spot analysis of the mineral content of ore samples. This technique is being tested in India, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. To help developing countries the IAEA is stimulating research toward improved economy of small and medium-sized reactors. It has also sent missions to advise many developing countries in planning nuclear power programmes and on the siting of proposed nuclear power facilities. The IAEA is participating in a number of studies concerning dual-purpose reactors—to produce fresh water from the sea as well as to provide power and light. Developing countries have shown interest in the engineering possibilities of nuclear explosives. It is expected that nuclear energy can perform civil engineering feats beyond the range of ordinary explosives. To this end, the IAEA has expanded its programme to promote the exchange of relevant information, and the first international technical meeting on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was held in March 1970. Three research reactor projects sponsored by the Agency are: NORA, based in Norway, pioneered in new measurements for light and heavy water lattices. The IPA (India/Philippines/Agency) project, completed in 1969, concentrated on solid state physics, and the NPY (Norway/Poland/Yugoslavia) has enabled the three countries concerned to solve a number of problems in nuclear power physics.

Health Safety and Waste Management. In co-operation with other international organizations, the Agency has established basic standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of radiation safety under both normal and emergency conditions. Thirty publications concerning these standards and recommendations have been issued. IAEA regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials by rail, road, sea and air have been adopted as legal standards by many governments and have been included in the conventions and recommendations of nearly all international organizations concerned with transport. In 1969 the revised codes of practice for the safe operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors and a series of recommendations on the use of ports by nuclear merchant ships were published. In 1970 special attention was being given to the problem of radioactive environmental pollution.

Information and Technical Services. Ten to fifteen large international conferences and symposia are organized each year and some 40 smaller panels and meetings. Papers presented at these meetings are published by the Agency and distributed for sale all over the world. The headquarters library contains approximately 30,000 books, 100,000 reports and 1,000 films. The *International Nuclear Information System* (INIS), an information-handling scheme, began operations in 1970. Employing computer techniques for storage, correlation and retrieval, INIS will

provide a world catalogue of technical information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. When in full operation, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 pieces of new literature will be catalogued annually by INIS. The *Nuclear Data Unit* is an international centre for neutron data basic for reactors. In co-operation with three other principal centres at Brookhaven (U.S.A.), Obninsk (U.S.S.R.) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) centre at Saclay (France), the world's neutron data are collected, processed by means of computers and distributed, free of charge.

Safeguards. At present, safeguards are applied by the Agency to 70 reactors and 37 other nuclear facilities. Mexico became the first country to request safeguards for all its nuclear activities under the terms of the Tlatelolco Treaty which creates a nuclear-free Latin America. At present a total of 44 agreements with 32 countries are in effect. By the terms of the *Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, signatory countries which have no nuclear weapons agree to accept Agency safeguards. After the Treaty came into force in March 1970 a "Safeguards Committee" has been established to advise the Agency on the content of the agreements to be concluded between parties to NPT and the Agency. More attention is being given to safeguards research, including the use of instruments to simplify procedures and minimize manpower required. A list of 39 staff members available to serve as inspectors has been approved.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine and agriculture. This work involves the analysis of hundreds of samples of plant material in fertilizer research, the preparation and inter-comparison of labelled compounds for use in nuclear medicine and the analysis of water samples for isotope content. An agreement between the Agency, the Government of the Principality of Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco established the IAEA International Laboratory on the Mediterranean coast. This agreement has been extended until the end of 1974. The laboratory will concentrate on the study of health and safety aspects concerning radioactive pollution of the sea.

Centre for Theoretical Physics. One of IAEA's outstanding contributions in pure science has been the establishment, in 1964, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. Generous support from the Italian Government and a number of other organizations has enabled the Centre to bring together in a working relationship scientists from both developed and developing countries. Eight Nobel laureates attended the four-week symposium held in June 1968 to review the entire field of contemporary physics. Recently, agreement was reached between the Agency and UNESCO to operate the Trieste Centre jointly.

Supplying Fissionable Materials. The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials to member states. By June 1970, 98 transfers of such

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material, about half of them gifts, had been made to 22 recipient countries. All material supplied was for research reactors or other research purposes. Supplier States have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilogrammes of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium.

BUDGET

The Regular Budget for 1971 amounts to \$13,778,000. The new target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance is \$2.5 million.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.

IAEA Bulletin.

Atomic Energy Review.

Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.

Technical Directories.

Panel Proceedings Series.

Safety Series.

Bibliographical Series.

Technical Reports Series.

Science Features.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.

2. Approve states for membership.

3. Consider the annual report of the Board.

4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.

5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.

6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.

7. Approve amendments to the Statute.

8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as

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may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further

any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.

2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.

3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.

4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).

2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Established 1963 for a three-year experimental period, and extended 1965, the WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to provide emergency relief and to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food.

ORGANIZATION

Intergovernmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: FRANCISCO AQUINO.

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food

is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at October 1st, 1970, 459 development projects had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's

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The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

In accordance with the policy, whereby primary responsibility for aid to refugees falls upon their country of residence, arrangements for the provision of material assistance to refugees in various European countries are being increasingly taken over by governments, local authorities and social welfare agencies. UNHCR intervenes where it is necessary for the international community to provide additional aid.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Educational assistance continues to be provided from UNHCR programmes as far as primary education is concerned and from the UNHCR Education Account as far as post-primary education is concerned. UNHCR continues to co-operate closely with UNESCO in this field.

The increasing problem of needy individual refugees in urban areas of Africa, mainly without agricultural background, is requiring increasing attention. A Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established within the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, with the support of UNHCR and other members of the UN system is seeking solutions to the problems of these refugees through their resettlement in various countries in Africa.

FINANCE

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from private sources. The financial targets of the UNHCR current programmes for 1969 and 1970 were of the order of \$6 million. The target of the 1971 programme was approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its Twenty-First Session held in Geneva from September 28th to October 6th, 1970, for an amount of approximately \$6.6 million.

In addition there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations. Furthermore, assistance measures outside the current programme are financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR.

DEVELOPMENTS, 1969-70

As of October 31st, 1970, 60 States were parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 43 States had acceded to the 1967 Protocol. A Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa, which will serve as a valuable complement to the 1951 Convention, was adopted in September 1969 by the Organization of African Unity. The Convention provides that the granting of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act and cannot be considered by any state as unfriendly. It further provides that no refugee can be subjected by a member state of the OAU to treatment which would compel him to return to or to stay in a territory where he was in danger of persecution.

In Europe a significant development took place in respect of the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of residence, once repatriation appears not to be practical. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation which was endorsed by the Council's Committee of Ministers, as well as several resolutions, the purpose of which is to facilitate the acquisition by refugees in member States of the Council of Europe of the nationality of their country of residence through naturalization and marriage, through the accession to and the liberal implementation of the United Nations Convention of 1961 on the Reduction of Statelessness and also through the dissemination of information concerning the relevant legislation among the refugees. The Executive Committee at its Twenty-First Session also endorsed the efforts made in this field.

During 1969 some 275,000 refugees benefited from UNHCR material assistance programmes, the majority, some 250,000, in Africa. Progress continued to be achieved in the rural settlement of refugees and the phase of consolidation has often been reached thanks to the generous support of governments and the co-operation of other interested members of the United Nations system, in-

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cluding, in particular, WFP, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP. In two countries, Burundi and the Central African Republic, refugee settlements are included in integrated zonal development plans, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the executing agency being FAO. In 1969 major new rural settlement projects were launched in three countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

In the Congo plans which were still under way in 1968 for the settlement of refugees from the Sudan in the Province Orientale finally reached fruition and the project launched towards the end of 1969 was gaining impetus at the beginning of 1970. In Ethiopia a programme was initiated and launched to assist a group of refugees from the Sudan, mainly in the fields of health and education. In the Sudan work started on the settlement of a sizeable group of refugees from Ethiopia.

In spite of the attention which the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees is devoting to the needy individual refugees, their growing number in African cities constitutes a major challenge for the immediate future. Thanks mainly to the generous support of Nordic governments, UNHCR hopes, through educational assistance and vocational training, to be able to provide some of

the refugees concerned with the necessary skills they need to integrate themselves and become self-supporting.

UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa concluded an agreement whereby UNHCR will provide assistance to refugees from Southern Africa up to the first level of secondary education, while the Programme will be responsible for education at the higher levels to those eligible refugees living in that region.

In Europe the long-term major aid programmes to provide permanent solutions for the "old" European refugees, including in particular housing projects for refugees in Greece, are in their final phase. Any new need for assistance which might arise among these refugees is met through the current UNHCR programme when the country of residence is not in a position to provide the assistance necessary.

Resettlement continues to play a major part in the solution of the problems of new European refugees of whom a larger number entered certain European countries in 1968 and 1969. The share taken by countries of asylum and of resettlement and the long established co-operation between UNHCR, ICEM and the United States Refugee Program contribute to prevent an accumulation of these refugees in reception centres.

STATUTE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting governments and, subject to the approval of the governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

2. The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees.

3. The High Commissioner shall follow policy directives given him by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

4. Provisions for the establishment of an Executive Committee.

5. Provisions for the continuation of the Office.

CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. The competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former

habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or, if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

7. Refugees to whom the High Commissioner's competence shall not extend.

8. Means of providing protection for refugees.

9. The High Commissioner shall engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement, as the General Assembly may determine, within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal.

10. The High Commissioner shall administer any funds, public or private, which he receives for assistance to refugees, and shall distribute them among the private and, as appropriate, public agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance.

11. Presentation of report to the Economic and Social Committee and to the General Assembly.

12. Co-operation with the various specialized agencies.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

13. Election of the High Commissioner.

14. Appointment of Deputy High Commissioner and other staff.

15-22. Organization and Finance.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957, an autonomous intergovernmental organization related to the United Nations by the terms of an Agreement which recognizes it as "the agency under the aegis of the United Nations responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy". Its objectives are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and "to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose." Members: 103.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme, to approve the budget and the annual report, to approve applications for membership, to elect new members to the Board of Governors and to consider all matters referred to it by the Board of Governors; and, every four years, to approve the appointment of a Director-General.

President (1970): Prof. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI (India).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 25 member states, 13 designated by the Board of Governors and 12 elected by the General Conference. It has authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute and subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It approves and submits the draft budget and the Agency's programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Board Members (1970-71): Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Poland, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Thailand, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Vietnam.

Chairman (1970-71): Mr. VISHNU TRIVEDI (India).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 354 professional staff and about 700 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is responsible for the administration and implementation of the Agency's programme. He is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1969 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. In June 1969, the following distinguished scientists were appointed for terms of three years.

Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBELLY (U.A.R.), Dr. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Prof. I. MALEK (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. MITSUI (Japan), Prof. L. CINTRA DO PRADO (Brazil), Prof. ISIDOR I. RABI (U.S.A.), Dr. HOMI N. SETHNA (India), Prof. V. I. SPITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training. Last year the IAEA provided 230 experts and visiting professors to developing countries, awarded 484 fellowships and arranged the loan of equipment valued at \$883,000. Twelve regional training courses and two visiting seminars provided instruction on beneficial uses of nuclear energy to 692 participants in 14 countries.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation and radioisotopes in six fields: plant improvement by radiation mutation; eradication of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock and preparation of animal vaccines; study of effect of insecticide residues; preservation of food by irradiation; improvement of the use of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. Over

200 projects are carried out annually in co-ordination with member states.

Life Sciences. The programme in life science includes nuclear medicine, radiation biology and dosimetry. Thirty-four countries have undertaken research in nuclear medicine with Agency support on such topics as the use of radioisotopes in diagnosis and treatment of anaemia, goitre and malnutrition. Research in radiation biology with Agency support is being conducted in 32 countries. In collaboration with WHO the Agency prepared a manual on radiation haematology and one on basic dosimetry—the science of measurement of radiation doses.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed to develop or disseminate basic knowledge that will eventually be of practical use. Regular

international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are the primary means of world-wide communication in these research areas. Agency experts, in co-operation with UNESCO and FAO, have made use of isotope techniques to investigate water sources. A sub-regional co-operation plan in the Far East will study the upgrading of bagasse and other fibre boards by radiation for low cost housing. In mining, radioisotope X-ray fluorescence makes possible on-the-spot analysis of the mineral content of ore samples. This technique is being tested in India, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. To help developing countries the IAEA is stimulating research toward improved economy of small and medium-sized reactors. It has also sent missions to advise many developing countries in planning nuclear power programmes and on the siting of proposed nuclear power facilities. The IAEA is participating in a number of studies concerning dual-purpose reactors—to produce fresh water from the sea as well as to provide power and light. Developing countries have shown interest in the engineering possibilities of nuclear explosives. It is expected that nuclear energy can perform civil engineering feats beyond the range of ordinary explosives. To this end, the IAEA has expanded its programme to promote the exchange of relevant information, and the first international technical meeting on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was held in March 1970. Three research reactor projects sponsored by the Agency are: NORA, based in Norway, pioneered in new measurements for light and heavy water lattices. The IPA (India/Philippines/Agency) project, completed in 1969, concentrated on solid state physics, and the NPY (Norway/Poland/Yugoslavia) has enabled the three countries concerned to solve a number of problems in nuclear power physics.

Health Safety and Waste Management. In co-operation with other international organizations, the Agency has established basic standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of radiation safety under both normal and emergency conditions. Thirty publications concerning these standards and recommendations have been issued. IAEA regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials by rail, road, sea and air have been adopted as legal standards by many governments and have been included in the conventions and recommendations of nearly all international organizations concerned with transport. In 1969 the revised codes of practice for the safe operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors and a series of recommendations on the use of ports by nuclear merchant ships were published. In 1970 special attention was being given to the problem of radioactive environmental pollution.

Information and Technical Services. Ten to fifteen large international conferences and symposia are organized each year and some 40 smaller panels and meetings. Papers presented at these meetings are published by the Agency and distributed for sale all over the world. The headquarters library contains approximately 30,000 books, 100,000 reports and 1,000 films. The *International Nuclear Information System* (INIS), an information-handling scheme, began operations in 1970. Employing computer techniques for storage, correlation and retrieval, INIS will

provide a world catalogue of technical information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. When in full operation, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 pieces of new literature will be catalogued annually by INIS. The *Nuclear Data Unit* is an international centre for neutron data basic for reactors. In co-operation with three other principal centres at Brookhaven (U.S.A.), Obninsk (U.S.S.R.) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) centre at Saclay (France), the world's neutron data are collected, processed by means of computers and distributed, free of charge.

Safeguards. At present, safeguards are applied by the Agency to 70 reactors and 37 other nuclear facilities. Mexico became the first country to request safeguards for all its nuclear activities under the terms of the Tlatelolco Treaty which creates a nuclear-free Latin America. At present a total of 44 agreements with 32 countries are in effect. By the terms of the *Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, signatory countries which have no nuclear weapons agree to accept Agency safeguards. After the Treaty came into force in March 1970 a "Safeguards Committee" has been established to advise the Agency on the content of the agreements to be concluded between parties to NPT and the Agency. More attention is being given to safeguards research, including the use of instruments to simplify procedures and minimize manpower required. A list of 39 staff members available to serve as inspectors has been approved.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine and agriculture. This work involves the analysis of hundreds of samples of plant material in fertilizer research, the preparation and inter-comparison of labelled compounds for use in nuclear medicine and the analysis of water samples for isotope content. An agreement between the Agency, the Government of the Principality of Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco established the IAEA International Laboratory on the Mediterranean coast. This agreement has been extended until the end of 1974. The laboratory will concentrate on the study of health and safety aspects concerning radioactive pollution of the sea.

Centre for Theoretical Physics. One of IAEA's outstanding contributions in pure science has been the establishment, in 1964, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. Generous support from the Italian Government and a number of other organizations has enabled the Centre to bring together in a working relationship scientists from both developed and developing countries. Eight Nobel laureates attended the four-week symposium held in June 1968 to review the entire field of contemporary physics. Recently, agreement was reached between the Agency and UNESCO to operate the Trieste Centre jointly.

Supplying Fissionable Materials. The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials to member states. By June 1970, 98 transfers of such

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material, about half of them gifts, had been made to 22 recipient countries. All material supplied was for research reactors or other research purposes. Supplier States have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilogrammes of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium.

BUDGET

The Regular Budget for 1971 amounts to \$13,778,000. The new target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance is \$2.5 million.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.

IAEA Bulletin.

Atomic Energy Review.

Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.

Technical Directories.

Panel Proceedings Series.

Safety Series.

Bibliographical Series.

Technical Reports Series.

Science Features.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.

2. Approve states for membership.

3. Consider the annual report of the Board.

4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.

5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.

6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.

7. Approve amendments to the Statute.

8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as

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may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further

any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.

2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.

3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.

4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).

2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Established 1963 for a three-year experimental period, and extended 1965, the WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to provide emergency relief and to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food.

ORGANIZATION

Intergovernmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: FRANCISCO AQUINO.

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food

is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at October 1st, 1970, 459 development projects had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's

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operations at a total cost to WFP of \$937,439,100. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 72 projects in 19 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 106 projects in 11 countries; in West Africa, 79 projects in 22 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 79 projects in 17 countries; in Asia and the Far East, 123 projects in 14 countries. In addition, 117 emergency operations have been undertaken in 67 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$91,389,500.

The biggest single project ever undertaken is for the development of the dairy industry in several areas of India at a total cost to the Programme of nearly \$56 million.

RESOURCES

As at October 1st, 1970, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1969-70, stood at a total of \$532,504,500; \$384,610,765 were in commodities and \$147,893,735 in cash and services. A further \$41,760,746 worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention. The target set by the UN and FAO for the pledging period 1971-72 amounts to \$300 million. By the end of August 1970 a total of \$215,774,725 had been pledged by 58 countries.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council Resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to June 1971. The purpose of the Force is to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (India).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: BIBIANO F. OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(December 1970)

	Military	Police
Australia	—	50
Austria (medical unit)	55	45
Canada	577	—
Denmark	296	40
Finland	288	—
Ireland	428	—
Sweden	285	40
United Kingdom	1,078	—
TOTAL	3,007	175

40 civilians are attached to UNFICYP.
Grand Total: 3,222.

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost for the period from March 1964 to December 1970 was \$122,605,000.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT—UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

Set up as an organ of the United Nations General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964 on the recommendation of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, held March-June 1964. Aims to promote international trade with a view to accelerating economic development.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

First session, Geneva, March 23rd-June 16th, 1964.
Second session, New Delhi, February 1st-March 29th, 1968. Members: 136 (end of 1970).

Secretary-General: MANUEL PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela)
in March 1969 succeeded Dr. RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

UNCTAD's main executive organ, the Board carries out the functions of the Conference when the latter is not in session. Members: 55 states elected by the Conference having regard to geographical distribution and continuing representation for the principal trading states; 31 members of the Board are developing countries. In 1970 the Board

held its tenth regular and its fourth "special" sessions. At the regular session, the Board recommended policy measures on shipping and ports with a view to promoting the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade, reached consensus of principles of pricing policy for commodities, established a new Intergovernmental Group to examine problems of transfer of technology to developing countries, and reviewed the recommendations of the various subsidiary bodies. At the special session, the Board approved arrangements for the implementation, in 1971 if possible, of a generalized system of tariff preferences for exports of developing countries.

President (1970): PIERRE-ATTILIO FORTHOMME (Belgium).

MAIN COMMITTEES

The Board has four main committees and a Special Committee on Preferences.

Committee on Commodities: 55 members. *Chairman (1970):* JOSÉ MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador). Fifth session, July 7th–18th, 1970. Adopted recommendations for the regulation of disposals of surpluses and strategic reserves, made new arrangements to improve the process of intergovernmental consultations on commodity problems, and reviewed the market situation of a series of individual commodities.

Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes: 21 members. *Chairman (1970):* MARULI H. PANGGABEAN (Indonesia). Fourth session, June 29th–July 3rd, 1970. Made recommendations relating to research programmes for natural products and recommendations to improve the market situation of rubber, cotton and shellac.

Committee on Manufactures: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):*

BRIJ NANDAN SWARUP (India). Fourth session, January 20th–30th, 1970. Approved a work programme for the liberalization of non-tariff barriers affecting trade of developing countries, studied restrictive business practices, examined problems of tariff reclassification.

Special Committee on Preferences: open to all interested UNCTAD member countries. *Chairman (1970):* THIRU-MALRAYA SWAMINATHAN (India). Met from March 31st to April 17th, and again from September 21st to October 12th, 1970. Agreed on mutually acceptable arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries. Preference-giving countries will seek necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971.

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):* JERZY BILINSKI (Poland). Fourth session, July 20th–31st, 1970. Recommended continuity in the provision of financial resources for development, discussed measures to liberalize assistance such as untying of aid, studied further possibility of establishing a direct link between Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund and development finance.

Committee on Shipping: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):* JEAN ROBERT (France). Fourth session, April 20th–May 4th, 1970. Made recommendations for easing freight rates on cargoes from developing countries, for the latter's participation in liner conferences, for assisting the expansion of their merchant marines, and for training of personnel.

AIMS

The principal functions of UNCTAD are: to promote international trade, in order to accelerate economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization; to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems

of economic development; to make proposals for putting these principles and policies into effect; to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other UN bodies dealing with related problems; to initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; to harmonize trade and related policies of governments and regional economic groupings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1970

During 1970, exports from developing countries grew at a rate of 10.5 per cent, the highest in the First Development Decade. Nevertheless, their share in world exports continued to decline due to the considerably more rapid progress of the industrialized countries.

The international strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade, the 1970s, adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, reflects all the key ideas advanced within UNCTAD with a view to increasing export earnings of

developing countries and accelerating their rate of economic growth.

Important UNCTAD activities during 1970, in addition to those cited above, included the negotiation of the fourth International Tin Agreement; a session from November 2nd–18th, 1970, of an Intergovernmental Group seeking to facilitate trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries; and technical assistance activities in the field of trade and development.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

BUDGET

1970: U.S. \$8,823,200.

1970 (Estimate): U.S. \$10,686,200.

PUBLICATIONS

The complete proceedings of UNCTAD II (New Delhi February 1st–March 29th, 1968) appear in the following five volumes:

Volume I, *Report and Annexes*: Background, list of resolutions, declarations and other decisions, and adoption of the report of the Conference.

Volume II, *Commodity Problems and Policies*: The development of an international commodity policy, liberalization of trade, recent developments and long-term trends.

Volume III, *Problems and Policies of Trade in Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures*: Preferences, trade liberalization, export credits, labour implications for developing countries.

Volume IV, *Problems and Policies of Financing*: Growth, development finance, mobilization and evaluation of resources, economic management and international monetary issues.

Volume V, *Special Problems in World Trade and Development*: The international division of labour and the developing countries, trade relations, trade expansion and economic integration, special preferences, needs of the least developed countries, and the world food problem.

The reports of the main UNCTAD bodies, as well as several important studies on specific problems, have been published during 1970.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: JAN TINBERGEN (Netherlands).

Members: JAN SZCZEPANSKI (Poland); GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRÁN (Mexico); JACQUES DELORS (France); MOHAMED ENNACEUR (Tunisia); PHILIP M. HAUSER (U.S.A.); AKHTER HAMEED KHAN (Pakistan); GUNNAR KARL MYRDAL (Sweden).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: D. V. McGRANAHAN (U.S.A.).

Secretary: G. LAMBERT-LAMOND (France).

FUNCTIONS

The Institute was created to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. It was intended that the studies of the Institute should contribute to (a) the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of social policy, social development planning and balanced economic and social development; (b) regional planning institutes already existing or in the process of being set up under the auspices of the United Nations; (c) national institutes in the field of economic and/or social development and planning.

The Institute was set up with the active support of the Social Commission of the United Nations (now the Commission for Social Development), which had for some time been emphasizing, in reports and resolutions, the importance of taking social factors into account in development planning and of achieving a balanced and integrated economic and social development policy. Intensified research on the means of achieving that goal was felt to be desirable.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ACTIVITIES

Research is carried out under four programmes as listed below:

1. *The Inter-relations between Social and Economic Development.*
Contents and measurement of development.
The general development index.
Factors associated with fast and slow rates of economic growth.
Measurement of real progress at the local level.
The Data Bank of development indicators.
2. *Methodology of Social Planning.*
Empirical study of decision-making processes in the social sectors.
Social prognosis.
3. *The Introduction of Social Change and Innovation.*
Rural institutions and planned change.
Preparation of the child for modernization.
Refugee resettlement and rural development.
Mail survey of experiences in vocational training.
Social implications of the Green Revolution.
4. *Regional Development.*
Regional development: experiences and prospects—a worldwide study.
Regional disaggregation of national policies and plans.
The role of growth policies and growth centres in regional development.
Information systems for regional development.
Regional sociology.

FINANCE

The Institute is financed by voluntary contributions of member countries of the United Nations.

PUBLICATIONS

SALES PUBLICATIONS

Inducing Social Change in Developing Communities (English, French, Spanish; 1967).
Planning for Children and Youth within National Develop-

ment Planning (jointly with UNICEF; English, French; 1967).

Levels of Living and Economic Growth (English; 1969).

A Review of Rural Co-operation in Developing Areas (English; 1969).

Estudios de la Realidad Campesina: Cooperación y Cambio (Spanish; 1970).

Distribution of Income and Economic Growth: concepts and issues (English; 1970).

Compilation of Development Indicators (1969).

NON-SALES PUBLICATIONS

Research Notes (English, French, Spanish; annually).

The following were published during 1970:

Organization of Land Redistribution Beneficiaries.

Regional Development—Experiences and Prospects: South and Southeast Asia.

Studies in the Measurement of Levels of Living and Welfare.

Interregional Allocation of Investments for Social and Economic Development: an elementary model approach to analysis.

Studies in the Methodology of Social Planning.

Social Modernization and Economic Development in Argentina.

La préparation de l'enfant à la modernisation: l'exemple de la Tunisie.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Sweden.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Chile.

Contents and Measurement of Socio-Economic Development. Etude sur les systèmes de décision.

Growth Poles and Growth Centres as Instruments of Regional Development and Modernization with Special Reference to Bulgaria and France (also in French).

Preparation of the Child for Modernization: Skills and Intellectual Requirements (review of the literature).

Le changement social et les institutions du développement dans une population réfugiée.

Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Provides training to personnel, particularly from developing countries, for national and international service, and conducts research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of eighteen members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for two years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

Subsidiary Committees: Administrative and Financial; Research; Training.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Institute is to enhance, by training and research, "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". Training at various levels is provided to persons, particularly from the developing countries, for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the UN. The Institute also conducts research and study into problems which may concern the UN.

Training Programmes in 1971:

1. UNITAR seminars on international organization and multilateral diplomacy in New York and Geneva.
2. Basic training courses for new recruits and junior officers of the foreign service.
3. Regional seminars on procedures and techniques of technical assistance.
4. Seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation.
5. Colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system.
6. United Nations/UNITAR fellowships in international law.
7. Regional refresher training course in international law.
8. UNITAR *weekends* bringing together senior diplomats, UN officials and eminent scholars for informal exchanges of views.
9. Special lecture series.

10. Study on the feasibility of a United Nations staff college.
11. Seminar for international procurement officers.

Research Programmes in 1971:

1. Relations between United Nations and regional organizations.
2. Braindrain: the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries.
3. Transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise.
4. New techniques and methods of training.
5. Comparative study of measures against racial discrimination.
6. Peaceful settlement of disputes.
7. Safeguards machinery of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
8. Financing of international waterways.
9. Planning and development in relation to ocean resources and marine pollution.
10. Youth and international society.
11. Evaluation of technical assistance.
12. Operational analysis of the UN Economic and Social Council.
13. Use by mass media of UN public information.
14. Regional seminar on international law for Africa.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FINANCE

Expenses are met from voluntary contributions made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

Estimated Budget (1971): \$1,500,000.

PUBLICATIONS

UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation. Towards Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties.
Small States and Territories: Status and Problems.
Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research.
Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations, Aspen, Colorado, June 1970.
Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries.
Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance.
Manual of External Financing.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

New York City

Established in 1965 to aid the developing countries in increasing the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by supporting economic and social projects, with pre-investment, help and technical assistance. The UNDP came into effect in January 1966, bringing together the previous activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund.

EXECUTING AGENCIES

UN	IBRD	UNCTAD
ILO	ITU	UNIDO
FAO	WMO	IDB
UNESCO	IAEA	AfDB
ICAO	UPU	AsDB
WHO	IMCO	

The UNDP functions under the authority of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly.

Governing Council: 37 mems., representing both developed

and developing countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP.

President (1971): HERNÁN SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

Administrator: PAUL G. HOFFMAN (U.S.A.).

Co-Administrator: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies and other bodies; provides guidance and advice.

ACTIVITIES

The UNDP today is the world's largest programme of multinational technical co-operation. It works in partnership with over 130 governments, representing almost three thousand million people. Voluntary contributions from almost every nation in the world provide the UNDP with its financial resources. Governments of low-income countries all over the world, together with the United Nations and 16 other international agencies, are currently carrying out UNDP-assisted activities which will cost almost \$2,500 million on completion. Development work already completed has cost close to \$1,500 million, more than half of it paid by the developing countries themselves.

In pursuit of its basic objective—helping the poorer nations to develop their human and natural resources more fully—the UNDP affords the international community a significant opportunity for productive co-operation. The sharing of technical knowledge, skills, personnel and facilities by participating countries is an essential part of the UNDP's day-to-day operations.

By mid-1970 over 1,000 large-scale pre-investment projects had been undertaken by the developing countries with UNDP support, and more than 200 others were about to get under way. These projects cost an average of over \$2 million each, generally take between four and five years to complete, can engage the services of a score of international experts and require a large inventory of specialized modern equipment.

UNDP-supported pre-investment projects assist the development efforts of low-income countries in one or more of four basic ways:

- By uncovering, inventorying and determining the economic potential of natural resources;
- By educating and training people in the knowledge and skills necessary to build and maintain modern economic and social systems;
- By establishing research centres for the development and application of modern productive technologies;

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

(d) By strengthening national and regional frameworks for development planning and administration.

In addition, during a typical year the UNDP supports about 2,500 smaller-scale development projects. With average yearly expenditures of some \$25,000 each, these projects often employ only a single international expert, can be completed in several months, rarely require outlays for equipment, but do provide low-income countries with critically needed advisory, consultant and training services.

UNDP support for well over 300 large-scale and tens of thousands of smaller projects has now been completed and country and regional projects are currently operational in all parts of the world.

UNDP-assisted projects—large and small—annually

engage the services of some 8,000 international experts, provide over 5,000 fellowships for advanced study abroad and supply almost \$30 million worth of equipment. The projects help stimulate progress in virtually every economic and social sector.

UNDP Resident Representatives direct Field Offices in over 90 developing countries throughout the world. These officials, as leaders of the team of representatives of all United Nations organizations concerned, assist governments in formulating programmes of UNDP aid and in seeing that the Programme's field operations are carried out.

UNDP Headquarters in New York, with an international staff drawn from more than 60 countries, maintains a close and co-ordinated supervision of all Programme activities.

LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE, 1959-70

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Resource Surveys . . .	479	805.4
Education and Training . . .	444	1,264.9
Applied Research . . .	277	624.5
Economic Development Planning . . .	34	88.0
TOTAL . . .	1,234	2,782.8*

* Of which \$1,064.9 provided by UNDP and \$1,717.9 provided by recipient governments.

COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR, 1959-69

SECTOR	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Agriculture	1,176.2
Industry	746.7
Education and Science	589.7
Public Services	432.6
Health	179.0
Housing, Building, Physical Planning	60.3
Public Administration	205.4
Social Welfare	40.3
Multi-sector	181.6
To be allocated	381.0
TOTAL	3,992.8

COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 1959-70

REGION	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Africa	1,324.1
The Americas	894.1
Asia and the Far East	1,043.4
Europe	326.0
Middle East	254.3
Inter-regional	53.6
Global	1.5
To be allocated	95.8
TOTAL	3,992.8

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and the IAEA. Contributions pledged for 1971 reached an estimated total of U.S. \$240 million (as of October 1970). The cumulative total of

contributions pledged by some 120 countries since the inception of activities (the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950, and the UN Special Fund in 1959) to the end of 1970 is approximately \$2,107 million.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION— UNIDO

Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 43 50

Established January 1967 to promote industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, and to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members elected by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies for a term of three years. Both developed and developing countries are equitably represented. The principle functions and powers of the Board are to formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization, to consider and approve the programme of its activities and also to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. The Board normally holds one session a year.

President (1970): ZDENEK SEDIVY (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary: ALMAMY SYLLA.

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for administration and research programmes and is in charge of operational programmes, including activities executed by UNIDO as a participating organization of the UNDP. The Secretariat consists of the Office of the Executive Director, the Technical Co-operation Division, three Divisions of Industrial Technology, Industrial Policies and Programming and Industrial Services and Institutions, and a Division of Administration, Conference and General Services.

Executive Director: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (U.A.R.).

FUNCTIONS

Operational Activities

Carrying out surveys of industrial development possibilities, formulation of industrial development plans and programmes, pre-investment and feasibility studies;

Advising at the various stages of implementation and follow-up of industrial projects;

Assistance in achieving the efficient utilization of new and existing industrial capacity, including the solution of technical and technological problems, and the improvement and control of quality, management and performance;

Assistance in developing and improving marketing and distribution techniques and the development of export-orientated industry;

Assistance in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel, including such forms of training as management workshops and in-plant training;

Assistance in the dissemination of information on technological innovations and know-how, the development of systems of patents and industrial property, and the adaptation and application of existing technology to the needs of developing countries;

Assistance in promoting domestic financing and in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects;

Assistance in establishing or strengthening institutions to deal with various aspects of industrial development, including planning and programming, project formulation and evaluation, engineering and design, training and management, applied research, standardization and quality control, marketing, small-scale industry, investment promotion and pilot plants.

Seminars, workshops and in-plant training: These are organized by UNIDO in various sectors of industry and mostly in industrialized countries for the training of personnel and the acceleration of the flow of technical know-how and skills from industrialized countries to developing countries. Participation in this activity is on a regional or interregional level and is open to all interested governments.

Studies and Research

Include, in particular, the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of data concerning various aspects of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management and planning.

THE UNITED NATIONS

First Avenue, New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

TO SAVE succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

TO REAFFIRM faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

TO ESTABLISH conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

TO PROMOTE social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

TO PRACTICE tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

TO UNITE our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

TO ENSURE, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

TO EMPLOY international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.
- The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly is required.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, YEAR OF ADMISSION

(% contribution to UN Budget for 1971)

Afghanistan	0.04	1946
Albania	0.04	1955
Algeria	0.10	1962
Argentina	0.93	1945
Australia	1.52	1955
Austria	0.57	1945
Barbados	0.04	1966
Belgium	1.10	1945
Bolivia	0.04	1945
Botswana	0.04	1966

Brazil	0.89	1945
Bulgaria	0.18	1955
Burma	0.06	1948
Burundi	0.04	1962
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.51	1945
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	0.04	1955
Cameroon	0.04	1960
Canada	3.02	1945
Central African Republic	0.04	1960
Ceylon	0.06	1955

THE UNITED NATIONS

Chad	0.04	1960	Malta	0.04	1964
Chile	0.23	1945	Mauritania	0.04	1961
China (Taiwan)	4.00	1945	Mauritius	0.04	1968
Colombia	0.20	1945	Mexico	0.87	1945
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	1960	Mongolia	0.04	1961
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	0.05	1960	Morocco	0.10	1956
Costa Rica	0.04	1945	Nepal	0.04	1955
Cuba	0.19	1945	Netherlands	1.16	1945
Cyprus	0.04	1960	New Zealand	0.36	1945
Czechoslovakia	0.92	1945	Nicaragua	0.04	1945
Dahomey	0.04	1960	Niger	0.04	1960
Denmark	0.62	1945	Nigeria	0.14	1960
Dominican Republic	0.04	1945	Norway	0.43	1945
Ecuador	0.04	1945	Pakistan	0.37	1947
El Salvador	0.04	1945	Panama	0.04	1945
Equatorial Guinea	0.04	1968	Paraguay	0.04	1945
Ethiopia	0.04	1945	Peru	0.10	1945
Fiji	0.04	1970	Philippines	0.34	1945
Finland	0.49	1955	Poland	1.47	1945
France	6.00	1945	Portugal	0.16	1955
Gabon	0.04	1960	Romania	0.36	1955
Gambia	0.04	1965	Rwanda	0.04	1962
Ghana	0.08	1957	Saudi Arabia	0.05	1945
Greece	0.29	1945	Senegal	0.04	1960
Guatemala	0.05	1945	Sierra Leone	0.04	1961
Guinea	0.04	1958	Singapore†	0.05	1965
Guyana	0.04	1966	Somalia	0.04	1960
Haiti	0.04	1945	South Africa	0.52	1945
Honduras	0.04	1945	Spain	0.92	1955
Hungary	0.52	1955	Sudan	0.05	1956
Iceland	0.04	1946	Swaziland	0.04	1968
India	1.74	1945	Sweden	1.25	1946
Indonesia*	0.34	1950	Syria†	0.04	1945
Iran	0.22	1945	Tanzania (United Republic of)§	0.04	1961
Iraq	0.07	1945	Thailand	0.13	1946
Ireland	0.17	1955	Togo	0.04	1960
Israel	0.20	1949	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	1962
Italy	3.24	1955	Tunisia	0.04	1956
Ivory Coast	0.04	1960	Turkey	0.35	1945
Jamaica	0.05	1962	Uganda	0.04	1962
Japan	3.78	1956	Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.93	1945
Jordan	0.04	1955	U.S.S.R.	14.61	1945
Kenya	0.04	1963	United Arab Republic†	0.20	1945
Kuwait	0.07	1963	United Kingdom	6.62	1945
Laos	0.04	1955	United States	31.57	1945
Lebanon	0.05	1945	Upper Volta	0.04	1960
Lesotho	0.04	1966	Uruguay	0.09	1945
Liberia	0.04	1945	Venezuela	0.45	1945
Libya	0.04	1955	Yemen (Arab Republic)	0.04	1947
Luxembourg	0.05	1945	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic)	0.04	1967
Madagascar	0.04	1960	Yugoslavia	0.40	1945
Malawi	0.04	1964	Zambia	0.04	1964
Malaysia†	0.11	1957			
Maldives	0.04	1960			
Mali	0.04	1960			

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 127 (January 1971)

* Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in January 1965 but resumed membership in September 1966.

† The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations in September 1957. In September 1963 its name changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent state on August 9th, 1965, and a member of the United Nations in September 1965.

‡ Egypt and Syria were original members of the United Nations from October 1945. In February 1958 the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member. In October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, resumed its separate membership of the United Nations.

§ Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from December 1963. From April 1964, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member, changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania in November 1964.

THE UNITED NATIONS

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(with Permanent Representatives)

Afghanistan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUR-RAHMAN PAZHWAQ.

Albania: 446 East 86th St., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028; SAMI BAHOLLI.

Algeria: 750 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUL LATIL RAHAL.

Argentina: 300 East 42nd St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; CARLOS ORTIZ DE ROZAS.

Australia: 750 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SIR LAURENCE MCINTYRE.

Austria: 14 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; KURT WALDHEIM.

Barbados: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 527, New York, N.Y. 10017; OLIVER H. JACKMAN.

Belgium: 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD LONGERSTAEY.

Bolivia: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Botswana: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 511, New York, N.Y. 10017; T. J. MOLEFHE.

Brazil: 605 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; JOÃO AUGUSTO DE ARAUJO CASTRO.

Bulgaria: 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; *Chargé d'Affaires (a.i.):* ELENA GAVRILOVA.

Burma: 10 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; *Chargé d'Affaires (a.i.):* U THAUNG LWIN.

Burundi: 485 Fifth Ave., 5th Floor (between 41st and 42nd St.), New York, N.Y. 10017; NSANZÉ TÉRENCE.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; VITALY S. SMIRNOV.

Cambodia (Khmer Republic): 845 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; KHIM TIT.

Cameroon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 650, New York, N.Y. 10017; MICHEL NJINE.

Canada: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250, New York, N.Y. 10017; YVON BEAULNE.

Central African Republic: 386 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016; MICHEL ADAMA-TAMBOUX.

Ceylon: 630 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HAMILTON SHIRELY AMERASINGHE.

Chad: 150 East 52nd St., Apartment 5C, New York, N.Y. 10022; BRUNO BOHIADI.

Chile: 809 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; UMBERTO DÍAZ CASANUEVA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 801 Second Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LIU CHIEH.

Colombia: 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; AUGUSTO ESPINOSA VALDERRAMA.

Congo (Brazzaville): 444 Madison Ave., Room 1604, New York, N.Y. 10017; NICOLAS MONDJO.

Congo (Democratic Republic): 400-402 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; THÉODORE IDZUMBUIR.

Costa Rica: 211 East 43rd St. Room 2002, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSÉ LUIS MOLINA.

Cuba: 6 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; RICARDO ALARCON QUESADA.

Cyprus: 165 East 72nd St., Apartment 19J, New York, N.Y. 10021; ZENON ROSSIDES.

Czechoslovakia: 1109-1111 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028; ZDENĚK ČERNÍK.

Dahomey: 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; WILFRID DE SOUZA.

Denmark: 235 East 42nd St., 32nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; OTTO R. BORCH.

Dominican Republic: 144 East 44th St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; FERNANDO A. AMIAMA-TIO.

Ecuador: 820 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LEOPOLDO BENITES.

El Salvador: 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; REYNALDO GALINDO POHL.

Equatorial Guinea: 440 East 62nd St., Apt. 6D, New York, N.Y. 1002; (vacant).

Ethiopia: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 560, New York, N.Y. 10017; YOHANNES TSEGHE.

Fiji: 845 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; SEMESA K. SIKIVOU.

Finland: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MAX JAKOBSON.

France: 4 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET.

Gabon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 536, New York, N.Y. 10017; JEAN DAVIN.

Gambia: (not yet established, December 1970).

Ghana: 144 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; RICHARD MAXIMILIAN AKWEI.

Greece: 69 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; DIMITRI S. BITSIOS.

Guatemala: Chrysler Bldg., Suite 3220, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; RAFAEL E. CASTILLO-VALDÉS.

Guinea: 295 Madison Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EL HADJ ABDOULAYE TOURÉ.

Guyana: 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. P. A. THOMPSON.

Haiti: 801 Second Ave., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; MARCEL ANTOINE.

Honduras: 415 Lexington Ave., Room 802, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).

Hungary: 10 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; KÁROLY SZARKA.

Iceland: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y., 10017; HASSAN KJARTANSSON.

India: 3 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SAMAR SEN.

Indonesia: 305 East 45th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HADJI ROESLAN ABDULGANI.

THE UNITED NATIONS

- Iran:** 777 Third Ave., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MEHDI VAKIL.
- Iraq:** 14 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; TALIB EL-SHIBIB.
- Ireland:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520-1, New York, N.Y. 10017; CORNELIUS C. CREMIN.
- Israel:** 11 East 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; YOSEF TEKOA.
- Italy:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PIERO VINCI.
- Ivory Coast:** 46 East 74th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SIMÉON AKE.
- Jamaica:** 235 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; KEITH JOHNSON.
- Japan:** 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SENJIN TSURUOKA.
- Jordan:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 550-552, New York, N.Y. 10017; MUHAMMAD H. EL-FARRA.
- Kenya:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH ODERO-JOWI.
- Kuwait:** 235 East 42nd St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MUHALHEL MOHAMAD AL-MUDHAF.
- Laos:** 321 East 45th St., Apartment 7G, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Lebanon:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 533-535, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD GHORRA.
- Lesotho:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 580, New York, N.Y. 10017; M. T. MASHOLOGU.
- Liberia:** 235 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; NATHAN BARNES.
- Libya:** 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Luxembourg:** 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉ PHILIPPE.
- Madagascar:** 301 East 47th St., Apartment 2H, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH BLAISE RABETAFIKA.
- Malawi:** 777 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NYEMBA WALES MBEKEANI.
- Malaysia:** 845 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; H. M. A. ZAKARIA.
- Maldives:** c/o Embassy of Maldives, 2013 Q St., N.W. Washington, D.C.; ABDUL SATTAR.
- Mali:** 111 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SEYDOU TRAORE.
- Malta:** 249th East 35th St., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; ARVID PARDO.
- Mauritania:** 8 West 40th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10018; SID'AHMED OULD TAYA.
- Mauritius:** 301 East 47th St., Suite 3C, New York, N.Y. 10017; RADHA KRISHNA RAMPHUL.
- Mexico:** 8 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALFONSO GARCIA ROBLES.
- Mongolia:** 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MANGALYN DUGERSUREN.
- Morocco:** 757 Third Ave., 23rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; AHMED TAIBI BENHIMA.
- Nepal:** Envoy Towers, 300 East 46th St., Suite 18D, New York, N.Y. 10017; Maj. Gen. PADMA BAHADUR KHATRI.
- Netherlands:** 711 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERT FACK.
- New Zealand:** 733 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOHN VIVIAN SCOTT.
- Nicaragua:** Rockefeller Center, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, Suite 1818, New York, N.Y. 10020; GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA.
- Niger:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 570, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Nigeria:** 757 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, 10017; EDWIN OGBE OGBU.
- Norway:** 825 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Pakistan:** Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; AGHA SHAHI.
- Panama:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 544-545, New York, N.Y. 10017; AQUILINO E. BOYD.
- Paraguay:** 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MIGUEL SOLANO LOPEZ.
- Peru:** 301 East 47th St., Room 16A, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Philippines:** 13 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; NARCISCO G. REYES.
- Poland:** 9 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; EUGENIUSZ KULAGA.
- Portugal:** Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., Suite 2170, New York, N.Y. 10020; *Chargé d'Affaires (a.i.)* ANTONIO A. DE MEDEIROS PATRICIO.
- Romania:** 60 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; GHEORGHE DIACONESCU.
- Rwanda:** 120 East 56th St., Room 630, New York, N.Y. 10022; FIDÈLE NKUNDABAGENZI.
- Saudi Arabia:** 6 East 43rd St., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).
- Senegal:** 51 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; IBRAHIMA BOYE.
- Sierra Leone:** 30 East 42nd St., Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10017; DAVIDSON S. H. W. NICOL.
- Singapore:** 711 Third Ave., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; T. T. B. KOH.
- Somalia:** 236 East 46th St., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDULRAHIM ABBY FARAH.
- South Africa:** 300 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; C. F. G. VON HIRSCHBERG.
- Spain:** 820 Second Ave., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JAIME DE PINIES.
- Sudan:** 757 Third Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMED FAKHREDDINE.
- Swaziland:** 860 United Nations Plaza, Suite 420, New York, N.Y. 10017; MBONI NAPH DLAMINI.
- Sweden:** 825 Third Ave., 38th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; OLOF RYDBECK.
- Syrian Arab Republic:** 150 East 58th St., Room 1500, New York, N.Y. 10022; GEORGE J. TOMEH.
- Tanzania:** 800 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALIM AHMED SALIM.
- Thailand:** 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; ANAND PANYARACHUN (a.i.).

THE UNITED NATIONS

Togo: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALEXANDRE J. OHIN.

Trinidad and Tobago: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; P. V. J. SOLOMON.

Tunisia: 40 East 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021; RACHID DRISS.

Turkey: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 525, New York, N.Y. 10017; UMIT HALUK BAYULKEN.

Uganda: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; E. OTEMA ALLIMADI.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MIKHAIL DEONISOVICH POLYANICHKO.

U.S.S.R.: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; YAKOV ALEKSANDROVICH MALIK.

United Arab Republic: 36 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MOHAMMED HASSAN EL-ZAYYAT.

United Kingdom: 845 Third Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; Sir COLIN CROWE.

U.S.A.: 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; GEORGE BUSH.

Upper Volta: 236 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; PAUL T. ROUAMBA.

Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 19A, New York, N.Y. 10017; AUGUSTO LEGNANI.

Venezuela: 231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉS AGUILAR MAWDSLEY.

Yemen (Arab Republic): 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMED SAID AL-ATTAR.

Yemen (People's Democratic Republic): 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 427, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUL MALEK ISMAIL.

Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; LAZAR MOJSOV.

Zambia: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; VERNON JOHNSON MWAANGA.

OBSERVERS

(with Permanent Observers)

Federal Republic of Germany: 405 Lexington Ave., 56th Floor, Chrysler Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALEXANDER BÖKER.

Holy See: 323 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; The Rt. Rev. Mgr. ALBERTO GIOVANETTI.

Republic of Korea: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; HA KOO YEON (a.i.).

Monaco: 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; (vacant).

Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., Room 2120, New York, N.Y. 10017; BERNARD TURRETTINI.

Republic of Viet-Nam: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NGUYEN HUU-CHI.

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES

Afghanistan: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.

Algeria: 19 Avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; P.O. Box 803.

Argentina: Charcas 684, 3er piso, Buenos Aires (also covers Uruguay).

Australia: London Assurance Bldg., 20 Bridge St., Sydney; P.O.B. R.226, G.P.O., Sydney 2000 (also covers New Zealand).

Bolivia: Avenida Arce No. 2419, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.

Brazil: Apt. 201, Cruz Lima St. No. 19, Rio de Janeiro; P.O.B. 1750.

Burma: 132 University Ave., Rangoon.

Burundi: Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers, Bujumbura; P.O.B. 1490 (also covers Rwanda).

Cameroon: Yaoundé, P.O. Box 836.

Ceylon: 204 Buller's Road, Colombo 7; P.O. Box 1505.

Chile: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.

Colombia: Calle 19, No. 7-30, Septimo Piso, Bogotá; P.O.B. 6567 (also cover Ecuador and Venezuela).

Congo (Democratic Republic of): Le Royal, Blvd. du 30 Juin, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.

Czechoslovakia: Panska 5, Prague 1.

Denmark: 37 H. C. Andersen's Blvd., Copenhagen V (also covers Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).

El Salvador: Avenida Roosevelt 2818, San Salvador; P.O.B. 1114 (also covers British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).

Ethiopia: Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.

France: 1 rue Mollis, Paris, 15e (also covers Belgium and Luxembourg).

Ghana: Maxwell Rd. and Liberia Rd., Accra; P.O.B. 2339 (also covers Guinea and Sierra Leone).

Greece: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119 (also covers Cyprus, Israel and Turkey).

India: 21 Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Iran: Off. Takhte Jamshid, 12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.

Iraq: 27J2/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2048, Alwiyah.

Italy: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome (also covers Malta).

Ivory Coast: Abidjan (*to be established*).

Japan: New Ohtemachi Building, Room 411/412, 4, 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 4656, Bir Hassan, Beirut (also covers Jordan, Kuwait and Syria).

Liberia: ULRC Building, Monrovia; P.O.B. 274.

Madagascar: 26 rue de Liège, Tananarive; P.O.B. 1348.

Mexico: Hamburgo No. 63, 3er Piso, Mexico City 6, D.F., (also covers Cuba and Dominican Republic).

Morocco: Angle avenue Urbain Blanc et rue de Nîmes, Rabat; P.O.B. 524.

Nepal: Lainchaur, Lazimpat, Kathmandu; P.O.B. 107.

Nigeria: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.

THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES—continued.]

Pakistan: Havelock Road, Karachi; P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.
Papua and New Guinea: Hunter St., Port Moresby (also covers British Solomon Islands).
Paraguay: Calle Coronel Bogado 871, Asunción; P.O.B. 1107.
Peru: Avenida Arequipa 3330, San Isidro, Lima; P.O.B. 4480.
Philippines: WHO Bldg., corner United Nations Ave. at Taft Ave., Manila; P.O.B. 2149.
Romania: Bucharest.
Senegal: 2 Avenue Roume, Dakar; P.O.B. 154 (also covers Gambia).
Sudan: House No. 9, Block 6.5.D.E., Nejumi St., Khartoum; P.O.B. 1992.
Switzerland: Palais des Nations 1211, Geneva 10 (also covers Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Spain).
Tanzania: Matasalamat Gldg., Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 9224 (also covers Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia).

Thailand: Sala Santitham, Bangkok (also covers Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet-Nam).
Togo: Rue Albert Sarraut Coin, Ave. de Gaulle, Lomé; P.O.B. 911.
Trinidad and Tobago: 19 Keate St., Port of Spain; P.O.B. 812 (also covers Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Caribbean Area).
Tunisia: 61 Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863 (also covers Libya).
U.S.S.R.: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo 1, Moscow (also covers Byelorussian S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R.).
United Arab Republic: Sh. Osiris, Immeuble Tagher, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262 (also covers Saudi Arabia and Yemen).
United Kingdom: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W1 NgAF (also covers Ireland and Netherlands).
United States: Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
Yugoslavia: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O. Box 157 (also covers Albania).

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET FOR 1971

(U.S. dollars)

Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences:

Travel and other expenses	1,499,000	
Special meetings and conferences	2,713,500	
		4,212,500

Staff Costs:

Salaries and wages	83,618,000	
Common staff costs	19,128,000	
Travel of staff	2,635,200	
Other payments	159,000	
		105,540,200

Premises, Equipment, Supplies and Services:

Buildings and improvements	5,040,900	
Permanent equipment	1,021,700	
Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,241,000	
General expenses	5,968,000	
Printing	3,082,700	
		21,354,300

Special Expenses	9,670,800	9,670,800
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Technical Programmes:

Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,000	
Industrial development	1,500,000	
		6,908,000

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10,686,200	10,686,200
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	11,898,000	11,898,000
Special missions	7,631,900	7,631,900
Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,596,300	4,596,300
International Court of Justice	1,476,600	1,476,600

TOTAL		183,974,800
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THE UNITED NATIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE MAIN ORGANS

General Assembly.
Security Council.
Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC.

Trusteeship Council.
International Court of Justice.
Secretariat.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.
Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—
IBRD (World Bank).
International Development Association—IDA.
International Finance Corporation—IFC.
International Monetary Fund—IMF.
Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT.
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—
IMCO.

International Civil Aviation Organization—ICAO.
International Labour Organisation—ILO.
International Telecommunication Union—ITU.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization—UNESCO.
Universal Postal Union—UPU.
World Health Organization—WHO.
World Meteorological Organization—WMO.

OTHER BODIES

(in order of establishment)

United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF (*established*
1946).
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East—UNWRA (*established* 1948).
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and
Pakistan—UNMOGIP (*established* 1949).
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO
(*established* 1949).
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Re-
habilitation of Korea—UNCURK (*established* 1950).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—
UNHCR (*established* 1950).
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA (*established*
1957).
World Food Programme—WFP (*established* 1963).

United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—
UNFICYP (*established* 1964).
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—
UNCTAD (*established* 1964).
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
—UNRISD (*established* 1964).
United Nations Institute for Training and Research—
UNITAR (*established* 1965).
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP (*estab-*
lished 1966).
United Nations Industrial Development Organization—
UNIDO (*established* 1967).
United Nations Middle East Mission—UNMEM (*established*
1967).
United Nations Capital Development Fund (*established*
1968).

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly was established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 10th, 1946. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President for 25th Session (September–December 1970):
EDWARD HAMBRØ (Norway).

Vice-Presidents: Chairman of the delegations of Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

The Assembly meets regularly once a year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

MAIN COMMITTEES

There are seven Main Committees, on which all members have a right to be represented. The First to Sixth were appointed on January 11th, 1946. An *ad hoc* Political Committee was first established in November 1948 and re-established annually until November 1956, when it was made permanent and renamed Special Political Committee.

First Committee: Political and Security.

Special Political Committee.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial.

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee: Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee: Legal.

OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

General Committee: f. 1946; composed of twenty-five members, including the Assembly President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee: f. 1946; composed of nine members elected at each Assembly session.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members, appointed by the Assembly President.

Disarmament Commission: f. 1952, to replace the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments; composed of all UN Members.

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD): originally established in 1961 as the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, following an agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Original members: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France (not participating), India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, U.S.S.R., U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A. In 1969 membership was enlarged by the addition of eight members.

Peace Observation Commission: f. 1950; fourteen members, including the five permanent members of the Security Council; other members are appointed by the Assembly for a two-year term; can be used by the General Assembly or by the Security Council to observe and report on areas of international tension.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: f. 1955; fifteen members.

UN Scientific Advisory Committee: f. 1954 as Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which in 1955 became the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, then extended under its present name in 1958; seven members.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1959; twenty-eight members; has a Legal Sub-Committee, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and a Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of Natural Jurisdiction: f. 1968; forty-two members, agreed to by the Assembly's First Committee; has a Legal Sub-Committee and an Economic and Technical Sub-Committee.

UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine: f. 1948; three members; France, Turkey, U.S.A.

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid on the Government of South Africa: f. 1962; seventeen members (enlarged from eleven in 1965).

Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa: f. 1965; five members.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

Committee on Sanctions for Southern Rhodesia: f. 1968; in October 1970 it was enlarged from seven members to include all the members of the Security Council.

TRUST TERRITORIES AND COLONIAL QUESTIONS

UN Council for Namibia: f. 1967 as UN Council for South West Africa; changed name in 1968; eleven members: Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, U.A.R., Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism: f. 1961; twenty-four members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: f. 1968; composed of an unspecified number of States to be selected by the Secretary-General.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term; originally established in 1946 as the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term: ROBERTO AGO (Italy), FERNANDO ALBONICO (Chile), GONZALO ALCIVAR (Ecuador), MILAN BARTOS (Yugoslavia), MOHAMMED BEDJAOUI (Algeria), JOSÉ SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil), JORGE CASTAÑEDA (Mexico), ERIK CASTRÉN (Finland), ABDULLAH EL ERIAN (U.A.R.), TASLIM O. ELIAS (Nigeria), CONSTANTINE TH. EUSTATHIADES (Greece), RICHARD D. KEARNEY (U.S.A.), NAGENDRA SINGH (India), ALFRED RAMANGASOAVINA (Madagascar), PAUL REUTER (France), SHABTAI ROSENNE (Israel), JOSÉ MARIA RUDA (Argentina), ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI (Afghanistan), ARNOLD J. P.

TAMMES (Netherlands), DOUDOU THIAM (Senegal), SENJIN TSURUOKA (Japan), NIKOLAI A. USHAKOV (U.S.S.R.), ENDRE USTOR (Hungary), Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK (U.K.), MUSTAFA KAMIL YASSEEN (Iraq).

Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States: f. 1963; thirty-one members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: f. 1965; ten members.

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression: f. 1967; thirty-five members; (the first committee under this name was formed in 1952).

UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): f. 1966; twenty-nine members.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ): f. 1946; twelve members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Contributions: f. 1946; twelve members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Conferences: f. 1966; fifteen members appointed for three-year terms.

International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB): f. 1948; eleven members.

There is also a Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, UN Administrative Tribunal, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments, UN Joint Staff Pension Board and UN Staff Pension Committee.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 17th, 1946. The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China (Taiwan)	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom
France		U.S.A.

The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1971: Burundi, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria.

Until December 1972: Argentina, Italy, Belgium, Somalia, Japan.

ORGANIZATION

The Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries, and such disputes or situations may be brought to the Council's attention either by one of its members, by any member state, by the General Assembly, by the Secretary-General or even, under certain conditions, by a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement.

In the event of a threat to or breach of international peace or an act of aggression, the Council has powers to take "enforcement" measures in order to restore international peace and security. These include severance of communications and of economic and diplomatic relations and, if required, action by air, land and sea forces.

All members of the United Nations are pledged by the Charter to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary to maintain international peace and security. These agreements, however, have not yet been concluded.

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members. This is the rule of "great power unanimity" popularly known as the "veto" privilege. This right has so far been exercised 116 times, as follows: China (1), France (4), U.S.S.R. (105), United Kingdom (5), U.S.A. (1) (as at February, 1971).

In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent

members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party.

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Twenty-seven members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: nine are elected each year. Current membership:

Until December 1971: Indonesia, Jamaica, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, U.S.S.R., U.K., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Until December 1972: Brazil, Ceylon, France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Tunisia.

Until December 1973: Congo (Democratic Republic), Haiti, Hungary, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

The Council, normally meeting twice a year in New York and Geneva, is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has a co-ordinating function between UN and the specialized agencies, and also makes consultative arrangements with approved voluntary or non-governmental organizations which work within the sphere of its activities. The Council has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

President (1971): RACHID DRISS (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents (1971): JOAO AUGUSTO DE ARAUJO CASTRO (Brazil), KAROLY SZARKA (Hungary), COSTA P. CARANICAS (Greece).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics.

Population Commission: Tries to raise the standard and broaden the scope of national censuses.

Commission for Social Development: Plans Social Development Programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. (Sub-commission: on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.)

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic.

COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC): f. 1962.

Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ECPC): f. 1966.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: f. 1946.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC): f. 1946.

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): f. 1965.

Preparatory Committee for the Second UN Development Decade: f. 1968; established jointly by ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

Committee for Development Planning: f. 1965.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources: f. 1967.

Committee for Natural Resources: f. 1970.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: f. 1963.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation: f. 1962.

Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: f. 1957.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: f. 1950 as an ad hoc body by the General Assembly; established as a permanent body by ECOSOC in 1965.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

RELATED BODIES

UNICEF Executive Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNHCR Executive Committee: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNDP Governing Council: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP: one-half of members elected by ECOSOC, one-half by FAO.

International Narcotics Control Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

New York City

One of the six main organs of the UN, the Trusteeship Council supervises United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

New Guinea (Australia).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and enough other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms to ensure that the membership is equally divided between administering and non-administering members.

Administering Countries:

Australia
United States

Other Countries:

China (Taiwan)
France
United Kingdom
U.S.S.R.
Liberia

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The Council is under the authority of the General Assembly for all its territories except the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, The Hague 2012, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN are parties to the Statute of the Court, and also Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino. In addition, the Court is open to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Viet-Nam. States parties to the Statute: 130.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

The Judges. The Court is composed of fifteen independent judges of different nationalities, elected from among persons of high moral character who possess high judicial or legal qualifications. Representation of the main forms of civilization and legal systems of the world is required to be borne in mind in their election. Candidates are nominated by national groups appointed by governments under special conditions, and for election require an absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council sitting independently. Judges, known as Members of the Court, are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President

for each three-year period. Members may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not sit in any case with which they have been otherwise connected than as a judge of the Court. They undertake to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously. For the purposes of a case, each side—consisting of one or more states—may, unless the Bench already includes a judge with a corresponding nationality, choose a person from outside the Court to sit as a judge on terms of equality with the Members. Judicial decisions are taken by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine Members. The President has a casting vote.

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THE JUDGES

	Term Ends*		Term Ends
President: Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan)	1973	MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	1976
Vice-President: FOUAD AMMOUN (Lebanon)	1976	CHARLES D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria)	1976
Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE (United Kingdom)	1973	HARDY S. DILLARD (U.S.A.)	1979
LUIS PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)	1973	LOUIS IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey)	1979
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	1973	FEDERICO DE CASTRO (Spain)	1979
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	1973	PLATON D. MOROZOV (U.S.S.R.)	1979
CESAR BENGZON (Philippines)	1976	EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay)	1979
STURE PETRÉN (Sweden)	1976	Registrar: STANISLAS AQUARONE.	

* Each term ends on February 5th of the year in question.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF DECISION

The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute which is an integral part of the UN Charter, and is based on the Statute of the former Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1920 under the League of Nations and dissolved in 1946. References conferring jurisdiction on the Permanent Court in treaties or conventions still in force are deemed to be references to the present Court. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court; those not parties to the Statute may have access in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it jointly by special agreement (there have been five such).
2. All matters concerning which a treaty or convention in force provides for reference to the Court. Nearly 200 bilateral or multilateral agreements make such provision. Among the more noteworthy: *General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* (1949), *Treaty of Peace with Japan* (1951), *European Convention for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes* (1957), *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967).
3. Legal disputes between States which have recognized the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory for specified

classes of disputes. Forty-six States have made declarations thus accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uruguay.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgments are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Compliance with Judgments. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its Judgment. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the Judgment.

Advisory opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, if so authorized by the Assembly, other United Nations organs or specialized agencies.

PAST CASES

Thirty-nine cases have been referred to the Court by States. Some were removed from the list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, or on the ground of a lack of basis for jurisdiction. Cases which have been the subject of a Judgment by the Court include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia/Peru), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco* (France v. United States), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* (United Kingdom v. Iran), *Minquiers and Ecrehos* (France/United Kingdom), *Nottebohm* (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), *Monetary Gold Removed*

from Rome in 1943 (Italy v. France, United Kingdom and United States), *Certain Norwegian Loans* (France v. Norway), *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden), *Interhandel* (Switzerland v. United States), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium/Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa), *Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon v. United Kingdom), *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd. (New Application: 1962)* (Belgium v. Spain),

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

North Sea Continental Shelf (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark and Netherlands).

Advisory Opinions on the following matters have been given by the Court at the request of the United Nations General Assembly:

Condition of Admission to a State to Membership in the United Nations; Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations; Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations, Interpretation of the Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania; International Status of South West Africa; Voting Procedure on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa;

Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee of South West Africa; Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Effect of Awards of Compensation Made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; Certain Expenses of the United Nations.

The Court has also, at the request of Unesco, given an Advisory Opinion on *Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon Complaints made against Unesco* and, at the request of IMCO, on the *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*.

RECENT JUDICIAL ACTIVITY OF THE COURT

(Year Ending July 31st 1970)

In the period from September 30th, 1969, to February 26th, 1970, the Court held 2 public sittings and 33 private meetings. On February 5th, 1970, it gave judgment in the case concerning the:

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain). This case arose out of the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain of a company incorporated in Canada. The object of the claim was to seek reparation for damage alleged to have been sustained by Belgian nationals, shareholders in the company, as a result of acts said to be contrary to international law committed towards the company by organs of the Spanish State.

The Spanish Government having raised four preliminary objections, the Court, by a Judgment of July 24th, 1964, had rejected two of these and joined the remaining two to the merits. One of these latter objections was to the effect that the Belgian Government lacked capacity to submit any claim in respect of wrongs done to a Canadian

company, even if the shareholders were Belgian; the other was to effect that local remedies available in Spain had not been exhausted.

The Judgment of February 5th, 1970 (*I.C.J. Reports 1970*, page 3), rejected Belgium's claim by fifteen votes to one, finding that the Belgian Government lacked the legal capacity to exercise diplomatic protection of Belgian shareholders in a Canadian company with respect to measures taken against that company in Spain.

Namibia (South West Africa). By a resolution of July 29th, 1970, the Security Council sought an advisory opinion on the following question: "What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)?"

This is the first request for an advisory opinion that the Security Council has addressed to the Court, and the fourth submitted on a matter concerning the Territory in question.

BUDGET

(1970—U.S. dollars)

INCOME

From the United Nations	1,470,000
TOTAL	1,470,000

EXPENDITURE

Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	793,000
Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	563,000
Common Services of the Court	102,000
Permanent Equipment	12,000
TOTAL	1,470,000

PUBLICATIONS

Reports (Judgments, Opinions and Orders): series.
Pleadings (Written Pleadings and Statements, Oral Proceedings, Correspondence): series.
Yearbook (annual).

Bibliography (annual).
Catalogue (irregular).
Acts and Documents, No. 1 (contains Statutes and Rules of the Court) 2nd. edn. 1947.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

New York City

Telephone: 754-1234

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: U THANT (Burma) (November 3rd, 1961–November 2nd, 1966; re-appointed December 2nd, 1966–December 31st, 1971).

The Secretary-General is UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity

at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Office of the Secretary-General: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India), Under-Sec.-Gen., Chef de Cabinet.

General Assembly Affairs: C. A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Protocol and Liaison Section: SINAN A. KORLE, Chef de Protocol.

Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs: RALPH J. BUNCHE (U.S.A.), Under-Sec.-Gen.; JOSÉ ROLZ-BENNETT (Guatemala), Under-Sec.-Gen.; MARC SCHREIBER (Belgium), Dir. Division of Human Rights.

Office of Legal Affairs: C. A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece), Under-Sec.-Gen., The Legal Counsel.

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management: ANDREW STARK (U.K.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of the Controller: BRUCE TURNER (New Zealand), Assistant Sec.-Gen., The Controller.

Office of Personnel: MOHAMED HABIB GHERAB (Tunisia), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Dir. of Personnel.

Office for Inter-Agency Affairs: ISMAT T. KITTANI (Iraq), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: LEONID N. KUTAKOV (U.S.S.R.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France), Under-Sec.-Gen.; VICTOR HOO (Chinese Republic), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Commissioner for Technical Co-operation; JEAN MUSSARD, Dir.

Secretariat for the 1971 Conference on the Environment.

Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories: ISSOUFOU S. DJERMAKOYE (Niger), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Public Information: AGHA ABDUL HAMID (Pakistan), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Office of Conference Services: JIŘÍ NOSEK (Czechoslovakia), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of General Services: DAVID B. VAUGHAN (U.S.A.), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): MANUEL PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela), Sec.-Gen. of the Conference.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): PAUL HOFFMAN (U.S.A.), Administrator.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): HENRY R. LABOUISSÉ (U.S.A.), Exec. Dir.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): Chief S. O. ADEBO, c.m.g. (Nigeria), Exec. Dir.

STAFF

Members do not represent any country but form an independent international civil service, with responsibilities exclusively international in character.

As of May 1970, 4,122 people were employed in the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11; 33 10 00; 33 20 00; 33 40 00

The Office of the UN at Geneva is responsible, through its Directors, to the Secretary-General in New York.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Under-Sec.-Gen. VITTORIO WINSPEARE
GUICCIARDI (Italy).

Assistant Director-General: GEORGES PALTHEY (France).

**Special Representative in Europe for Co-ordination and
ACC Affairs:** A. DOLLINGER.

Chief, Office of the Director-General: GRANVILLE FLETCHER.

Senior Legal Officer: PIERRE RATON.

Director, Administrative and Financial Services: T. B.
KIRKBRIDE.

Director, Conference and General Services: E. P. TOU-
MANTSEV.

Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs: VLADIMIR KUSEVIC.

Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board: J.
DITTERT.

Chief, Division of Social Affairs: JEAN ILIOVICI.

STAFF

As of May 1970, 978 people were employed in the
United Nations Office at Geneva (not including ECE).

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS

1. General United Nations work.
2. Collaboration with Specialized Agencies based in Geneva
3. Servicing UN meetings held in Geneva.
4. Servicing intergovernmental meetings held in Geneva.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, Geneva

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States study European economic and technological problems and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Greece	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ireland	Turkey
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cyprus	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Malta	U.K.
Denmark	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Finland	Norway	Yugoslavia
France	Poland	
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal	

Switzerland takes part in a consultative capacity.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the four regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers. ECE itself takes no action affecting governments.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, housing and building, electric power, gas and transport.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Agricultural Problems. Keeps under review the market conditions, follows developments under the Protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables, examines problems arising from mechanization of agriculture, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain agricultural products (cereals and citrus fruits). Chair. G. VOROBYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Timber Committee. Regularly reviews the market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood, studies forest working techniques, compiles statistics, watches trends in the use of wood and its products and of wood waste, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain categories of timber. Chair. K. RONGE (Sweden).

Coal Committee. Concentrates on problems of production

and trade, makes recommendations on the use of solid fuel. With agreements reached on the international classification of brown coals and lignites, ECE has completed the classification by type of all existing coals. Drafts general conditions of sale for solid fuels. Chair. B. KRUPINSKI (Poland).

Committee on Electric Power. Studies hydro-electric resources, thermal power plants, legal questions, rural electrification and the cost of financing new projects. ECE's relationship with the International Atomic Energy Agency is close. Chair. A. GEORGESCU (Romania).

Committee on Gas. Deals with the economic and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, natural and manufactured as well as liquefied petroleum gases, and forecasts demand. Chair. L. CASTELLANO (Spain).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Periodically reviews trends and progress, with special reference to industrialization of construction and building costs. Studies land use and prices, urban renewal and physical planning. Housing problems of less industrialized countries receive special consideration. Chair. O. LINDBLOM (Finland).

Inland Transport Committee. Covers road, rail and inland water transport, customs, contracts, transport of dangerous and perishable goods, equipment, statistics, tariffs, river law, road transport régime and road traffic accidents, construction of vehicles and passenger transport services by road. A number of international agreements are in force following their adoption through ECE. Chair. I. REZABEK (Czechoslovakia).

Steel Committee. Annually reviews trends in the European and world markets, changes in price policy, growth of capacity supply factors and future prospects. Also studies long-term economic and technological problems. Chair. G. ANDREJEVIC (Yugoslavia).

Committee on the Development of Trade. Examines intra-European trade, especially east/west trade. Organizes facilities in arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale of goods, insurance, simplification and standardization of export documents, payments arrangements, including multi-lateral compensation procedures, and consultations. Chair. M. REED (Norway).

Conference of European Statisticians. Promotes improve-

ment of national statistics and their international comparability in economic, social and demographic fields; facilitates exchange of information between European countries. Chair. J. KAZIMOUR (Czechoslovakia).

Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. Brings together high-calibre governmental experts for an exchange of views and experience on selected problems of governmental economic policy. Also, organizes—under its auspices—groups of experts, joint research projects and seminars on methodological problems relating to medium- and long-term planning and projections. Permanent Sec. of the Sessions F. TABAH (France).

Committee on Water Problems. Reviews annually major trends and policies with regard to water resources use and developments. Studies problems relating to the methodology of surveying water resources and needs including the establishment of relevant balances and statistics. Also studies selected problems of water pollution control and of governmental policy related to the formulation and administration of water management plans. Chair. I. CHERET (France).

Chemical Industry Committee. Regularly reviews the market of chemical products and their raw materials in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan. Compiles annual statistics on production of and trade in chemical products. Carries out studies on special problems arising in connection with the development of the chemical industry. Chair. M. MOLDOVAN (Romania).

BUDGET

ECE's budget is included in the budget of the United Nations.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Europe (annual); *Economic Bulletin for Europe*; frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins, *ECE News/Nouvelles* (monthly, in English and French).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST—ECAFE

Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 813544

Founded in 1947 to encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East. ECAFE is one of the four regional Commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	France	Malaysia	Singapore
Australia	India	Mongolia	Thailand
Burma	Indonesia	Nepal	U.S.S.R.
Cambodia	Iran	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Ceylon	Japan	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Republic of China	Republic of Korea	Pakistan	Republic of Viet-Nam
Fiji	Laos	Philippines	Western Samoa

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Hong Kong

ORGANIZATION

The Commission meets yearly in different member countries (first session, Shanghai, 1947; twenty-seventh session scheduled for Manila, April 1971).

The work of the Commission is conducted through its annual sessions; meetings of its main committees and sub-committees, working parties, *ad hoc* conferences, trade promotion meetings and seminars; year-round work of a secretariat with headquarters in Bangkok; and technical assistance to governments. Fields of work include:

Development Research and Planning

Trade
Industry and Natural Resources
Water Resources
Agricultural Development
Transport and Communications
Statistics
Population
Social Development
Public Administration

Executive Secretary: U NYUN (Burma).

ACTIVITIES

ECAFE seeks to promote regional co-operation in all possible areas, from river basin development, transport and telecommunications, for example, to joint-venture industries and trade. At the same time, it helps individual members in the planning and carrying out of balanced national development programmes.

In recent years ECAFE's work has been increasingly focused on action-oriented programmes to stimulate tangible growth. To provide a sound basis for regional and national development, ECAFE compiles and analyses statistics; prepares economic surveys and studies; organizes seminars, working parties and study tours; and provides advisory services to governments at their request. Although ECAFE does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped set up and attract funds for regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. The Asian Development Bank, for example, grew out of an ECAFE decision on the need for a source of additional capital; since 1966 it has operated as an independent institution in Manila (see separate chapter below).

ECAFE initiatives have resulted in the establishment of the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin*, composed of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, in 1957; the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, which is served by a *Transport Technical Bureau* operating at ECAFE headquarters; and the *Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning*, set up in 1964. All three are now working in Bangkok, with links to ECAFE and with aid from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

ECAFE efforts to stimulate regional economic co-operation have also led to the establishment of the *Asian Industrial Development Council*, in 1966; the *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas*, in the same year; *ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*, in 1968; the *Asian Coconut Community*, formally inaugurated in 1969; the *ECAFE/World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Joint Unit on Typhoons*, in 1968; and the *Asian Statistical Institute*, which began training of senior government statisticians in Tokyo in June 1970.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

To speed up economic co-operation, ECAFE has convened three ministerial conferences—in Manila in 1963 and 1965 and in Bangkok in 1968. The Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, which decided that it would henceforth serve as the *Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation*, called for "a strategy of integrated regional co-operation" and a series of specific steps. In follow-up action, "national units" appointed by member governments and a special task force set up in the ECAFE secretariat are working together to carry the programme forward.

In its current work, ECAFE is also giving special attention to ways of achieving regional growth during the coming United Nations Second Development Decade (1971–1980), following guide-lines adopted at the Commission's annual sessions in Singapore in 1969, and Bangkok 1970. Some current and recent activities in major fields are outlined below.

FIELDS OF ECAFE WORK

Development Research and Planning: As a foundation for action programmes, the ECAFE secretariat carries out an annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*; studies specific problems involved in development planning, plan harmonization and regional co-operation; has assisted with world-wide preparations for the Second Development Decade; and aids with national planning problems.

An example of regional co-operation and plan harmonization is the establishment of the *Asian Coconut Community*—the first association of Asian producers organized on a commodity basis—which was formally inaugurated under ECAFE auspices in September 1969 and temporarily began work at ECAFE headquarters. It dates back to an ECAFE study in 1967–68 analysing problems of the coconut industry and recommending action. In response, major coconut-producing countries of the region formed the Community to promote, co-ordinate and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry.

Following the success of the study on coconut, the ECAFE secretariat is engaged in studies on other commodities such as rice, seeking concrete solutions to problems of exporting and importing countries.

International Trade: ECAFE is seeking to help members in the region expand trade among themselves and with the rest of the world—for example, through liberalization, easing of customs formalities, promotional efforts, and improved regional payments arrangements. In August to September 1970, ECAFE despatched two high-level missions headed by two international experts, Professor Pierre Uri and Professor Robert Triffin, which discussed proposals for regional trade expansion and monetary co-operation with seventeen countries in the ECAFE region. ECAFE'S *Trade Promotion Centre*, established in 1968, organizes training courses, offers advisory services to governments, and aids in national and international exhibitions designed to stimulate commerce. The First and Second Asian International Trade Fairs (Bangkok, Thailand, 1966, and Teheran, Iran, 1969) were held with ECAFE support; in conjunction with the two Fairs, ECAFE arranged for Trade Promotion Talks to be held

by governments. A third Asian International Trade Fair is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in early 1972. ECAFE's *Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*, set up in 1967, aids governments with problems such as freight rates, establishment of shippers' councils, development of merchant marines, and other steps designed to reduce export costs. The *Centre for Commercial Arbitration* has drawn up standards in this field and carries out research intended to improve arbitral facilities and practices in the ECAFE region.

Industry and Natural Resources: Ways of speeding industrial development in the region are sought by ECAFE through field missions, studies, advisory services, and expert meetings dealing, for example, with iron and steel, joint ventures in the petrochemical industry, manufacture of improved farm machinery, better rice-processing equipment, prospects for expanding production of edible oil from rice bran, application of advanced technology in coconut-processing, low-cost automation for small-scale industries, and handicrafts. The establishment of a South East Asia iron and steel institute is scheduled for early 1971, in Singapore, as one outgrowth of ECAFE activities in this field. Guidance is provided by the *Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC)* and ECAFE's *Committee on Industry and Natural Resources*, which also has a work programme in mineral and energy resources development and housing. The Second Asian Industrialization Conference held in Tokyo in September 1970 charted policy guidelines for developing Asian countries in their efforts to reach a target of "a minimum rate of industrial growth of 12 per cent per annum" in the Second Development Decade (1971–80). It was sponsored by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Offshore Resources: The ECAFE-fostered *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)*, set up in 1966, seeks to promote and co-ordinate exploration, using advanced technology, to locate undersea resources of mineral wealth adjoining land areas of countries in the Western Pacific region. Specially equipped vessels, aircraft and other facilities have been provided by industrialized countries to aid in this effort. A geophysical survey conducted in the East China Sea and Yellow Sea has indicated that the shallow sea floor between Japan and the Republic of China may contain one of the most prolific oil reservoirs in the world. Plans for a similar co-ordinating body for offshore prospecting in the Indian Ocean area are under consideration.

Water Resources: ECAFE is working on problems of river-basin development, improved use of delta land, conservation and development of national water resources, and typhoon forecasting services. A *Joint Unit on Typhoons* was set up by ECAFE and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1968 to help in the task of minimizing the damage caused by typhoons and associated floods in the region, which cost an estimated U.S. \$500 million a year. Possibilities for launching a similar ECAFE/WMO project designed to lessen damage caused by cyclones in the Bay of Bengal area are being investigated. Under the auspices of ECAFE's *Water Resources Consulting Group*, organized in 1967, groups of experts from donor countries have provided advisory services relating to water conservation and development.

Agriculture: Economic problems of agriculture, and agricultural aspects of economic programmes that are of interest to both ECAFE and the Food and Agriculture Organization, are dealt with by a *Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division*. Activities include studies in these fields, meetings of expert groups, and advisory aid to governments.

Transport and Communications: As part of its efforts to help member countries expand and modernize travel and transport facilities, ECAFE is seeking a Trans-Asian Rail Network to provide greater uniformity of services in Asia and permit links with Europe and Africa. The network proposed, from Istanbul to Singapore, would total about 14,000 km. In addition, ECAFE is working on highway transport problems and co-operates with the *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau* (see below); water transport; and ways of expanding tourism. ECAFE's *Port Information and Advisory Centre* offers technical assistance with port-facilities problems. A joint unit of ECAFE and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) is stressing efforts to improve telecommunication services in the region, upgrade technological training, and lay the groundwork for the introduction of satellite communication in the area. With the support of UNDP an ITU team is now working with twelve ECAFE countries in surveys of existing systems, routes and operating methods for the promotion of an Asian regional telecommunications network.

Statistics: As a basic activity, the ECAFE secretariat publishes the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East*. Other activities include compilation of statistics in specific fields, aid to governments with statistical problems, and servicing of the *Conference of Asian Statisticians*. As an outgrowth of an ECAFE resolution adopted in 1967, the *Asian Statistical Institute* for training and research was opened in Tokyo in 1969 as an undertaking of governments in the region and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Population: A new *Population Division* was established in the ECAFE secretariat in 1969 and is now carrying out an expanded Asian Population Programme designed to increase regional assistance to national efforts in this field. High priority is being given to improving the effectiveness of evaluation and training procedures in national family planning programmes. Advisory services are available to meet government requests.

Social Development: ECAFE is expanding its social programmes in the belief that development is an integrated and balanced process in which economic and social factors interact. The Commission in 1969 set up a *Working Party on Social Development for the ECAFE Region* which will meet once every two years. A review of social trends and developments in the ECAFE region is being made as part of a world survey to be issued by the United Nations in 1971. Advisory missions in social development planning, social work, and community development training have been provided during the year. The role of young people in national development was explored at an ECAFE-sponsored seminar in Bangkok in September to October 1970.

Public Administration: This relatively new field in ECAFE activities includes surveys and seminar-type

meetings on subjects such as national personnel systems, administrative reforms, and civil service training needs. Plans have been laid for the establishment of a regional centre for development administration to help improve administrative systems of the member countries.

Technical Assistance: In many of the individual subject fields cited above, technical assistance activities are undertaken by ECAFE with funds from the regular United Nations budget and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is financed with voluntary contributions. These activities include seminars, advisory services, and training aid. Three larger-scale projects initiated under ECAFE auspices and now receiving UNDP aid are the Mekong project, Asian Highway project, and Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, described below.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

MEKONG DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Mekong Project seeks to develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, in terms of hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related problems. The project is directed by the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin* consisting of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, which operates under the auspices of ECAFE and the UNDP. Its work has been supported by 26 governments outside the region, a total of 16 United Nations agencies or bodies, and a number of foundations and business firms. (Further information on the Mekong Project appears in a separate chapter below.)

ASIAN HIGHWAY

The Asian Highway Project, approved by ECAFE in 1959, calls for a network of 60,000 km. in 14 countries. During the first United Nations Development Decade, ending in 1970, efforts have been concentrated on establishing at least one through route from west to east, with connections to all other countries not served by that route. Route A-1, from Iran to the Republic of Viet-Nam (10,800 km.), considered one of the most important routes, is now 93 per cent complete. As for the entire network, more than four-fifths is now motorable in all weather.

To demonstrate the availability of the various sections of the Asian Highway to trade and tourist traffic, the first Asian Highway motor rally, from Vientiane to Singapore, was organized in April 1969. A second rally for the western section of the highway between Teheran (Iran) and Dacca (Pakistan), was held in November 1970.

Work on the project is guided by the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, composed of representatives at ministerial level from member countries, which held its first meeting in April 1965. An *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau*, set up within ECAFE and aided by the UNDP, seeks to assist member countries in the project and to carry out recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee.

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ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, established in 1964, provides training, on a regional basis, for personnel engaged in economic and social development programmes in Asia. It also serves as a development staff college for senior executives of governments and private industry in the ECAFE region.

By October 1970, the Institute had trained more than 1,200 fellows from 25 countries in the ECAFE region, either in Bangkok or in "country courses" in Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand. A research wing carries out studies of the problems, possibilities and techniques of economic and social development in the region.

The Institute works as an autonomous institution under the aegis of ECAFE with support from the UNDP and participating governments, and with the co-operation of several United Nations specialized agencies, other inter-

national organizations and foundations. The management is vested in a Governing Council of which the Executive Secretary of ECAFE is Chairman *ex-officio*.

Director: MASAYOSHI KAKITSUBO.

BUDGET AND STAFF

For 1970 ECAFE's regular annual budget totalled about U.S. \$4.9 million. This sum (which forms part of the regular budget of the United Nations in the economic and social field) was supplemented by technical assistance funds, as well as certain funds from governments and institutions.

In 1970 the work of ECAFE proper was carried out by a staff of some 150 professionals and 270 general-service employees whose posts were financed from the regular budget, plus 33 regional advisers and supporting staff members paid from technical assistance sources. Other staff members serve in the Mekong Office, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (which have separate budgets). Overall, the staff members came from 32 countries in 1970.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East.
Development Programming Techniques Series.
Mineral Resources Development Series.
Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Asian Industrial Development News.
Water Resources Series.

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Electric Power in Asia and the Far East.
Regional Economic Co-operation Series.
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East.
Asian Population Studies Series.
Regional Plan Harmonization and Integration Studies Series.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA

Santiago, Chile

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Barbados	El Salvador	Panama
Bolivia	France	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Canada	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Haiti	United Kingdom
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	The Netherlands	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

British Honduras

West Indies Associated States

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

ORGANIZATION

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established two permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

Central American Trade Sub-Committee.

Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.

Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.

Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.

Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee:

Working Group on the Regional Market.

Working Group on Customs Questions.

Executive Secretary: CARLOS QUINTANA (Mexico).

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Washington, D.C.,

Port-of-Spain and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, social affairs, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics and administration, programmes on integration of industrial development, natural resources and energy and transport and Latin-American Center for Economic Projections.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and sixteen Latin American governments, and with the co-operation of OAS, ILO, UNICEF, Resources for the Future, and other international bodies. It operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

Director-General: RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

ACTIVITIES

In the early years the Commission focused its activities on preparing studies and reports, but now concentrates more on the questions of a regional market, Latin American economic integration and the United Nations Second Development Decade.

REGIONAL MARKET

Proposals for the setting up of a Latin American Common Market, drawn up by the Market Group, were discussed in detail at the 8th Session of ECLA at Panama in May 1959. The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. First negotiations on tariffs between government members of the Association were

held between September and December, 1961. The first stage came into operation January 1962 (see Chapter on LAFTA).

RELATIONS WITH LAFTA

The relations of ECLA with the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) are defined by the Montevideo Treaty. ECLA assists the organizations of the Association in an advisory capacity and attends meetings of the Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH OAS

ECLA has co-ordination arrangements with OAS.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Central American Common Market: Guatemala; established 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA); mems. Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (see Chapter).

Latin American Free Trade Association: Montevideo, Uruguay; established 1960; mems. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (see Chapter).

LAFTA-CACM Co-ordinating Commission: (see Chapter on LAFTA).

Andean Development Corporation: Lima, Peru; established 1967; mems. Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela (see Chapter on LAFTA).

Cartagena Agreement: (see Chapter on LAFTA).

River Plate Basin Treaty: (see Chapter on LAFTA).

Comité Especial Coordinador Latinoamericano—CECLA (*Special Co-ordination Commission of Latin America*): established by the Latin American countries which signed the Alta Gracia Charta in Lima in December 1964 with the aim of establishing a permanent organization to deal with questions related to international trade and to economic development. CECLA holds regular annual meetings and extraordinary meetings at the request of a State member; at every meeting the place and date of the next regular meeting is decided. The country where the last meeting was held performs the duties of Secretariat and Office of Co-ordination until the next ministerial meeting.

CECLA adopted in 1967 the *Consensus of Viña de Mar*, which contains the joint views of its members as to the

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

region's trade relations with the United States. This document is the basis for negotiations now taking place between Latin America and the United States Government. It also adopted a document entitled *Relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community*, which is intended to serve similar purposes.

Members: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Asistencia Recíproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana —ARPEL: promotes reciprocal assistance among Latin American State oilfields. Sixth assembly held in Buenos Aires, November 1970. Represented at the assembly were Petróleos Brasileiros (Brazil), Empresa Nacional de Petróleo (Chile), Administración Nacional de Combustible, Alcohol y Portland (Uruguay), Corporación Venezolana de Petróleo (Venezuela) and Petroleros del Perú (Peru). Paraguay, Ecuador and a number of international bodies sent observers.

Secretary-General: Gen. THORIO DE SOUZA LIMA (Brazil).

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 47200.

Initiates and takes part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development. Member countries must be independent, be members of the UN and within the geographical scope of the African continent and the islands bordering it. ECA was founded in 1958 by a resolution of ECOSOC, as the fourth UN regional economic commission.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Guinea	Senegal
Botswana	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kenya	Somalia
Cameroon	Lesotho	South Africa*
Central African Republic	Liberia	Sudan
Chad	Libya	Swaziland
Congo (Brazzaville)	Madagascar	Tanzania
Congo (Kinshasa)	Malawi	Togo
Dahomey	Mali	Tunisia
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritania	Uganda
Ethiopia	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Gabon	Niger	Upper Volta
The Gambia	Nigeria	Zambia
Ghana	Rwanda	

* Suspended by ECOSOC since 1963.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- (a) Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission.
- (b) Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those territories (France, Spain and the United Kingdom).

Associate Members may take part in the Commission's activities but may not vote.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Executive Secretary: ROBERT K. A. GARDINER (Ghana).

The Commission has held nine sessions since its inception:

1958	December	Addis Ababa
1960	January	Addis Ababa
1961	February	Tangier
1962	February	Addis Ababa

1963	February	Léopoldville
1964	February	Addis Ababa
1965	February	Nairobi
1967	February	Lagos
1969	February	Addis Ababa

Sub-Regional Offices: Lusaka, Niamey, Tangier, Kinshasa.

ACTIVITIES

Objectives: The work of the Commission is determined by decisions of its plenary sessions. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for promoting and facilitating concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa; for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of African countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world; for undertaking or sponsoring investigations, research and studies of economic and technological problems and developments; for collecting, evaluating and disseminating economic, technological and statistical information; and for assisting in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies promoting economic and technological development in the region.

Areas of Activity: The ECA carries out its activities under the divisions of:

Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs

Natural Resources and Transport

Industry and Housing

Research and Statistics

Human Resources Development

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture

Economic Co-operation and Multinational Programming

There is also a *Technical Assistance and Programme Co-ordination Section*, a *Population Programme Centre*, dealing with population programmes and policies, together with general demography, and the *Africa Trade Centre*.

At the request of member states in the region the Commission also performs advisory services in various economic and social fields. The ECA is the only regional Commission whose terms of reference contain specific mention of the social aspects of economic development.

Institutional Machinery: During 1969 ECA's ninth session recommended the setting up of new institutional machinery on the following pattern:

(a) *Regular biennial sessions* to be held at ministerial level and called *ECA Conference of Ministers*. This would consist of ministers of member states responsible for economic affairs and it would, among other things, review the programme of the preceding two years;

(b) *Technical Committee of Experts* to meet once a year. It is composed of senior officials of member states concerned with economic affairs, and it examines studies prepared by the ECA Secretariat and assists in the formulation of the work programme aimed at ensuring co-operation between the Secretariat and member govern-

ments. The Committee met for the first time during February 1970.

(c) *Executive Committee* to meet twice a year. This includes officers of the Conference of Ministers, plus two representatives from each sub-region, two African members of the Economic and Social Council, and two African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, representing English- and French-speaking countries. The Committee provides a link between the ECA Secretariat, member states and sub-regions. It also fosters co-operation between the Commission, UN bodies, and international agencies concerned with development in Africa. It met twice during 1969 and twice during 1970 (May and October).

Subsidiary Bodies: The Commission is empowered, under its terms of reference, to establish subsidiary bodies. Those now in existence and actively functioning are the *Conference of African Statisticians* and the *Conference of African Planners*, both of which meet once every two years; and the *Working Party on Intra-African Trade* and the *Working Party on Manpower and Training*. The latter two were constituted by the ECA at its seventh session in 1965. Other working parties established at the same time have since been superseded by alternative arrangements which have been found by experience to be more effective.

Relations with Other Organizations: WHO maintains a liaison office at ECA. In co-operation with ITU work has begun on a pan-African telecommunications system. ECA also runs a Joint Agricultural Division in conjunction with FAO.

Co-operation between ECA and the Organization of African Unity started with the signing of a UN/OAU agreement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and the Secretary-General of the OAU, Diallo Telli, on November 15th, 1965.

In 1969 co-operation between the two organizations continued with the holding of five meetings jointly, namely: the meeting to establish an African Civil Aviation Commission (January), the Third and Fourth Joint Meetings of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development (January and August); Joint ECA/OAU Meeting of African countries who are members of IBRD/IMF (September) and ECA/IDEP/OAU/Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation African Regional Conference on the Integrated Approach to Rural Development (Moshi, Tanzania, October). During 1970, the following joint meetings took place: Fifth Joint Meeting of the ECA

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Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development (Geneva, August); Joint ECA/OAU Meeting of African Members of IBRD/IMF (Copenhagen, September).

Economic Co-operation in Africa: The Commission is a forum and an instrument for encouraging international economic co-operation in Africa. Its chief objective is the modernization of Africa, with equal emphasis on rural development and industrialization. One of the ways in which this objective is implemented is to encourage co-operation at the four sub-regional levels: north, west central and east.

Some of the main organizations for economic co-operation among ECA countries are: Organization of African Unity—OAU (which has an Economic and Social Department; it has the same membership as ECA); Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee; African Development Bank (originally created by ECA but now independent); Union douanière économique de l'Afrique centrale—UDEAC; Union douanière des états de l'Afrique de l'ouest—UDEAO; Union des états de l'Afrique centrale—UEAC; Organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne—OCAM; East African Community.

Economic Community of Eastern Africa: The ECA convened the sub-regional meeting on Economic Co-operation in Eastern Africa in Lusaka in October–November 1965. It was agreed at this meeting to set up, at an early date, at the sub-regional level, inter-governmental machinery responsible for the harmonization of economic and social development in the sub-region, taking into account the experience of similar institutional arrangements inside and outside Africa.

The meeting was attended by Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The sub-region consists of eleven countries, i.e. those mentioned above and also Somalia, Madagascar and Mauritius. Other countries interested in associating with the sub-region are Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Following the Lusaka Conference, a meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the sub-region was held in Addis Ababa in May 1966, at which the Terms of

Association of the Eastern African Community to govern the interim arrangements pending the signing of a formal treaty were considered. The following countries signed or initialled the Terms of Association: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Zambia. Uganda has not yet signed the Terms of Association. An interim Economic Committee was set up and its first meeting was held in November 1967.

West African Economic Community: Accra, Ghana. Articles of Association were signed at Accra in May 1967 by Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta. An interim Council of Ministers was set up to negotiate a common market treaty, which was drafted by ECA experts. A provisional secretariat, an interim economic committee and committees on transport, energy and industry were also established. The Industry Committee is at present specifically concerned with the proposed setting up of an iron and steel industry for west Africa.

Aims: the establishment of a common market to further the maximum exchange of goods and services between members and the elimination of customs and trade barriers between them; to promote through the economic co-operation of the member states a co-ordinated and equitable development of their economies, especially in industry, agriculture, transport and communications, trade and payments, manpower, energy and resources; to contribute to the orderly expansion of trade between members and the rest of the world; to contribute to the economic development of Africa as a whole.

A meeting of the interim Council of Ministers was held in Monrovia, Liberia, in December 1968.

West African Regional Group: In April 1968 a summit meeting was held in Monrovia. The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta signed a Protocol which incorporates the Accra Articles of Association (see West African Economic Community) and which aims to develop economic, social and cultural co-operation between members, with the ultimate goal of economic integration of the region.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).
The Statistical Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Newsletter (quarterly).
Agricultural Economic Bulletin (twice yearly).
Social Welfare Services in Africa (thrice yearly).
Natural Resources, Science and Technology Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series A: Direction of Trade (quarterly).

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series B: Trade by Commodities (thrice yearly).
African Target (quarterly).
Planning Newsletter (bi-monthly).
Quarterly Statistical Bulletin.
Social Work Training Newsletter (quarterly).
Training Information Notice (quarterly).

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Dakar, Senegal

An autonomous organ of the ECA opened in 1963 with Special Fund assistance to train senior African officials in techniques of development planning and to serve as a

clearing house and documentation centre on all African development questions.

Director: DAVID CARNEY (Sierra Leone).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-63600.

Aims to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments. Members: 115.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. This Board normally meets once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to twenty Executive Directors, who meet as often as required and approve all loans. The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy.

S. OSMAN ALI	LUIS MACHADO
VIRGILIO BARCO	DEREK J. MITCHELL
ANGEL R. CARAM	GEORGE PLESCHOFF
REIGNSON C. CHEN	PATRICK M. REID
ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT	GIORGIO ROTA
WILHELM HANEMANN	S. R. SEN
SEITARO HATTORI	JOHN O. STONE
CHRISTOPHER KAHANGI	ABDERRAHMAN TAZI
ERIK L. KARLSSON	ROBERT E.
MOHAMED NASSIM KOCHMAN	WIECZOROWSKI
PIETER LIEFTINCK	

OFFICERS

Vice-President and Chairman, Loan Committee: J. BURKE KNAPP.

Vice-President Finance and Director of Projects: S. ALDEWERELD.

General Counsel: A. BROCHES.

Director, Development Services: RICHARD H. DEMUTH.

Economic Adviser to the President: HOLLIS B. CHENERY.

Vice-President: SIR DENIS RICKETT.

Vice-President: MOHAMED SHOAIB.

Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.

Controller: GEORG GABRIEL.

Secretary: M. M. MENDELS.

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS AND OTHER SENIOR STAFF

Deputy Chairman, Loan Committee: S. R. COPE.

Director, South America Department: GERALD ALTER.

Director, South Asia Department: I. P. M. CARGILL.

Director, Western Africa Department: ROGER A. CHAUFOURNIER.

Director, Eastern Africa Department: MICHAEL L. LEJEUNE.

Director, East Asia and Pacific Department: RAYMOND J. GOODMAN.

Director, Europe, Middle East and North Africa Department: MUNIR P. BENJENK.

Director, Central America and Caribbean Department: EDGAR GUTIÉRREZ.

Director, European Office: ARTHUR KARASZ.

Director, Resident Staff in Indonesia: BERNARD R. BELL.

Deputy Director of Projects: BERNARD CHADENET.

Associate Director of Projects: WARREN C. BAUM.

Director, Education Projects Department: DUNCAN S. BALLANTINE.

Director, Agriculture Projects Department: LIONEL J. C. EVANS.

Director, Transportation Projects Department: A. DAVID KNOX.

Director, Special Projects Department: ROBERT SADOVE.

Director, Tourism Projects Department: ALFRED KOCH.

Director, Population Projects Department: KANDIAH KANAGARATNAM.

Director, Industrial Projects Department: HANS FUCHS.

Director, Public Utilities Projects Department: MERVYN WEINER.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.

Director of Information and Public Affairs: WILLIAM CLARK.

Director, Development Finance Companies Department: WILLIAM DIAMOND.

Associate Director, Development Services Department: MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN.

Director, Economics Department: ANDREW M. KAMARCK.

Director, Economic Development Institute: K. S. KRISHNASWAMY.

Director of Administration: HUGH B. RIPMAN.

Special Adviser: ABDEL G. EL EMARY.

Special Representative for UN Organizations: FEDERICO CONSOLO.

Associate General Counsel: LESTER NURICK.

OFFICES

New York Office: 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. (Telephone: WHItell 305400).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

European Office: 66 avc. d'Iéna, Paris 16e, France (Telephone: 535-2510).

London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (Telephone: 930-3886).

AID CO-ORDINATING GROUPS

The World Bank supports consortia and consultative groups for the co-ordination of development assistance to a number of countries. It is currently sponsor of two

Consortia (for India and Pakistan), eleven Consultative Groups (for Colombia, East Africa, Korea, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia), and two Aid Groups (for Ceylon and Ghana). In addition, the Bank provides staff support for the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) and the co-ordination groups convened by the governments of Guyana and Honduras. It is also a member of the OECD-sponsored Consortium for Turkey.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, and the amount of each subscription is based on relative economic resources. On June 30th, 1970, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$23,159 million. Of this amount, however, only the sum of about \$2,316 million had been paid in, partly in gold or dollars and partly in local currencies. The remainder is

subject to call if required to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1970, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$4,568 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans. These sales, the most part without the Bank guarantee, totalled \$2,350 million by June 30th, 1970.

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

IMPORTANT LOANS* (\$ million—1947-June 1970)

YEAR	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
May 1947	France	Post-war Reconstruction	250
Aug. 1947	Netherlands	Post-war Reconstruction	191
Jan. 1949	Brazil	Power, Communications	75
Aug. 1950	Australia	Equipment for Development	100
June 1956	India	Steel Industry	75
June 1956	The Rhodesias	Power	80
Oct. 1956	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Jan. 1957	Iran	Equipment for Development	75
Feb. 1958	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Sept. 1958	India	Railways	85
Sept. 1960	Pakistan	Indus Basin Development Project	90
May 1961	Japan	Express Railway	80
Jan. 1962	Argentina	Power	95
Jan. 1962	Australia	Power	100
June 1962	Mexico	Power	130
Sept. 1963	Venezuela	Power	85
Sept. 1963	Japan	Highways	75
July 1964	Nigeria	Kainji Dam Project	82
May 1965	Japan	Roads	75
June 1965	Italy	Industry	100
Dec. 1965	Mexico	Electric Power	110
July 1966	Japan	Tokyo-Kobe Expressway	100
Oct. 1966		IFC Development Finance	100
June 1968	Mexico	Power	90
Dec. 1968	Argentina	Power	82
Feb. 1970	Mexico	Power	125
May 1970	Brazil	Roads	100
May 1970	Brazil	Power	80

* Loans exceeding \$75 million.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

TOTAL LOANS (\$ million—1947-70)

PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Post-war Reconstruction	496.8
Electric Power	4,642.0
Transportation	4,405.6
Telecommunications	243.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,294.0
Industry	2,165.7
General Development and Industrial Imports	552.3
Water Supply	127.1
Education Projects	144.5
Project Preparation	0.9
International Finance Corporation	200.0
TOTAL	14,274.7

TOTAL LOANS BY AREA (\$ million—1947-70)

AREA	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT
Africa	127	2,014.4
Asia	211	4,628.8
Australasia	11	514.7
Europe	109	2,565.1
Western Hemisphere	246	4,352.3
International Finance Corporation	1	200.0
TOTAL	636	14,274.7

WORLD BANK LOANS 1969-70 (U.S.\$ million—July-June)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
<i>Africa:</i>		
Cameroon	Roads, Railways	17.20
Ivory Coast	Education, Agriculture	18.50
Kenya	Roads, Agriculture	26.10
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	Railways, Ports, Telecommunications	87.80
Liberia	Power	7.40
Morocco	Roads, Agriculture, Industry	68.30
Nigeria	Roads, Transport Rehabilitation	35.60
Tunisia	Industry	10.00
Zambia	Education, Agriculture	10.80
		281.70
<i>Asia:</i>		
Ceylon	Agriculture and Power, Industry, Power	43.50
China (Taiwan)	Education, Industry, Power	71.50
India	Industry	40.00
Iran	Roads, Agriculture	48.50
Israel	Industry	25.00
Korea	Railways	40.00
Malaysia	Agriculture (two loans)	21.50
Pakistan	Gas Pipelines	19.20
Papua and New Guinea	Roads	4.50
Philippines	Agriculture, Industry	59.00
Singapore	Telecommunications, Industry	16.00
Thailand	Power	46.50
		435.20
<i>Europe:</i>		
Cyprus	Power	5.00
Greece	Industry	20.00
Spain	Agriculture, Education	37.00
Yugoslavia	Roads, Industry, Telecommunications	98.50
		160.50

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THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD BANK LOANS—continued]

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
<i>Latin America and Caribbean:</i>		
Argentina	Power	60.00
Bolivia	Gas Pipeline	23.25
Brazil	Roads, Power, Industry	205.00
Chile	Education, Roads, Education	19.30
Colombia	Agriculture, Education, Roads, Power, Water Supply and Sewerage	127.60
Costa Rica	Roads, Power, Telecommunications	34.20
Dominican Republic	Industry	25.00
Honduras	Power	5.50
Jamaica	Family Planning	2.00
Mexico	Power, Roads	146.80
Panama	Power	42.00
Paraguay	Roads	6.00
Uruguay	Agriculture	6.30
<i>International Finance Corporation .</i>		702.95
<i>TOTAL</i>		100.00
		1,680.35

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(U.S. \$—Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1970)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Investments	149,217,323	Administration (including IDA)	45,452,908
Income from Loans:		Interest on Borrowings	242,372,738
Interest	326,619,819	Bond Issuance and other Financial Ex-	
Commitment Charges	17,613,602	penses	3,549,270
Commissions	382,299	Discount on Sale of Loans	41,168
Service Charges	45,708		
Other Income	10,788,907		
	504,667,658		
Deductions (equivalent to commissions			
appropriated to Special Reserve)	382,299		
TOTAL	504,285,359	TOTAL	291,416,084

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank, IDA advances capital on more flexible terms to underdeveloped countries. Members: 107.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA'S initial resources were derived from members' subscriptions: the richer nations pay in gold or freely convertible currencies; the less-developed nations pay 10 per cent in the above form and 90 per cent in their own currencies. By June 30th, 1970, IDA's initial subscriptions totalled \$1,014.3 million.

IDA is authorized to accept supplementary contributions and is required to maintain a regular review of the adequacy of its resources. In 1964, formalities were completed for the first general replenishment of IDA's funds. The eighteen Part I countries—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed to provide supplementary resources of almost \$750 million.

On July 23rd, 1969, the second general replenishment of IDA's resources came into force. The second replenishment proposal provided for expanding IDA's resources by \$1,200 million equivalent, payable in three annual instalments of \$400 million each.

Negotiations for a third general replenishment of IDA's resources, for the fiscal years 1972, 1973 and 1974, were successfully concluded. In July, the Association's Executive Directors recommended and transmitted to member governments for approval a proposal under which twenty-one member countries plus Switzerland would make available to IDA approximately \$813 million per year. The target date for the replenishment to become effective is June 30th, 1971, by which time at least twelve countries, pledging not less than \$1,900 million, must formally notify IDA that they will make their specified contributions. It was also agreed that the voting power of high-income countries, known as Part I countries, should be adjusted so as to reflect more accurately the share of each of them in the total financial contributions of the Part I countries to the Association. It was further agreed that the Part II countries be given the opportunity to make additional subscriptions on easy terms to the Association in order to permit them to maintain the relative voting power of the Part II countries as a group.

ACTIVITIES

Principles similar to those of the Bank are followed by IDA in appraising projects, in negotiating its credits and in requirements for procurement, disbursement of funds and reports on the progress of constructions. However, the favourable terms upon which IDA lends make it possible

to extend credits to countries which, for balance of payments reasons, could not prudently assume the burden of repayment required for Bank loans.

By June 30th, 1970, IDA had extended 221 credits totalling \$2,773 million to 55 member countries.

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

(\$'000)

(1960–June 1970)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Afghanistan	Education, Roads, Agriculture	13,500
Bolivia	Electric Power, Roads, Agriculture	25,800
Botswana	Roads, Project Preparation	6,100
Burundi	Water Supply, Coffee Production, Project Preparation	3,280
Cameroon	Agriculture, Project Preparation, Education, Roads	29,050
Central African Republic	Roads	8,500
Ceylon	Irrigation, Roads, Agriculture, Power	23,900
Chad	Roads, Education	5,900
Chile	Roads	18,998
China (Taiwan)	Harbours, Water Development, Industry	13,074

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THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS *continued*

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Colombia	Roads	19,500
Congo (Brazzaville)	Roads Studies, Roads	2,130
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Roads, Industry	11,000
Costa Rica	Roads	4,550
Dahomey	Palm Oil	4,600
Ecuador	Highways, Education, Agriculture	14,600
El Salvador	Highways	7,999
Ethiopia	Roads, Education, Agriculture	35,000
Gambia	Port	2,100
Ghana	Electric Power, Water Supply and Sewerage, Fisheries, Agriculture, Project Preparation	24,800
Guyana	Education	2,900
Haiti	Highways	350
Honduras	Highways, Electric Power, Agriculture, Power	24,028
India	Highways, Irrigation, Flood Control, Electric Power, Ports, Telecommunications, Railways, Industrial Imports, Railways, Agriculture, Industrial Imports, Agriculture	1,264,867
Indonesia	Agricultural Estates, Roads, Technical Assistance, Power, Industry, Agriculture	131,500
Jordan	Water Supply, Agriculture	10,016
Kenya	Roads, Tea, Education, Agricultural Credit, Education	48,700
Korea	Railways, Education, Technical Assistance Studies, Railways	58,293
Lesotho	Roads	4,100
Madagascar	Roads, Port	24,100
Malawi	Education, Project Preparation, Power	32,750
Mali	Railways, Roads	16,800
Mauritania	Roads	9,700
Morocco	Education, Roads	18,300
Nepal	Telecommunications	1,700
Nicaragua	Water Supply	2,995
Niger	Roads, Agriculture	8,203
Nigeria	Roads, Education	35,500
Pakistan	Irrigation, Ports, Industry, Flood Control, Highways, Railways, Inland Water Transport, Water Supply, Agriculture, Food-grain Storage, Education, Agricultural Credit, Telecommunications, Technical Assistance, Project Preparation	453,218
Papua and New Guinea	Palm Oil, Agriculture, Roads	11,000
Paraguay	Highways, Livestock	21,400
Rwanda	Roads	9,300
Senegal	Railways, Roads	17,100
Sierra Leone	Education	3,000
Somalia	Roads	9,050
Sudan	Irrigation, Education	21,500
Swaziland	Highways	2,800
Syria	Highways	8,500
Tanzania	Highways, Education, Agriculture, Roads	48,400
Togo	Technical Assistance	3,700
Tunisia	Education, Co-operative Farming, Water Supply	42,863
Turkey	Power, Industry, Irrigation	92,316
Uganda	Education, Tea Production, Roads	33,000
United Arab Republic	Agriculture	26,000
Upper Volta	Technical Assistance	800
TOTAL		2,773,129

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—continued

(U.S.\$ million)
(July 1969–June 1970)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
<i>Africa:</i>		
Botswana	Project Preparation	2.50
Burundi	Project Preparation	0.38
Cameroon	Education, Roads	17.50
Central African Republic	Roads	4.30
Congo (Brazzaville)	Roads	1.50
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Industry	5.00
Ethiopia	Agriculture (two)	6.60
Gambia	Port	2.10
Ghana	Water Supply and Sewerage, Fisheries, Agriculture, Project Preparation	14.80
Kenya	Education	6.10
Madagascar	Port	9.60
Malawi	Power	5.25
Mali	Roads	7.70
Morocco	Roads	7.30
Niger	Agriculture	0.58
Rwanda	Roads	9.30
Senegal	Roads	2.10
Sierra Leone	Education	3.00
Tanzania	Roads	7.50
Tunisia	Water Supply	10.50
Uganda	Roads	11.60
United Arab Republic	Agriculture	26.00
		161.21
<i>Asia:</i>		
Afghanistan	Agriculture	5.00
Ceylon	Agriculture, Agriculture and Power	17.00
India	Railways, Agriculture (three), Industrial Imports	227.50
Indonesia	Power, Industry, Agriculture (two)	80.50
Korea	Railways	15.00
Nepal	Telecommunications	1.70
Pakistan	Industry (two), Agriculture (two), Telecommunications, Education, Project Preparation (three)	77.20
Papua and New Guinea	Agriculture, Roads	9.50
		433.40
<i>Latin America:</i>		
Bolivia	Agriculture	1.40
Ecuador	Agriculture	1.50
Honduras	Agriculture, Power	8.10
		11.00
TOTAL		605.61

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas. Members: 94.

ORGANIZATION

IFC is a separate legal entity in the World Bank Group. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$106.5 million at June 30th, 1970.

Executive Directors of the World Bank also serve as Directors of IFC. The President of the World Bank is *ex-officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. Subject to his overall supervision, the day-to-day operations of IFC are conducted by its staff under the direction of the Executive Vice-President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.*

Executive Vice-President: WILLIAM S. GAUD.

Vice-President: LADISLAUS VON HOFFMAN.

General Counsel: R. B. J. RICHARDS.

Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.*

Controller: FRANCIS R. POORE.*

Secretary: M. M. MENDELS.*

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.*

Director of Investments, Africa and Middle East: ALBERT ADOMAKOH.

Director of Information and Public Affairs: WILLIAM CLARK.*

Special Representative in Europe: ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Director, Engineering Department: H. GEOFFREY HILTON.

Director of Investments, Asia: RONALD K. JONES.

Director, European Office: ARTHUR KARASZ.*

Director of Marketing: HENRY KOCH.

Accounting Adviser: E. WALDO MAURITZ.

Special Representative in the Far East: NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Director of Investments, Latin America, Europe and Australasia: NEIL J. PATERSON.

Economic Adviser: MOEEN A. QURESHI.

Director of Administration: HUGH B. RIPMAN.*

* These officers and department heads hold the same position in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

FUNCTIONS

1. In association with private investors, invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority in member countries where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.

3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.

4. Invests in and gives technical help to development

finance companies, and assists other institutions which also support economic development and follow policies generally consistent with those of IFC.

5. Commits limited amounts of funds for promotional purposes, to help bring development enterprises into being.

6. Revolves its portfolio by sales of its investments to other investors.

FISCAL 1970 OPERATIONS

The International Finance Corporation made 29 development investments in 19 countries during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1970. The IFC commitments helped to mobilize approximately \$381 million for private business enterprises to assist the economic growth of developing member countries.

The IFC's own commitments to the projects amounted to \$111.8 million. This compares with IFC commitments of approximately \$92.9 million in 27 projects during the previous twelve-month period.

IFC's commitments in Fiscal 1970 were in Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

IFC made its first commitment for economic development in Yugoslavia in Fiscal 1970 with a \$2 million investment in the \$12 million International Investment Corporation for Yugoslavia (IICY). This, plus first investments in Ceylon, the Republic of China and the Democratic

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Republic of the Congo, widened IFC's sphere of operations to 43 countries.

IFC investment activities during the year provided support for the efforts of its developing member countries to expand the capacity of their private sector to produce goods and services, to create new employment opportunities for their growing populations, to strengthen their foreign trade position and to build new financial institutions.

Investments with which IFC was associated helped in the following ways:

They are expected to provide over 19,000 new jobs in the enterprises financed.

They are expected to add some \$53 million in new export capacity and to reduce needs for imports by approximately \$167 million.

The Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines (PICOP), which is in addition to an existing lumber operation, will give Southeast Asia an integrated forest products industry.

A project for expanding the output of Aluminium de Grèce, Société Anonyme Industrielle et Commerciale, will also help lower unit production costs and make the company more competitive internationally, strengthening its position as one of Europe's leading aluminium makers and an earner of foreign exchange for the Greek economy.

Poliiolefinas, S.A. Indústria e Comercio will make polyethylene from raw materials manufactured by a Brazilian petrochemicals firm, Petroquímica União S.A., which IFC helped to finance last year. This is the first of several expected projects, downstream from Petro-

química, intended to give Brazil a balanced petrochemicals industry, making use of Brazilian products.

One of IFC's important objectives is to encourage private investment in developing member countries through the mobilization of local capital and the broadening of local ownership of industrial enterprises. Several of the Corporation's investments contributed to these objectives through public share offerings supported by local underwriting of projects in Colombia, India, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Twenty-one of the 29 investments in Fiscal 1970 were for more than \$1 million each. Nine were in Asia, five in Latin America, five in Europe, one in Africa, and one in a Latin American regional development finance institution. IFC commitments during the fiscal year were in the fields of aluminium, automobiles, cement, ceramics, copper mining, development finance institutions, fertilizers, glass, iron mining, polyethylene, pulp and paper, telephone service, textiles and fibres, and tourism.

Foreign businesses, financial institutions and official agencies other than IFC provided \$178 million in equity and loans to these 27 projects. The equivalent of \$203 million was supplied by sponsors and individual investors within the countries being assisted.

The World Bank agreed in 1969 to lend an additional \$100 million to IFC, bringing to \$200 million the amount of funds the Bank has made available to the Corporation for use in its lending operations.

Swaziland, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Yemen Arab Republic joined IFC in Fiscal 1970, raising total membership in the Corporation at the end of the year to 94 and increasing paid-up share capital to \$106,954,000.

FINANCIAL RECORD

(up to June 30th, 1970)

Cumulative total of IFC's funds available at June 30th, 1970, amounted to \$540 million, including \$200 million loan from the World Bank.

INVESTMENTS MADE (up to June 30th, 1970)

NUMBER OF INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	GROSS AMOUNT
210	43	\$476,518,314

SALES OF INVESTMENTS

At June 30th, 1970, IFC had sold \$142.5 million, or well over one-quarter of its cumulative gross commitments. A portion, or in some cases all, of 103 of IFC's commitments, in 39 countries, out of a total of 210 commitments in 43 countries, had been sold to financial institutions or other investors.

COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (U.S. \$, 1957-70)

<i>Manufacturing</i>	
Iron and Steel	54,618,502
Fertilizers	56,626,748
Cement and other Construction	
Materials	49,659,623
Paper and other Paper Products	64,884,550
Textiles and Fibres	33,491,522
Food and Food Processing	24,156,300
Machinery	25,406,488
Chemicals and Petrochemical Products	21,711,916
Other Manufacturing	25,026,725
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>	
Tourism	18,214,310
Utilities, Printing and Publishing	23,500,000
Mining	36,744,015
Development Finance Institutions	42,477,615
TOTAL	476,518,314

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6362.

Aims to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, to avoid competitive exchange depreciation, and to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards.

Members: 117 (as at December 31st, 1970).

ORGANIZATION

Managing Director: PIERRE-PAUL SCHWEITZER (France).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by a Board of Governors, one Governor and an alternate representing each member. The Board of Governors normally meets once a year; it delegates many of its powers to a twenty-member Board of Executive Directors.

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

ERIK BROFOSS	MAURICE P. OMWONY
WILLIAM B. DALE	FRANCESCO PALAMENGHI-
NAZIH DEIF	CRISPI
P. Y. HSU	GUENTHER SCHLEIMINGER
ROBERT JOHNSTONE	J. O. STONE
ALEXANDRE KAFKA	HIDEO SUZUKI
BYANTI KHARMAWAN	LUIS UGUETO
PIETER LIEFTINCK	ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT
B. K. MADAN	MARC VIENOT
CARLOS MASSAD A.	ANTOINE W. YAMÉOGO
DEREK MITCHELL	

Quotas: Each of the 116 members is assigned a quota which approximately determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund. Its subscription is equal to its quota and is payable partly in gold and partly in its own currency. On September 30th, 1970, the Fund's assets included \$3,455.6 million in gold, \$231.3 million in Special Drawing Rights, \$225.7 million in subscriptions receivable and \$18,925.2 million in various national currencies. By September 30th, 1970,

70 countries had drawn from the Fund's resources the equivalent of \$21,867 million in 23 currencies since transactions commenced in March 1947.

The original quotas totalled some \$9,000 million, but in 1958 a general review of the adequacy of members' quotas resulted in general and selective increases raising total quotas to some \$15,000 million over the next two years. A further 25 per cent general increase of quotas, together with larger increases for 16 countries, was proposed in 1965. This increase brought an expansion of total quotas to over \$21,000 million. Following another general review of quotas, the Governors of the Fund adopted a resolution in February 1970 which would increase total quotas to approximately \$28,900 million if all members consented to the maximum quotas offered to them.

General Arrangements to Borrow: The IMF is authorized to supplement its resources by borrowing. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962, extended in 1965 until 1970, and again extended until 1975, whereby ten industrial members undertook to lend the Fund up to \$6,000 million in their own currencies, if this should be needed to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. These arrangements were used to help finance the drawings made by the United Kingdom in 1964, 1965, 1968 and 1969, and by France in 1968, 1969 and 1970. The amount still available under the arrangements at September 30th, 1970, was \$5,416.2 million. (In 1966, the Fund borrowed from Italy the equivalent of \$250 million in lire, outside the General Arrangements to Borrow, and in June 1970 Italy's claim was transferred to Japan.)

ACTIVITIES

Creation of Reserves

Studies by the Fund over recent years indicated that in future certain countries would take less of their reserve increases in the form of reserve currencies and that the U.S.A., whose reserves had fallen substantially over the post-war period, would seek to increase its reserve assets. After various considerations were examined, the Fund suggested that the rate of growth in reserves should be related to the long-term trend in payments imbalances taking into account the results of any improvements in the adjustment process. Studies made in the IMF show that the upward trend in payments imbalances over the recent past has been of the same order of magnitude as that in international trade. Although the same relationship may not prevail in the future, it is clear that, if gold accruals to official reserves do not increase, and there is a continuing reluctance to add to holdings over reserve currencies,

deliberate reserve creation would at an appropriate time be necessary in order to maintain an adequate rate of reserve growth.

The creation of reserves should be determined by global need, rather than by way of providing credit to countries in balance of payments difficulties, or by development aid. Discussions on the form of any newly-created reserves have centred on the choice between additional drawing facilities in the IMF and the creation of a *reserve unit* through an expansion of claims between a reserve-creating institution and the countries to which newly-created reserves were initially distributed.

Special Drawing Rights

The purposes for which the Fund was created have necessarily meant that problems relating to the adequacy of liquidity in general and reserves in particular have

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occupied the Fund during its whole history. Starting with the Annual Report for 1963, the Executive Directors have in each report dealt with international liquidity from the policy, analytical, statistical, and technical points of view. At the 1966 Annual Meeting of the IMF, the Board of Governors took the decision for a direct exchange of views on international liquidity between IMF Executive Directors and Deputies of the Group of Ten, the ten nations participating in the General Arrangements to Borrow. Four such meetings took place between November 1966 and June 1967. In September 1967, the Governors requested the Executive Directors to proceed with work relating to the establishment in the Fund of a new facility based on Special Drawings Rights (SDRs), as well as on improvements to the present rules and practices of the IMF in the light of the experience and developments of the last 20 years. The Proposed Amendment to the Articles of Agreement was approved by the Governors in May 1968. Thereafter all members were asked whether they accepted the Proposed Amendment. It went into effect on July 28th, 1969, after being accepted by the required majority of three-fifths of the membership representing four-fifths of the total voting power in the Fund. Members with 75 per cent of total quotas in the Fund deposited the required instruments of participation by August 7th, 1969, and thereby enabled participants in the Special Drawing Account to take decisions with respect to the management of that Account, including any allocation of SDRs. At the subsequent Annual Meeting of the Fund a resolution was adopted on October 2nd, 1969, calling for allocations of SDRs totalling \$9,500 million over a first basic period of three years commencing January 1st, 1970. The first allocation of SDRs equivalent to \$3,414 was made on that date.

The Special Drawing Rights facility is intended to

assure an appropriate level of international reserves in the light of the needs of the world economy, by supplementing existing reserve assets in the form of gold and reserve currencies. The new rights are allocated amongst members in proportion to their quotas in the Fund and will be usable without policy conditions to meet payments or reserve needs. The decision to allocate SDRs shall take into account a collective judgement that there is a global need to supplement reserves, and the attainment of a better balance of payments equilibrium, as well as the likelihood of a better working of the international adjustment process.

Stabilization of Prices on Primary Products

The Fund, in association with the World Bank, has prepared a study of the problem of the stabilization of prices of primary products. This is pursuant to resolutions adopted at the 1967 Annual Meetings in Rio de Janeiro. A factual section of the study was noted at the Annual Meetings held in Washington in September 1968. The Governors of the Fund then invited the Managing Director to have this work completed with the inclusion of a consideration of specific financial measures and other ways in which the IMF might assist in finding feasible solutions to the problem. Under the terms of a decision announced in July 1969 drawings for the purpose of financing buffer stocks in connection with international commodity arrangements may be made up to amounts equivalent to 50 per cent of quota, provided that drawings under the Fund's existing compensatory financing facility and the new buffer stock facility taken together do not exceed 75 per cent of the quota. Repurchase is to be made within three to five years, or earlier in the event of the buffer stock distributing cash to its members.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1970

Special Drawing Rights

The Fund made an initial allocation of SDRs equivalent to \$3,414.4 million on January 1st, 1970, to 104 participants in the Special Drawing Account. The allocation, made in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at its 1969 Annual Meeting, for the first year of a first basic period of three years, was at a rate computed at 16.8 per cent of the quota, as of December 31st, 1969, of each participant receiving an allocation. It will be followed by annual allocations of about \$3,000 million each on January 1st, 1971, and January 1st, 1972.

Transactions in SDRs totalled the equivalent of \$631.6 million by September 30th, 1970, the end of the first nine months of operation of the new facility. By that date, 53 countries had made use of their SDR holdings. Thirteen countries had used almost the full amount at their disposal. Twenty-seven countries had accepted transfers of SDRs from other participants through the Special Drawing Account, providing currency in return for SDRs received by them. The Fund's General Account holdings were SDR \$231.3 million on September 30th, 1970.

Purchases, Repurchases and Stand-by Arrangements

During the first nine months of 1970, members made

purchases for a total amount equivalent to \$1,368.13 million, repurchases reached \$1,210.9 million, and 16 stand-by arrangements were approved for \$385.73 million.

Gold: Changes of Par Value

Fund purchases of gold from South Africa during the first three-quarters of 1970 reached a total of \$342.25 million (these purchases were made under an agreement with South Africa announced in December 1969).

During the same period, new par values were agreed upon for the currencies of Turkey and Ecuador, and initial par values established for the currencies of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of China. Also agreed upon were a par value for the new monetary unit of Bermuda and a change in the par value of the Bahamian currency.

New Members and Article VIII Status

The Yemen Arab Republic joined the Fund in May 1970, and Barbados joined in December 1970.

As from August 31st, 1970, Ecuador accepted the obligations set forth in Article VIII of the Fund's Articles of Agreement. Ecuador is the thirty-fifth member of the Fund to move to convertibility.

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Miscellaneous

On May 31st, 1970, the Fund announced the Canadian Government's decision that for the time being Canada would not maintain the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar within the previous margins.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at the 1970 Annual Meeting provided that, out of \$57.55 million net income earned by the Fund for the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1970, an amount equal to \$17.53 million would be distributed to 34 members which had net creditor positions in the Fund. The remainder, equal to \$40.02 million, was placed in the General Reserve.

In September 1970 the Fund replenished its holdings of the currencies of twelve members in a total amount equivalent to \$325 million. The replenishment was made by the sale of gold, but three members, exercising an option provided by the Fund, received SDR's in place of gold.

Also in September, the Fund decided to reduce by \$400 million the \$800 million invested in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund re-acquired from the United States an amount of gold equivalent to \$400 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. Makes its foreign exchange resources available, under proper safeguards, to its members to meet short-term or medium-term payments difficulties.
2. Furnishes, on request, expert technicians to advise and assist members in their financial and monetary problems.
3. Affords continuous and full consultation on monetary and exchange matters.
4. Supplements, as and when needed, the existing reserve assets of participants in the Special Drawing Account.

STATISTICS

TOTAL ASSETS (million U.S. dollars)

30th April, 1957	. . . . .	8,927.2
30th April, 1958	. . . . .	9,099.6
30th April, 1959	. . . . .	9,268.0
30th April, 1960	. . . . .	14,391.7
30th April, 1961	. . . . .	15,007.6
30th April, 1962	. . . . .	15,247.8
30th April, 1963	. . . . .	15,467.0
30th April, 1964	. . . . .	15,902.2
30th April, 1965	. . . . .	16,692.3
30th April, 1966	. . . . .	20,734.5
30th April, 1967	. . . . .	22,643.9
30th April, 1968	. . . . .	22,474.1
30th April, 1969	. . . . .	22,990.8
30th April, 1970	. . . . .	23,165.9

TOTAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (Year ended April 30th, 1970) (million U.S. dollars)

CURRENCY	PURCHASES	REPURCHASES
SDR	—	182.6
Gold	—	80.8
Argentine pesos	16.0	10.0
Australian dollars	59.3	58.0
Austrian schillings	17.0	0.1
Belgian francs	71.9	35.4
Canadian dollars	317.3	79.5
Deutsche mark	311.0	203.3
Finnish markkaa	10.0	—
French francs	—	0.2
Irish pounds	12.2	—
Italian lire	284.6	207.4
Japanese yen	393.1	80.7
Mexican pesos	25.5	40.1
Netherlands guilders	156.9	136.4
Norwegian kroner	23.0	—
Pounds sterling	61.8	—
South African rand	106.0	—
Swedish kronor	—	40.4
U.S. dollars	1,401.9	515.8
Venezuelan bolivares	17.3	—
TOTAL	3,284.7	1,670.7

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Year ended April 30th, 1970)

(million U.S. dollars)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Operational Charges	13.0	Board of Governors	0.66
Charges on Balance in Excess of Quotas	124.7	Office of Executive Directors	2.47
Interest on Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	0.4	Staff	19.66
		Special Services	2.18
		Other Administration	3.67
		Other Expenditure	52.83
TOTAL	138.1	TOTAL	81.47

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Telephone: 5797.

FAO, the oldest postwar specialized agency in the UN family, was established at a conference in Quebec in October 1945, with 42 founding members. It exists to fight the poverty, malnutrition and hunger which afflict about half the people of the world. It carries out research, provides advice and technical assistance, and helps to mobilize world support and capital backing for development programmes. Members: 119 full, 2 associate.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The governing body of FAO is the FAO Conference. It usually meets every two years, and is attended by delegates from member nations. The Conference elects the Director-General, formulates policy, determines the Organization's programme and budget on a biennial basis, and elects new members. The 15th Session of the Conference, in November 1969, elected MICHEL CÉPÈDE (France) as Independent Chairman of the FAO Council.

COUNCIL

The FAO Council is composed of representatives of 34 member nations, elected by the Conference for three-year terms. It acts as the interim governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Committee on Fisheries, both of which consist of 34 member nations.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General (1968-72): A. H. BOERMA (Netherlands).

Deputy Director-General: ORIS V. WELLS (U.S.A.).

The Director-General is elected by the Conference. He appoints and directs a staff of about 2,000 professional officers assigned to field projects in developed countries, and some 1,200 professional staff at headquarters.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Regional Representative of FAO for Africa: M. C. MENSAH.
Regional Representative of FAO for Asia and the Far East:
 AHSAN-UD-DIN.

Assistant Director-General for Near Eastern Affairs and Regional Representative for the Near East: M. A. NOUR.
Regional Representative of FAO for Europe: PAUL LAMARTINE YATES.

Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs and Regional Representative for Latin America: JUAN FELIPE YRIART.

Director, Liaison Office for North America: HOWARD R. COTTAM.

Regional Economist (Director, ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division), Liaison Office with UN ECA: W. HABASHI.

Director, Liaison Office with the UN: DONALD W. WOODWARD.

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES:

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Far East: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Africa: UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Latin America: Oficina Regional de la FAO (Casilla 10095), Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago, Chile.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for the Near East: (Box 2223), Agricultural Credit Bank Building, 110 Kasr el Eini St., Garden City, Cairo, United Arab Republic.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for North America, 1325 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20437, U.S.A.

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office with United Nations: United Nations, Room 2258, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ACTIVITIES

FAO serves as the organizing and co-ordinating agency which brings together representatives of national governments, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations, industry and banking, to plan and execute development programmes within the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries.

FAO's specialized Committees enable governments to work out agreements on matters of common concern. The Committee on Commodity Problems, with its network of intergovernmental study groups and its widely-accepted principles of surplus disposal, is helping to co-ordinate international commodity policy. The Committee on Fisheries, the only global forum concerned with the development of fisheries, devises measures for more rational management of the world's fishery resources. Because of FAO's increasing responsibilities in the vital area of forestry development, a Forestry Department was set up in 1970, to replace the former Forestry and Forest Industries Division.

An International Dairy Development Scheme was launched in 1970 under FAO sponsorship, to combat the malnutrition which threatens the health of two-thirds of the world's pre-school children. During 1970, over 700 FAO specialists were assigned to field projects designed to improve food and industrial crops as well as pastures. A Seed Production and Certification Unit was set up at FAO Headquarters. The Organization co-operated with governments and private institutions in research on high-yielding varieties of seed, on conservation of plant genetic resources and on safer and more effective use of pesticides. In co-operation with the World Health Organization, FAO is testing a new vaccine against "East Coast fever", which kills off about half a million cattle in Africa every year.

FAO's Second World Food Congress was held at The Hague in June 1970 and was attended by 1,800 participants, of whom 600 came from developing countries and 300 were young people. Among the major problems discussed by the Congress were the need to ensure basic food supplies in developing countries, the relation between higher living standards and improved diets, trade patterns and policies, and the role of youth in development. The main themes emerging from the Congress were summed up in a Final Declaration. It stressed the importance of influencing political decisions as to national priorities and the use of national resources, and urged that the benefits of development reach all levels of society.

Documentation. Over the past two decades, FAO has become an international centre of information on agriculture in all its aspects, forestry, fisheries, livestock development and nutrition. In 1970, FAO's "Question and Answer" Service supplied over 18,000 bibliographic references to some 4,500 enquiries concerning FAO documents. A further 55,000 references were provided on material from other sources. A series of special Index volumes arranged by subject matter was started in 1970. They include "Fisheries" and "Food and Agricultural Industries", which alone contain approximately 41,000 and 21,000 items respectively. The establishment of an international information retrieval system for agricultural sciences and technology is now in the planning stage.

FAO specialists have helped to set up national documentation centres in several developing countries.

UNDP Special Fund and Technical Assistance. In 1970 FAO was responsible for 259 operational projects involving the expenditure of approximately \$59 million in UNDP (Special Fund) monies, and for over 650 projects costing \$12 million in UNDP (Technical Assistance) funds. These outlays of internationally pledged funds were more than matched by counterpart payments from aided governments.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The Campaign was launched by FAO in 1960 to broaden public support for development efforts. The Campaign is conducted by national committees, of which there were 93 by the end of 1970. Their membership is drawn from the national administration, voluntary organizations such as trade unions, teachers' associations and youth groups, and from the private sector. Over 130 FAO/FFHC projects were operational during 1970, financed in equal proportions by donors and by beneficiary governments and organizations. Linked with FFHC are the Young World Appeal and the Young World Programme.

World Food Programme. Launched in 1963, the World Food Programme is a joint effort by the UN and FAO to use supplies of food as investment in programmes of economic and social development and also for relief purposes. Supplies of food, as well as cash and services such as shipping, are pledged to the Programme by member governments of FAO and UN. During 1970, some 90 development projects in 45 countries were approved for WFP backing for a total value of \$270 million. Emergency relief operations involved 18 projects and five extensions for a total of \$13 million. A \$300 million target has been set for voluntary pledges to the World Food Programme for 1971 and 1972.

Investment Centre. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) increased their commitment of loans and credits for agricultural development from \$369 million in fiscal year 1968-69 to \$414 million in 1969-70. Of the latter amount, \$275 million went to 21 projects in which the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme helped to identify investment possibilities and draw up investment proposals. National contributions bring the total of these projects up to more than double that amount. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has approved loans totalling over \$100 million for projects prepared with FAO assistance. FAO has serviced the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) in planning agricultural schemes for Ceylon, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Nepal, Indonesia and Korea. The nucleus of an FAO Co-operative Programme with private banks was established in 1970.

Industry Co-operative Programme. Through the Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP), financially supported by industry, FAO provides the machinery for exchanging information, establishing contacts and co-ordinating action between intergovernmental agencies and public and private sectors interested in agricultural, fisheries and forest

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

development. ICP guidance is available to countries in formulating projects that are likely to attract industrial support, in identifying investors and in associating them with discussions at the drafting stage of project requests. By the end of 1970, 88 companies were members of ICP. The "industry-initiated project" scheme enables industry to bring forward proposals requiring multilateral assistance.

Atomic Energy in Food and Agriculture. FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have set up a Joint Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture to assist member nations in the application of nuclear techniques in research and development of food and agriculture. Operational projects and training courses have centred on the use of isotopes and radiation for investigating soil and crop production factors, the use of induced mutations for the improvement of staple crops, and insect eradication and pest control programmes.

FAO BUDGET

For two years (1970-71). In U.S. dollars.

Governing Bodies and Executive Direction .	3,655,650
Development Department .	4,388,600
Office of General Affairs and Information .	10,189,200
Administration and Finance Department .	4,634,650
Common Services .	9,186,200
Technical and Economic Programme .	27,194,400
Regional and Country Services .	10,169,900
Miscellaneous Expenditure .	303,400
Contingencies .	350,000
Reserve .	496,000
TOTAL .	70,568,000

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued in 1970 included the following:

Annals: *The State of Food and Agriculture; Commodity Review and Outlook 1969-70; Statistical Yearbooks* (on Agricultural Trade, Agricultural Production, Fishery Catches and Landings, Fertilizers, Grains, Animal Health, Forest Products, World Grain Trade).

Periodicals: *Ceres* (The FAO Review); *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics; Plant Protection*

Bulletin; Cocoa Statistics; Unasylva (Forestry Quarterly); *World Fisheries Abstracts; Food and Agricultural Legislation; Current Food Additives Legislation.*

Economic Studies: Agricultural Studies, Agricultural Development Papers, Commodity Policy Studies, Marketing Guides, Commodity Reports, Nutrition Reports, Legislative Studies, The Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT

Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

GATT came into force in January 1948. It is an international agreement aiming to raise standards of living, to ensure full employment, to develop the world's resources, to expand production and exchange of goods, and to promote economic development. Members: 78 full members (contracting parties), 14 other forms of membership.

CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GATT

(as at January 1971)

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Korea	Rhodesia
Australia	Finland	Kuwait	Rwanda
Austria	France	Luxembourg	Senegal
Barbados	Gabon	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Belgium	Gambia	Malawi	South Africa
Brazil	Germany, Federal Republic	Malaysia	Spain
Burma	Ghana	Malta	Sweden
Burundi	Greece	Mauritania	Switzerland
Cameroon	Guyana	Mauritius	Tanzania
Canada	Haiti	Netherlands	Togo
Central African Republic	Iceland	New Zealand	Trinidad and Tobago
Ceylon	India	Nicaragua	Turkey
Chad	Indonesia	Niger	Uganda
Chile	Ireland	Nigeria	United Arab Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)	Israel	Norway	United Kingdom
Cuba	Italy	Pakistan	U.S.A.
Cyprus	Ivory Coast	Peru	Upper Volta
Czechoslovakia	Jamaica	Poland	Uruguay
Dahomey	Japan	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Kenya		

Country which has acceded provisionally: Tunisia.

Countries to whose territories the GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a de facto application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy: Algeria, Botswana, Cambodia, Congo (Kinshasa), Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Swaziland, Tonga, Zambia.

ORGANIZATION

TARIFF CONFERENCES

Held so that members may negotiate to reduce and stabilize tariff levels. There have been six main Conferences:

Geneva	1947	Geneva	1956
Annecy	1949	Geneva	1960-61
Torquay	1951	Geneva	1964-67

The Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations (May 1964-June 1967) was concerned with the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade. Some fifty countries accounting for eighty per cent of world trade participated. In the industrial field, across-the-board tariff cuts were agreed over a wide area of trade. The estimated trade in the products on which concessions were agreed amounted to some \$40,000 million. In many areas reductions of fifty per cent were agreed. In the agricultural sector, the basic elements for a world grains arrangement were agreed, including the provision for food aid to developing countries to an amount of 4.5 million tons of grain annually (these elements were subsequently transformed into an international grains arrangement). In the field of non-tariff barriers a code for the administration of national anti-dumping laws and regulations was agreed.

SESSIONS

The sessions of the Contracting Parties are held usually once a year, in Geneva.

Chairman (1970-71): C. BESA (Chile).

Vice-Chairmen (1970-71): M. NAN-NGUÉMA (Gabon), C. H. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago), B. F. MEERE (Australia).

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Set up in September 1960 to deal with urgent and routine work arising between the annual sessions, and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: OLIVIER LONG.

The Secretariat consists of a number of experts in trade policy and trade intelligence, and an administrative staff. It prepares and runs the sessions, and services the work of the Council and the committees and working groups. It is also responsible for organizing the trade negotiating conferences.

ORIGIN OF GATT

During the Second World War the United States, the United Kingdom and other important trading countries discussed the establishment of international organizations to tackle the post-war problems of currency, investment and trade. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were established before the end of the war, but the Charter for the International Trade Organization (ITO) was not completed until March 1948. The first tariff negotiating conference was held at Geneva in 1947, and the resulting concessions were safeguarded under the terms of a multilateral

agreement called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It was signed on October 30th, 1947, at Geneva and came into force on January 1st, 1948. Originally the GATT was accepted by twenty-three countries.

The GATT was intended as a stop-gap arrangement, pending the creation of the International Trade Organization. But, because the ITO (Havana) Charter was never brought into force, GATT has stood alone since 1948 as the generally accepted international instrument which lays down rules of conduct for trade on a world-wide basis.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

GATT is a legal treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations designed to achieve the objectives set out in the preamble to the Agreement where the Contracting Parties recognize that "... their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily-growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the contracting parties."

The detailed undertakings set out in the GATT, together with a body of case law built up by the Contracting Parties, constitute a general code of conduct covering virtually the whole field of the commercial relations of member states.

The Contracting Parties (i.e. the member governments acting jointly) deal with questions arising from the implementation of the Agreement—among other things acting as a negotiating forum, and as a forum where any difference between member countries can be dealt with—and take such action as is necessary in the light of developments in international trade to further the objectives of the Agreement.

A major objective of GATT is, through the operation of the provisions of the Agreement and through trade negotiations, to bring about a lowering of barriers to trade.

On the basis of a decision by member countries taken at the end of the Kennedy Round (*see above*), GATT is currently engaged in a work programme designed to lay the foundations for an attack on non-tariff barriers to trade,

on problems of agricultural trade and for a further reduction of industrial tariffs.

The current work programme lays particular stress on possibilities of action to help the trade of developing countries. In recent years GATT has given increasing attention to the particular problems of these countries. In 1965 a new chapter on Trade and Development was added to the General Agreement; under one of its key provisions, it is recognized that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with developing countries. GATT members have also agreed in principle to relax the "most-favoured-nation" rule in two respects to help developing countries: to accommodate the generalized scheme of preferences by developed for developing countries negotiated in UNCTAD and to allow an exchange of preferences in GATT, among the developing countries themselves.

Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles

The Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles entered into force in October 1962 for a period of five years: it was extended in 1967 and 1970 for two further three-year periods.

The purpose of the Arrangement is to ensure the orderly development of trade in cotton textile products, in order progressively to increase export possibilities, particularly for less-developed countries, while at the same time avoiding disruption of markets in importing countries. Each year the Cotton Textiles Committee reviews the operation of the Arrangement. Twenty-eight countries currently accept the Arrangement.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT

PART I

ARTICLE I. Most-Favoured-Nation obligation. Based on the League of Nations clause.

PART II

ARTICLE II. The basic tariff article incorporating the concessions (i.e. mainly reductions or bindings of import duties) set forth in the schedules annexed to the Agreement.

ARTICLE III. Internal taxation and concessions; based on the principle that internal taxes shall not be applied so as to protect domestic industry.

ARTICLES IV-X. The technical articles, providing general rules and principles relating to transit trade, to anti-dumping duties, to customs valuation, customs formalities, and marks of origin.

ARTICLE XI. Contains the general prohibition of quantitative restrictions.

ARTICLE XII. Lays down the conditions under which such restrictions can be used to safeguard the balance of payments.

ARTICLES XIII, XIV. Provision that quantitative restrictions must be applied without discrimination, with certain exceptions.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ARTICLE XV. Deals with relations between the Contracting Parties and the International Monetary Fund.

ARTICLE XVI. Subsidies.

ARTICLE XVII. Non-discriminatory treatment by state trading enterprises.

ARTICLE XVIII. Recognizes that the less-developed countries need to maintain a degree of flexibility in their tariff structure in order to grant the tariff protection required for the establishment of particular industries and may need to apply quantitative restrictions in a manner which takes full account of the continued high level of demand for imports likely to be generated by their programmes of economic development.

ARTICLE XIX. Emergency action about imports of particular products.

ARTICLES XX, XXI. General and security exceptions.

ARTICLES XXII, XXIII. Provisions for action by Contracting Parties to settle differences arising out of the application of the GATT.

PART III

ARTICLE XXIV. Territorial application; frontier traffic; the rules relating to the establishment of customs unions and free-trade areas.

ARTICLE XXV. Provides for joint action by the Contracting Parties. Each Party to have one vote. Decisions by majority. This article is the legal basis for the very

broad role the Contracting Parties have come to play in working towards the expansion of international trade and in providing a forum for discussion of international trade problems.

ARTICLE XXVI. Acceptance; entry into force; registration.

ARTICLE XXVII. Withholding or withdrawal of concessions.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Deals with the general principle of tariff negotiation and with the arrangements under which Contracting Parties can, by negotiation, modify existing tariff concessions.

ARTICLE XXIX. Relationship to the Havana Charter.

ARTICLES XXX-XXXIV. Definitions and amendments, etc.

ARTICLE XXXV. Non-application between particular parties.

PART IV.

ARTICLE XXXVI. Principles and Objectives.

ARTICLE XXXVII. Commitments.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. Joint Action.

Adopted in February 1965, Part IV provides a contractual and legal basis for commitments by contracting parties aimed at ensuring that less-developed countries can raise standards of living and promote rapid economic development through raising their export earnings.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. Contributions for totalled 1970 \$3,478,000.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade. Annual report on the main developments in International Trade.

GATT Activities. Normally issued annually.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents series. Annual supplements record the formal decisions of the Members, important committee papers, etc. Volume IV gives the current text of the General Agreement.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Villa Le Bocage, Palais de Nations, Geneva

Established by GATT in May 1964 to assist the developing countries in their export trade by providing information on export markets and marketing, and helping them both to develop their export promotion services and to train the personnel required for these services.

The Centre has been jointly operated since January 1968 by GATT and UNCTAD.

The centre's services at present comprise four main sectors: Market Information Service; Publications Programme; Trade Promotion Advisory Service; Training Programme.

Director: H. L. JACOBSON.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO

101-104 Piccadilly, London, W.1, England

Telephone: 01-499-9040

IMCO was set up in 1959 to facilitate co-operation among governments and to achieve safe and efficient navigation. It seeks to remove restrictions on the movement of international shipping. Members: 69.

ORGANIZATION

THE ASSEMBLY

President (1968-): H. R. BARDARSON (Iceland).

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments, the United Nations and UN agencies are also present. Sessions are held regularly every two years. The first three took place in London in January 1959, April 1961 and October 1963, and the fourth in Paris in September 1965. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them. The Assembly votes the agency's budget and determines the financial policy. An important part of its work is to recommend to members measures designed to promote maritime safety.

THE COUNCIL

Chairman: I. AVERIN (U.S.S.R.).

MEMBERS

Australia	Ghana	Netherlands
Belgium	Greece	Norway
Brazil	India	Poland
Canada	Italy	United Kingdom
France	Japan	U.S.A.
German Federal Republic	Madagascar	U.S.S.R.

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the Maritime Safety Committee to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council normally meets twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker

Torrey Canyon, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: JAN METZ (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Argentina	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	United Arab Republic
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
German Federal Republic	Norway	U.S.A.
Greece	Pakistan	U.S.S.R.
	Spain	

The Maritime Safety Committee consists of sixteen members elected by the Assembly for a term of four years. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on matters relating to safety at sea.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Cargoes and Containers.	Safety of Fishing Vessels.
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Safety of Navigation.
Fire Protection.	Ship Design and Equipment.
Life-Saving Appliances.	Subdivision and Stability.
Marine Pollution.	
Radiocommunications.	

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: COLIN GOAD (United Kingdom).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General and recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. It comprises a Technical Division, an Administrative Division, a Technical Co-operation Division and a Legal Division.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ACTIVITIES

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and Collision Regulations, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960. A Conference held in 1960 revised the 1948 Safety Convention and prepared a new one. The 1960 Safety Convention, administered by IMCO, came into force on May 26th, 1965 and the 1960 Collision Regulations became effective on September 1st, 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom and an international conference in 1962 adopted certain amendments to the 1954 Convention. The amendments came into force in May 1967.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1965. The object of the convention is to reduce and simplify governmental procedures and documentation for ships. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1966. It will eventually replace the current Load Line Convention of 1930. The Convention is to come into force in July 1968.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969. Drawn up at a Conference called by IMCO in 1969, the Convention embodies a universal system for measuring ships' tonnage. Will come into force two years after acceptance or accession by twenty-five governments of states, the combined fleets of which constitute not less than 65 per cent of gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which fifteen countries have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969. Will come into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which eight countries, including five with not less than 1 million gross tons of tanker tonnage, have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO at Brussels in 1969.

Sub-Committee on Cargoes and Containers. Has drawn up the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, which will be kept up to date. Has drawn up new Grain Regulations, adopted by 1969 Assembly as equivalent to Chapter VI of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods. Has drawn up International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, which will be kept up to date.

Sub-Committee on Fire Protection. Deals with fire protection measures for ships, including tankers.

Sub-Committee on Life-Saving Appliances. Deals with questions pertaining to life-saving equipment.

Sub-Committee on Marine Pollution. Keeps the problem of pollution and its prevention under constant review.

Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications. Deals with questions pertaining to radiocommunications from the viewpoint of safety at sea. Responsible for periodic revision of the International Code of Signals.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation. Deals with questions pertaining to safety of navigation, including those relevant to new types of craft, and with traffic separation schemes.

Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment. Considers primarily the construction and equipment of ships carrying bulk cargoes of dangerous chemical substances other than petroleum and similar inflammable products normally carried in tankers; aims to recommend suitable design criteria, constructional standards and other safety measures.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Fishing Vessels. Considers and makes recommendations on safety aspects of these vessels.

Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability. Examines watertight subdivision of passenger ships, intact stability of passenger and cargo ships, subdivision and damage stability of cargo ships.

BUDGET

The establishment of IMCO was financed by a loan from the United Nations. Arrangements were made by the first Assembly to place the Organization on a sound financial basis with contributions assessed from member states. The budget for operations during 1970 was established at \$1,258,888 and during 1971 at \$1,448,106.

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO—What it is, What it does (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Annual Report (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Bulletin (English, French).

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depositary

CONVENTION

PART I—PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1. (a) to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest

practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation;

(b) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade so as to promote the availability of shipping services to the commerce of the

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world without discrimination; assistance and encouragement given by a government for the development of its national shipping and for purposes of security does not in itself constitute discrimination, provided that such assistance and encouragement is not based on measures designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade;

(c) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns in accordance with Part II;

(d) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of any matters concerning shipping that may be referred to it by any organ or Specialized Agency of the United Nations;

(e) to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the Organization.

PART II—FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE 2. The functions of the Organization shall be consultative and advisory.

ARTICLES 3 and 4. Description of functions.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 5. Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

ARTICLES 6—II. Conditions of membership.

PART IV—ORGANS

ARTICLE 12. The Organization shall consist of an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, and such subsidiary organs as the Organization may at any time consider necessary; and a Secretariat.

PART V—ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 13. The Assembly shall consist of all the members.

ARTICLES 14—16. Powers and duties of the Assembly.

PART VI—COUNCIL

ARTICLE 17. The Council shall be composed of eighteen members elected by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 18. In electing the members of the Council, the Assembly shall observe the following principles:

- (a) six shall be governments of States with the largest interest in providing international shipping services;
- (b) six shall be governments of other States with the largest interest in international seaborne trade;
- (c) six shall be governments of States not elected under (a) or (b) above, which have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election to the Council will ensure the representation of all major geographic areas of the world.

ARTICLES 19—27. Powers and duties of the Council.

PART VII—MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 28. The Maritime Safety Committee shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from

members, governments of those States having an important interest in maritime safety of which:

- (a) eight members shall be elected from among the ten largest shipowning States;
- (b) four members shall be elected in such manner as to ensure that, under this sub-paragraph, a State in each of the following areas is represented: I. Africa; II. The Americas; III. Asia and Oceania; IV. Europe;
- (c) the remaining four members shall be elected from among States not otherwise represented on the Committee. For the purpose of this Article, States having an important interest in maritime safety shall include, for example, States interested in the supply of large numbers of crews or in the carriage of berthed or unberthed passengers. Members of the Maritime Safety Committee shall be elected for a term of four years and shall be eligible for re-election.

ARTICLE 29. (a) The Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of considering any matter within the scope of the Organization and concerned with aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, handling of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information, log-books and navigational records, marine casualty investigation, salvage and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety.

(b) The Maritime Safety Committee shall provide machinery for performing any duties assigned to it by the Convention, or by the Assembly, or any duty within the scope of this Article which may be assigned to it by any other intergovernmental instrument.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of Part XII, the Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of maintaining such close relationship with other intergovernmental bodies concerned with transport and communications as may further the object of the Organization in promoting maritime safety and facilitate the co-ordination of activities in the fields of shipping, aviation, telecommunications and meteorology with respect to safety and rescue.

ARTICLES 30—32. Powers and duties of the Maritime Safety Committee.

PART VIII—SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 33. The Secretariat shall comprise the Secretary-General, a Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee and such staff as the Organization may require.

ARTICLES 34—38. Powers and duties of the Secretariat.

PARTS IX—XVII

Budget and Finance	Legal Capacity
Voting	Amendments
Headquarters	Interpretation
Relations with other	Miscellaneous Provisions
Bodies	Entry into Force

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1947 to foster the development of international civil aviation for peaceful purposes. Members: 120.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member states, and is the organization's legislative body; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Comprises representatives of twenty-seven states elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

President of the Council: WALTER BINAGHI (Argentina).

Secretary-General: Dr. ASSAD KOTAITE (Lebanon).

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1. Adopts international standards and recommended practices and incorporates them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
2. Acts as arbiter between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention.
3. Investigates any situation which prevents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation.
4. Takes whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport.
5. Provides technical assistance to the developing countries under the UN Development Programme and other assistance programmes.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1970

Following an international Meeting held in November-December 1969 on "Aircraft Noise in the Vicinity of Airports", much progress was made in establishing internationally standardized procedures for describing and measuring aircraft noise and preparing a detailed aircraft noise certification scheme.

The Technical Panel on Supersonic Transport Operations held its Second Meeting at Headquarters in January, and established operational requirements for SST's.

In February, the ICAO Panel on "Application of Space Techniques Relating to Aviation (ASTRA)" held its Third Meeting in Paris.

The Fifth North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation

Meeting was held in April and was attended by more than 200 delegates from 23 ICAO Contracting States. Planning for the decade was studied against the background of long-term traffic forecasts, which anticipate a rapid increase, including supersonic operations after 1974.

With a view to speeding up passenger handling at airports, a study on the possibility of introducing an internationally acceptable Passport Card was carried out by a panel of experts. This Passport Card Panel, at its Meeting held in Paris in May, undertook the development of a sample card, which would be visually as well as machine readable.

The Fifth Statistics Division Meeting (May-June) recommended the establishment of a programme of collecting statistics on non-scheduled commercial operations.

The Extraordinary Assembly, held in Montreal in June, focused its attention on legal aspects of the problem of the increasing occurrence of unlawful acts endangering the safety of civil aviation. A unanimous Resolution was passed condemning all acts of violence, urging states, pending the coming into force of appropriate international conventions, to implement various specifications and practices recommended in order to prevent such acts and to ensure the prosecution of those who commit them. The Legal Committee of ICAO met in February-March in Montreal and prepared a final Draft Convention on Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and draft Articles for the amendment of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955. It met again in London in October to consider legal measures to combat the menace of attacks against persons, aircraft or installations and facilities employed by civil aviation. It also considered sanctions which may be lawfully undertaken against a State which fails to perform its international obligations, particularly in cases of hijacking involving blackmail.

Two diplomatic conferences are scheduled to discuss unlawful seizure of aircraft, and the revision of the Warsaw Convention, which relates to the liability of the air carrier in respect of its passengers.

The Personnel Licensing/Training Practices/Medical Divisional Meeting was held at Headquarters in October-November 1970, to review licensing requirements for flight crew members, and for ground personnel in aviation, and medical requirements for flight crew members and ground personnel. It was agreed that there should be a general raising of requirements for all licences, in view of the more complex and crowded conditions under which civil aviation operates today.

In November, ICAO's membership increased to 120 with the adherence to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 bis, Villa Emile Bergerat, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Far East and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri Zama-alek, Cairo, U.A.R.

North American and Caribbean: 540 Ave. Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ICAO BUDGET

(U.S. \$—1971)

Meetings	293,550
Secretariat	7,178,995
General Services	816,044
Equipment	64,620
Others	61,150
Special Training Fund	100,000
TOTAL	8,514,359
Miscellaneous Income	1,493,359
NET TOTAL	7,021,000

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

154 Rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

ILO was founded in 1919 to deal with social and labour problems. In 1946 it became UN's first Specialized Agency. The ILO was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1969. Members: 121.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (Oct. 1970): NAGENDRA SINGH (India).

Vice-Presidents (Oct. 1970): NATCHO SIMEONOV (Bulgaria), ERLING BROEVIG (Norway), HEINRICH WIEMERS (Federal Republic of Germany).

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually in Geneva, with a session devoted to maritime questions when necessary. Attended by more than 1,200 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: C. W. JENKS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Directors-General: A. M. AMMAR (U.A.R.), F. BLANCHARD (France).

Assistant Directors-General: BERTIL BOLIN (Sweden), ALBERT TÉVOÉDJRÉ (Dahomey), XAVIER CABALLERO TAMAYO (Bolivia), YUJIRO OHNO (Japan), PAVEL ASTAPENKO (U.S.S.R.).

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters and publishing house. It is staffed in Geneva and in the field by more than 3,000 people of some 100 nationalities. Operations are decentralized to regional, area and branch offices in nearly 40 countries.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1970-71): SIMEON OLUJIMI KOKU (Nigeria).

Employers' Vice-Chairman (1970-71): GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Workers' Vice-Chairman (1970-71): JOSEPH MORRIS (Canada).

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year in Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed of 24 government members, 12 employers' members and 12 workers' members. Ten of the government members represent "states of chief industrial importance"—Canada, Republic of China (Taiwan), France, German Federal Republic, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States. The remaining 14 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution dealing with social and labour policy, and brings together international experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: R. W. Cox (Canada).

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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It marshals the latest techniques in management, technology and teaching methodology and makes them available to key personnel from all

over the world. It does this by giving advanced training courses to experienced managers, instructors, technicians and directors of training services. Programmes are geared primarily to the needs of developing countries. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board of the Centre.

Director: PHILIPPE BLAMONT (France).

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of the ILO's primary functions is the adoption by the International Labour Conference of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum labour standards. Through ratification by member states, Conventions create binding obligations to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations provide guidance as to policy and practice. A total of 134 Conventions and 142 Recommendations have been adopted, ranging over a wide field of social and labour matters, including basic human rights such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour and elimination of discrimination in employment. Together they form the International Labour Code. By November 1970 almost 5,000 Conventions had been ratified by member states.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In 1970, technical co-operation continued to be the ILO's major activity in terms of expenditure. An estimated \$58 million from all sources, including the United Nations Development Programme and government counterpart contributions, was spent on ILO projects in aid of social and economic development. About 1,000 ILO experts were at work in 100 countries. Regional distribution of such expenditure in 1969 was as follows: Africa, \$10 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$4.3 million; Asia,

\$4.8 million; Europe, \$3.2 million; Near and Middle East, \$1.3 million; inter-regional projects, \$0.9 million.

THE WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

In 1969, its 50th anniversary year, the ILO launched a World Employment Programme designed to help national and international efforts to provide productive employment for the rapidly growing population, thus enabling the world's peoples to share in the fruits of economic progress through gainful work. Under this programme the ILO co-operated in 1970 with other international organizations and the government of Colombia in a pilot programme proposing measures designed to overcome unemployment in that country. A similar undertaking is scheduled for Ceylon in 1971, again at government request, and plans are being made for employment specialists to visit African countries.

MEETINGS

Among the important meetings scheduled for 1971, besides those of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body, are the following: Asian Regional Conference; African Advisory Committee; International Conference of Labour Statisticians; Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee; Inland Transport Committee; Advisory Committee on Rural Development; Petroleum Committee.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 54th session of the International Labour Conference (June 1970) adopted a number of new international standards: a Convention and Recommendation on minimum wage-fixing, with special reference to developing countries; a Convention on annual holidays with pay; and a Recommendation on special youth employment and training schemes for development purposes. It approved the first draft of a proposed Recommendation concerning protection and facilities to be afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking. The Conference approved a resolution contemplating the adoption of new standards with a view to enlarging trade union rights, taking into account those civil liberties which are a prerequisite for their exercise.

President V. V. Giri of India addressed the Conference, which was attended by 1,251 delegates, advisers and observers from 111 of the ILO's 121 member states.

The 55th (Maritime) session of the International Labour Conference (October 1970) adopted a Recommendation to promote the establishment of national merchant navy manpower plans; a Recommendation on training facilities; a Resolution on minimum pay for able seamen; a Convention on standards for crew accommodation; a Recommendation on air conditioning of crew accommodation; a Recommendation on measures against harmful noise on board ship; a Convention and Recommendation on accident prevention; and a Recommendation on welfare measures.

The 56th session of the International Labour Conference will take place in Geneva in June 1971 to consider new international standards concerning trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties (second discussion), protection and facilities afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking (second discussion) and protection against hazards arising from benzene (single discussion).

FINANCE

Total Expenditure Budget 1969: U.S. \$26,612,739.

Total Expenditure Budget 1970-71: U.S. \$60,960,000.

PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Review (current developments and bibliography; monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Official Bulletin (information and documents relating to ILO activities; quarterly in English, French, Spanish).

Legislative Series (selected labour and social security laws and regulations; bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly in English, French, Spanish).

Year Book of Labour Statistics (trilingual).

International studies, surveys, works of practical guidance or reference on questions of social policy, manpower, industrial relations, working conditions, social security, training, management development, etc. (in English, French, Spanish).

Training for Progress (an international review on vocational training; in English, French).

CIRF Abstracts (a service providing digests of articles, laws, reports).

CIRF Monographs.

Reports for the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, etc. (in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish).

ILO-Panorama (bi-monthly magazine in English, French, Spanish).

ILO-Information (quarterly news-sheet issued in Arabic, Chinese, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Urdu).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ITU succeeded, in 1934, the International Telegraph Union (founded 1865). It has three main purposes: to encourage world co-operation in the use of tele-communication, to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Members: 139.

ORGANIZATION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. Last Conference: Montreux, September 1965. Next Conference, Geneva 1973.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations, elects the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, and reviews its activities.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

A World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications will meet in Geneva in June 1971 for a duration of six weeks.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 25th session was held in May 1970. The Council is composed of 29 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MILI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretary-General: RICHARD E. BUTLER (Australia).

Director of External Affairs: CLIFFORD STEAD (United Kingdom).

Chief, Department of Common Services: RUSSELL COOK (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 313; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: VLADIMIR SAVANTCHUK (U.S.S.R.); 5 mems.; number of staff 107.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union

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to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: JEAN ROUVIÈRE (France); number of staff 33.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: JACK W. HERBSTREIT (U.S.A.); number of staff 28.

CCIR is currently organizing twelve study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radioastronomy services; fixed services below about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; fixed services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service; Interim Study Group on Vocabulary. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

HISTORY OF ITU

The General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunication on November 15th, 1947. ITU is the oldest of the specialized agencies. Its origin dates back to May 1865, when the International Telegraph Union was founded in Paris by the signing of the International Telegraph Convention. The Paris Convention was revised in Vienna in 1868, in Rome in 1872 and in St. Petersburg in 1875. At Vienna it was decided to create a permanent international bureau, which became the forerunner of the present General Secretariat of ITU. From 1869 to 1948 its headquarters were in Berne.

In 1932 two plenipotentiary conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radio-telegraph Conference. The two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention, and the countries which signed or acceded to it formed the International Telecommunication Union, replacing the Telegraph Union. Four sets of regulations were annexed to the Convention: Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and the Additional Radio Regulations.

A Plenipotentiary Conference met in Atlantic City in 1947 to revise the Madrid Convention. It introduced radical changes in the organization of the Union: new organs were created; it became a UN specialized agency; and in 1948 its headquarters were transferred from Berne to Geneva.

The Radio Conference, which met in 1947 at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference, prepared a new frequency allocation table for the various radio services. The new procedure provided for an engineering study to be made of each frequency notified to the International Frequency Registration Board. At the Radio Conference

held in Geneva in 1959, the radio frequency spectrum was re-apportioned. (Within this, various bands are allocated to the Fixed, Broadcasting, Aeronautical Mobile, Land Mobile, Maritime Mobile, Radionavigation, Radiolocation, Space, Earth-Space, Radio Astronomy, Meteorological Aids, Amateur, Standard Frequency and Time Signal Services). Advances in knowledge, techniques and usage required allocations to be made beyond the previous limit of 10,500 MHz; allocations were therefore made up to 40,000 MHz. Although the future radio requirements for the new services of space and earth-space and for radio astronomy could not be foreseen, care was taken to ensure that the research in this field would not be hampered by lack of frequency allocation.

A Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Buenos Aires in 1952, in Geneva during 1959 and in Montreux in 1965. Telegraph and Telephone Conferences and Radio Conferences are normally held every five years. The last Telegraph and Telephone Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Paris in 1949 and in Geneva in 1958; Radio Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Atlantic City in 1947, and in Geneva in 1959. In October and November 1963, ITU held a world Space Radiocommunications Conference in Geneva at which over 6,000 megahertz (about 15 per cent of the entire radio frequency spectrum) were allocated for outer space purposes.

Other recent ITU conferences were an Aeronautical Radiocommunications Conference held in Geneva in March–April 1966, an African Broadcasting Conference held in Geneva during January–February 1964 and September–October 1966, and a World Maritime Radiocommunications Conference which took place in September 1967.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

BUDGET

1970—Swiss Francs

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Contributions of Members and Private Operating Agencies	23,793,450	Administrative Council	475,000
Contribution by UNDP for Technical Co-operation Administrative Expenses	3,995,800	Headquarters' Expenditure	21,948,700
Sale of Publications	3,629,620	Mission Expenses	143,000
Miscellaneous Income	2,934,250	Miscellaneous	1,087,000
		Meetings:	
		CCIs	2,962,000
		Other Expenses	112,000
		General ITU Budget	26,727,700
		Technical Co-operation	3,995,800
		Publications	3,629,620
TOTAL	34,353,120	TOTAL	34,353,120

CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

MONTREUX CONVENTION

The International Telecommunications Convention (Montreux, 1965), which replaced the 1959 Geneva Convention and lays down the organization and structure of ITU, came into force on January 1st, 1967. It contains the fundamental provisions which bind the Member and Associate Member Governments of the Union with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. These provisions deal with the composition, functions and structure of the Union, the application of the Convention and Regulations, relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations, and with special rules for radio.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1958 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference and are still in force. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU Member countries. These two Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO REGULATIONS

The Regulations are attached to the Geneva Convention, and bind all Members and Associate Members. They include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kHz and 40 kHz to the various radio services: broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regulations governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (secrecy, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapters VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, entered into force on January 1st, 1965 for space service and on July 1st, 1967 for the Aeronautical Mobile Services.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 & 9 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Telephone: 566 57-57, 705 97-49, 705 99-48.

UNESCO was established in 1945. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

Members: 125.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Sixteenth Session: Oct.–Nov. 1970, Paris.

President: Atilio Dell'oro Maini (Argentina).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 34 members. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: Prem Kirpal (India).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: René Maheu (France).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah (India).

Assistant Directors-General: Vladimir Erofeev (U.S.S.R.), Alberto Obligado (Argentina), Hanna Saba (U.A.R.), Adriano Buzzati-Traverso (Italy), Richard Hoggart (U.K.).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,500 civil servants.

CO-OPERATING BODIES

National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

New York Office: Room 2201, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Regional Office for Latin America: Centro Regional de la UNESCO en el Hemisferio Occidental, Calzada 551, Apartado 4158, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH OFFICES

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Latin America: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for the Arab States: 8 Sh. el Salamlik, Garden City, Cairo, U.A.R.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South Asia: No. 1 Ring Rd., N.D.S. Ext. 1, New Delhi 3, India.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South-East Asia: Djl. Imam Bondjol 30, Tromol Pos 273/DKT, Djakarta, Indonesia.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education: Avenida Providencia 871, Casilla 10095, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia: P.O.B. 1425, Sanam Sua Pa, Bangkok, Thailand.

PRIMARY TASKS

1. To eliminate illiteracy and encourage universal free and compulsory education.

2. To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education.

3. To promote, through education, respect for Human Rights throughout all nations.

4. To overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas, and knowledge between the countries of the world.

5. To promote the progress and utilisation of science for the benefit of all mankind.

6. To focus the social sciences on the study of particular social questions for the benefit both of the general public and of governments.

7. To assure the preservation of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, to make this cultural heritage known and available to all, and to promote mutual appreciation of differing cultural values.

8. To advance through the media of mass communication the causes of truth, freedom, and peace.

9. To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of co-operating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations.

10. To provide clearing-house and exchange service in all its fields of action, together with technical aid to nations and peoples in emergencies.

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Development of International Co-operation. Promotion of co-operation in natural science, social sciences, education and mass communication. Organization of seminars, discussions and conferences.

Improving Documentation. Collection, analysis and diffusion of information, including statistics. Promotion of national Documentation Centres.

School Education. Extension of free and compulsory education, improvement of school curricula, education for international understanding, vocational and technical education, higher education, and educational planning.

Education Outside School. Fundamental education (community development), adult education and youth work.

Aid to Scientific Research and Development. Creation of international bodies and promotion of research in a wide variety of natural sciences, with particular reference to their application to development.

Applied Social Sciences. Use of social sciences to study and solve great contemporary social problems such as human rights, racial prejudice and social questions in the developing countries.

Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind. Conservation and protection of books, works of art and historical and scientific monuments.

Mutual Appreciation of Cultural Values. Encouragement of a better knowledge of the cultures of different peoples to further real understanding.

Free Flow of Information. Sponsorship of international agreements, reduction of postal, transport and other obstacles, expansion and improvements of communications.

International Training of Specialists. Awards for fellowships abroad, organization of special courses, improvement of planning and administration of international training programmes.

Human Rights. Application of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

United Nations Development Programme—UNDP

Technical Assistance: aid to the developing countries by sending experts, equipment and supplies and by granting fellowships.

Special Fund: teacher training, training of technicians and applied scientific research.

Participation Programme. Development assistance in fields, such as social sciences, cultural activities.

Other International Accounts. Co-operation with other international aid and educational programmes, notably with IDA.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

9 rue Eugène Delacroix, Paris 16e

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the

Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chairman of Governing Board: Prof. TORSTEN HUSEN.

Director: RAYMOND POIGNANT.

Publications include *Progress Report* 1963–1967 and over 50 titles in English, French and Spanish.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

3000 Berne 15, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 43 22 11.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of UN. Members: 143.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

The essential principles of the Union, introduced by the Berne Convention (1874) and still appearing in the Constitution and the present Convention are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges.
3. Abolition of the sharing of charges between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.

5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
6. Establishment of a central office (secretariat) under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.
8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members. (Vienna Congress, 1964.)

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Sixteen Congresses have been held:

Berne . . .	1874	London . . .	1929
Paris . . .	1878	Cairo . . .	1934
Lisbon . . .	1885	Buenos Aires . . .	1939
Vienna . . .	1891	Paris . . .	1947
Washington . . .	1897	Brussels . . .	1952
Rome . . .	1906	Ottawa . . .	1957
Madrid . . .	1920	Vienna . . .	1964
Stockholm . . .	1924	Tokyo . . .	1969

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 31 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. Its rôle is to ensure continuity of the Union's work

in the interval between Congresses, namely to study the problems submitted to it by Congress.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress 1957 a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, the aim of which was to make recommendations on technical, operational and economic questions related to the postal service. At the Tokyo Congress 1969 this Committee became the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), whose 30 member countries meet annually, in principle at Berne.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries.

Director-General of the International Bureau: Dr. MICHEL RAHI (U.A.R.).

BUDGET

The Tokyo Congress, 1969, fixed 7,878,000 Swiss francs as the maximum figure for annual expenditure in the year 1971. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in seven classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

UPU publications are listed in *Liste des publications du Bureau international*; all are in French, some also in English, Arabic and Spanish.

Union Postale (monthly review): published in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

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CONSTITUTION, GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The Constitution, which came into being as a result of the division of the Universal Postal Convention by the Vienna Congress in 1964, contains the basic organic provisions of the UPU. It took effect on January 1st, 1966, and was thenceforth the permanent Act of the Union.

The provisions providing for the application of the Constitution and the operation of the Union are contained in the General Regulations, which, like the other UPU Acts and unlike the Constitution, is renewable at each Congress.

The common rules applicable to the international postal service and to the letter-post provisions are contained in the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations. Owing to their importance in the postal field and their historical value, these two Acts, together with the Constitution and the General Regulations, constitute the compulsory Acts of the Union. It is therefore not possible to be a member country of the Union without being a party to these Acts and applying their provisions.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques.

4. Agreement concerning Giro Transfers.
5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.
6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.
7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.
8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 61.

Established in 1948. The purpose of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.
Members: 131.

ORGANIZATION

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President (1970–71): Dr. HIPPOLYTE AYÉ (Ivory Coast).

Vice-Presidents (1970–71): Dr. P. D. MARTINEZ (Mexico), Dr. A. S. MAJALI (Jordan), Dr. S. C. CHUA (Singapore), Dr. D. TUMENDELGER (Mongolia), Dr. ESTHER AMMUNDSEN (Denmark).

Chairman, Committee A: Dr. M. ALDEA (Romania).

Chairman, Committee B: Dr. W. RAVENNA (Uruguay).

The World Health Assembly meets once a year, usually in Geneva, but occasionally away from headquarters, at the invitation of a member state. The Assembly determines policy, adopts a programme and budget for the following year, appoints the Director-General, admits new members and decides the scale of assessments for members' contributions to the budget.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. BOGOSLAV JURICIC (Chile).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. BASIL D. B. LAYTON (Canada), Dr. JAMIL ANOUTI (Lebanon).

Rapporteurs: Dr. VASSOS P. VASSILOPOULOS (Cyprus), Dr. S. BÉDAYA-NGARO (Central African Republic).

The Board is composed of twenty-four health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments.

It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it forwards to the Assembly with any recommendations that seem necessary. It also advises the Assembly on questions referred to it by that body.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. CANDAU (Brazil).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. P. DOROLLE.

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. N. F. IZMEROV, Dr. H. MAHLER, M. P. SIEGEL, Dr. L. BERNARD.

REGIONS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

Americas: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, United Arab Republic.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. HERAT GUNARATNE, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. FRANCISCO J. DY, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

ACTIVITIES IN 1970

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7th is designated as World Health Day to commemorate the coming into existence of WHO on that date in 1948. The theme in 1970 was "Cancer: early detection saves lives", to draw attention to the role of early detection in the treatment of cancer. As Dr. M. G. Candau, WHO Director-General, stated, "the battle against cancer is far from won, but even in the present state of knowledge it would be half won if early detection and treatment became universal".

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The Twenty-Third World Health Assembly met in Geneva in May 1970. An effective working budget of \$73,230,000 was adopted to finance the work of the Organization in 1971, an increase of 8.25 per cent over the 1970 figure. The WHO programme of assistance to governments and of technical services is also financed with the help of voluntary contributions and the United Nations

Development Programme. Many projects receive substantial aid from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Malaria eradication. Current programmes are being revised to apply the new strategy of malaria eradication adopted by the Assembly in 1969. Its main features are diversification of methods, better adaptation to local conditions and more realistic planning. By the end of 1969, of the 1,800 million persons in originally malarious areas in 145 countries of the world, 39 per cent were living in areas where malaria had been eradicated and a further 40 per cent in areas where eradication programmes were in progress. In 36 countries, all the previously malaria areas had been completely freed from the disease. Over 1,300 compounds have been reviewed in WHO's programme for the evaluation and testing of new insecticides.

Progress in smallpox eradication. Since 1967, the first year of the intensified programme of smallpox eradication, incidence has declined almost 60 per cent. In 1969, 53,814

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cases were recorded, the lowest in history. The number of countries reporting smallpox has also decreased, from 61 in 1959 to 43 in 1967, and to 29 in 1970. Importation of smallpox from these countries by the rest of the world remains a problem, and cases continue to be reported each year from many countries that are otherwise free of the disease. Until smallpox is eradicated on a world-wide basis many governments must continue to pay a high price, through vaccination and quarantine, for remaining free of this disease.

World health situation. WHO's fourth report on the world health situation, presented to the Assembly in May 1970, showed that only in the developed countries was there a satisfactory relationship between higher population figures and the improvement of health services. The world's population increased by 404.7 million between 1960 and 1968. The increase of children was 141 million, probably 90 per cent of them born in the developing countries. Each year 50 million or so additional people require health protection and care.

Monitoring pollution. To combat water, soil, food and air pollution and noise, the Director-General was asked to submit a long-term programme for environmental health to the next World Health Assembly. The ultimate aim is the establishment of a world-wide system of surveillance and monitoring. A code of environmental health, drawn up in close collaboration with the national and international bodies concerned, was considered necessary.

Smoking and health. Conscious of the role of smoking in lung and heart disease, including broncho-pulmonary cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and coronary thrombosis, the Assembly asked the Director-General to take a number of steps aimed at reducing this habit. Recommendations were also made in the matter of research and on the fixing of maximum limits for certain noxious substances contained in cigarettes.

Medical research. The intensified medical research programme, initiated in 1959, now extends to virtually all aspects of public health. The programme, which is of

fundamental importance to WHO's work, depends upon the advice and guidance it receives from the members of the Advisory Committee on Medical Research and scientific groups and also upon the work of innumerable scientists either working individually or in the ever-widening network of research institutes throughout the world. It is enriching knowledge of a host of problems which still impede progress in controlling major communicable diseases, the prevention of nutritional disorders, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and mental illness, among others.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

Lyons, France

Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. H. HIGGINSON.

Established in 1965 to provide participating states with a means of co-operating in the stimulation and support of all phases of cancer research. The Agency is an autonomous body within the framework of WHO to participate and promote international co-operation in cancer research. The foundation stone of the building that will house the International Agency for Research on Cancer was laid in March 1969. Collaborative work with over 60 centres in different parts of the world is in progress. Three regional centres have been set up, in Nairobi, Singapore and Jamaica, to study environmental factors in cancer.

FEDERATION OF WORLD HEALTH FOUNDATIONS

The Federation of World Health Foundations, established with headquarters in Geneva in 1967, now represents World Health Foundations in Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Iran, Ireland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Their aim is to encourage voluntary support for the improvement of world health from sources such as business, industry and the general public.

BUDGET, 1971

(estimates in U.S. dollars)

World Health Assembly	541,984
Executive Board and its Committees	235,950
Regional Committees	126,900
Programme Activities	60,756,277
Regional Offices	6,294,976
Expert Committees	216,800
Administrative Services	4,448,413
Other Purposes	508,700
Revolving fund for teaching and laboratory equipment	100,000
TOTAL	73,130,000

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PUBLICATIONS

World Health (monthly): WHO illustrated magazine for the general public.

WHO Chronicle (monthly): gives accounts of conferences, meetings of committees and field activities.

Technical Report Series: reports of committees, study groups.

Public Health Papers: contributions to the study of branches of public health.

Monograph Series: fifty-six monographs have been published.

Bulletin: WHO scientific papers.

Official Records: give full accounts of the World Health Assembly, meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.

Weekly Epidemiological Record: contains notifications and information on the application of the International Sanitary Regulations and notes on current incidence of certain diseases.

Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report (monthly).

International Digest of Health Legislation.

Regional reports.

CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I

The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

CHAPTER II

In order to achieve its objective, the functions of the Organization shall be:

- (a) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;
- (b) to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate;
- (c) to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;
- (d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of governments;
- (e) to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories;
- (f) to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services;
- (g) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- (h) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries;
- (i) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;
- (j) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;
- (k) to propose conventions, agreements and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the Organization and are consistent with its objective;

- (l) to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment;
- (m) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations;
- (n) to promote and conduct research in the field of health;
- (o) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;
- (p) to study and report on, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security;
- (q) to provide information, counsel and assistance in the field of health;
- (r) to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health;
- (s) to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, of causes of death and of public health practices;
- (t) to standardize diagnostic procedures as necessary;
- (u) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products;
- (v) generally to take all necessary action to attain the objective of the Organization.

CHAPTER III

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

CHAPTER IV

The work of the Organization shall be carried out by
The World Health Assembly
The Executive Board
The Secretariat

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The functions of the Health Assembly shall be:

- (a) to determine the policies of the Organization;
- (b) to name the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board;

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- (c) to appoint the Director-General;
- (d) to review and approve reports and activities of the Board and of the Director-General and to instruct the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation or report may be considered desirable;
- (e) to establish such committees as may be considered necessary for the work of the Organization;
- (f) to supervise the financial policies of the Organization and to review and approve the budget;
- (g) to instruct the Board and the Director-General to bring to the attention of Members and of international organizations, governmental or non-governmental, any matter with regard to health which the Health Assembly may consider appropriate;
- (h) to invite any organization, international or national, governmental or non-governmental, which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization, to appoint representatives to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health Assembly; but in the case of national organizations, invitations shall be issued only with the consent of the government concerned;
- (i) to consider recommendations bearing on health made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council or Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and to report to them on the steps taken by the Organization to give effect to such recommendations;
- (j) to report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with any agreement between the Organization and the United Nations;
- (k) to promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any Member with the consent of its government;
- (l) to establish such other institutions as it may consider desirable;
- (m) to take any other appropriate action to further the objective of the Organization.

The World Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

- (a) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;
- (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
- (c) standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use;

- (d) standards with respect to the safety, purity, and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce;
- (e) advertising and labelling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.

CHAPTER VI THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board shall consist of twenty-four persons designated by as many Members.

The Board shall meet at least twice a year and shall determine the place of each meeting.

The Board shall elect its chairman from among its members and shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The functions of the Board shall be:

- (a) to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly;
- (b) to act as the executive organ of the Health Assembly;
- (c) to perform any other functions entrusted to it by the Health Assembly;
- (d) to advise the Health Assembly on questions referred to it by that body and on matters assigned to the Organization by conventions, agreements and regulations;
- (e) to submit advice or proposals to the Health Assembly on its own initiative;
- (f) to prepare the agenda of meetings of the Health Assembly;
- (g) to submit to the Health Assembly for consideration and approval a general programme of work covering a specific period;
- (h) to study all questions within its competence;
- (i) to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization to deal with events requiring immediate action. In particular it may authorize the Director-General to take the necessary steps to combat epidemics, to participate in the organization of health relief to victims of a calamity and to undertake studies and research the urgency of which has been drawn to the attention of the Board by any Member or by the Director-General.

CHAPTER VII THE SECRETARIAT CHAPTERS VIII–XI

Committees, Conferences, Headquarters, Regional Arrangements.

CHAPTERS XII–XIX

Budget, Expenses, Voting, Reports, Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities, Relations with other Organizations, Amendments, Interpretation and Entry into Force.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

41 ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

WMO began its activities in 1951. It aims to standardize, co-ordinate and improve the services rendered by meteorology throughout the world. Members: 122 States, 11 Territories.

AIMS AND HISTORY

AIMS

1. To facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services and observations.
2. To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information.
3. To promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics.
4. To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities.
5. To encourage research and training in meteorology.

HISTORY

International co-operation in meteorology was established on a regular basis at the first Congress of meteorological directors held in Vienna in 1873. In 1947, at Washington, it was decided to establish a new organization founded on an agreement between governments. The Convention of the new World Meteorological Organization was ratified by a large number of countries, and began activities in 1951. It was recognized as a Specialized Agency when the General Assembly, in December 1951, approved an agreement between WMO and the United Nations. Membership is open to any country with a meteorological service which ratifies the Convention, or to whom the Convention is applied.

ORGANIZATION

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members are represented on it; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. New meeting: Geneva, 1971.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-four members, including the President, three Vice-Presidents and the Presidents of the six Regional Associations; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

President: Dr. A. NYBERG (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: W. J. GIBBS (Australia), E. K. FEDOROV (U.S.S.R.), F. A. A. ACQUAAH (Ghana).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom).

Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. K. LANGLO (Norway).

The Secretariat serves as the administrative, documentary and information centre of the Organization; undertakes special technical studies; prepares and distributes the approved publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; generally acts as a link between the meteorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six Regional Associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine, from a regional point of view, questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . *President:* M. SECK (Senegal).

Asia . . . *President:* A. H. NAVA'I (Iran).

South America *President:* S. BRAVO FLORES (Chile).

North and Central America *President:* J. R. H. NOBLE (Canada).

South-West Pacific . . . *President:* K. RAJENDRAM (Singapore).

Europe . . . *President:* R. J. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Eight Technical Commissions composed of experts nominated by members study the applications of meteorology and problems and developments in specialized fields. Sessions are held at least once every four years. The Commissions are:

Synoptic Meteorology (CSM)	<i>President: N. LEONOV (U.S.S.R.).</i>
Climatology (CCI)	<i>President: H. E. LANDSBERG (U.S.A.).</i>
Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO)	<i>President: V. D. ROCKNEY (U.S.A.).</i>

Atmospheric Sciences (CAS)	<i>President: J. S. SAWYER (U.K.).</i>
Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM)	<i>President: N. A. LIEURANCE (U.S.A.).</i>
Agricultural Meteorology (CAGM)	<i>President: L. P. SMITH (U.K.).</i>
Hydrometeorology (CHy)	<i>President: E. G. POPOV (U.S.S.R.).</i>
Maritime Meteorology (CMM)	<i>President: S. L. TIERNEY (Ireland).</i>

WMO ACTIVITIES

The activities of WMO are grouped into four main programmes as follows: World Weather Watch, WMO Research Programme, WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment, and the WMO Technical Co-operation Programme.

World Weather Watch. The Fifth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1967) approved plans drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Organization for the implementation of a World Weather Watch based on meteorological satellites, computer technology and a system of world and regional centres.

One of the primary responsibilities of WMO is to co-ordinate the reception and exchange of meteorological data to permit members to fulfil their responsibilities in the application of meteorology. The basic conventional source for these data is from the world-wide network of observing stations where observations are made at exactly the same agreed times. The methods and practices followed are based on internationally agreed decisions and are practically uniform everywhere. In addition to reports from about 8,000 land stations in the international network some 3,000 aircraft and 4,000 ships contribute to the daily total of 100,000 observations for the surface of the earth and 10,000 observations for the upper air. These figures are increasing from year to year as new stations are brought into service. Lists of weather stations, code manuals and transmission schedules are issued by WMO and are kept up to date by a regular and frequent service of supplements. They are used by meteorological services, airlines, coastal vessels and ships on the high seas.

The World Weather Watch includes plans for filling the main gaps in the existing world network of observation stations. The first four-year phase calls for approximately 40 new stations for upper-air observations and the implementation of a full observing programme at 95 existing stations; average spacing will be 1,500 km. over ocean areas and 1,000 km. over land masses.

The successful performance of meteorological satellites has opened up new possibilities of obtaining information on the structure and processes of the atmosphere. WMO has produced a number of reports on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space. Informal planning meetings on a number of aspects of satellite meteorology have been arranged and their conclusions distributed to members.

Under the World Weather Watch plan, a global data-processing system with World Meteorological Centres (WMC's) at Melbourne, Moscow and Washington and approximately 25 Regional Meteorological Centres (RMC's) in addition to National Meteorological Centres (NMC's) are being implemented during the 1968-71 period.

To support these centres and the national meteorological services, a global telecommunications system has been organized by WMO since arrangements for the collection and transmission of weather reports are also a responsibility of the Organization, which lays down international regulations controlling the contents as well as the hours and mode of the transmissions.

The WWW transmission system has been organized on a three-level system, i.e., the main trunk circuit between WMC's, the regional telecommunications networks and the national telecommunications networks. To complete the World Weather Watch, programmes for research, education and training have been developed to permit the effective use of meteorological information in the improvement of the national meteorological services. The World Weather Watch plan will be implemented through the application of the basic principle that each country will provide facilities and services which fall within its territory. However, those developing countries which are unable to do this will be assisted, as far as possible, through the United Nations Development Programme and through bilateral agreements. A third means of assistance will be the Voluntary Assistance Programme which will be made up of contributions in financial form or in the form of equipment or services offered by members of WMO. In the case of regions outside the territories of individual countries (i.e. outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) implementation will be based on the principle of voluntary participation of countries by providing facilities and services from their national resources. The Voluntary Assistance Programme will to some extent replace the WMO New Development Fund which was established by the Fourth World Meteorological Congress in 1963 to enable significant and prompt assistance to be rendered to members during the period 1965 to 1967.

The detailed planning of the World Weather Watch is supported by the work of a number of the Technical Commissions, namely CSM, CMM, CAeM, and in part by CCI and CIMO. The implementation of the plan is supported by activities of the six Regional Associations.

WMO Research Programme. WMO's main research effort in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) will be centered on the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP). The aim of the programme is to investigate the scientific problems which stand in the way of a fuller understanding of the atmosphere's structure and behaviour.

GARP is being planned as a world-wide scientific effort involving both theoretical research and complex field experiments. It will enable the fundamental physical and mathematical bases of long-range weather prediction to be developed further and tested. In doing this, use will be made of what are known as numerical simulation models of the atmosphere's circulation.

GARP will be composed of several auxiliary programmes which will be known as GARP Sub-Programmes. The GARP Global Sub-Programme will have a leading role inasmuch as the large-scale motions of the global atmosphere is the central theme of GARP. Other Sub-Programmes, such as the Tropical Sub-Programme and the Air/Sea Sub-Programme, will be concerned with smaller-scale phenomena associated, for instance, with the deep convection systems in the tropics of the exchange processes between the atmosphere and the underlying surfaces.

The research programme of WMO is supported in general by the work of one Technical Commission, CAS.

WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment. This programme includes all the activities aimed at applying meteorological knowledge to human activities. They include such questions as agricultural meteorology, aeronautical meteorology, maritime meteorology and other oceanographic matters, human biometeorology, water resources, atmospheric pollution, meteorological factors involved in industry, recreation, etc.

In the field of agricultural meteorology, WMO has initiated in co-operation with FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WHO, an inter-agency co-ordinating group on agricultural biometeorology. The objectives include the development and implementation of an agrometeorological programme in aid of world food production. Agroclimatological surveys in the Near East, in Africa south of the Sahara, and in the highlands of eastern Africa have been completed. Similar surveys are planned in other areas and related projects, including technical conferences, are being developed.

Through CAeM acting in co-operation with expert bodies of the International Civil Aviation Organization, universal regulations have been drawn up and are under continual revision for the supply of weather information for aircraft operations and for planning purposes.

In view of the intimate relation between oceanography and meteorology, WMO takes an active part in a number of international ocean research projects, in the establishment of ocean stations on the high seas for combined meteorological and oceanographic purposes and in the collection and exchange of the resulting data. WMO is responsible for co-ordinating the international aspects of the global ocean forecast service for meteorological and some of the physical oceanographic parameters. It also has responsibilities in the archiving of ocean-atmosphere environmental data.

Fields of interest common to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and WMO, such as the Integrated Global Ocean Station System, air-sea interaction studies, telecommunications arrangements and legal aspects relating to scientific investigations of the ocean, are handled through joint Working Groups and mutual representation at meetings. The marine component of WMO has recently been strengthened by the establishment of an Executive Committee Panel on meteorological aspects of ocean affairs.

WMO is continuing its close collaboration with the United Nations and other interested UN organizations in the field of water resources development and, in particular, is participating in the Priority Programme in Water Resources within the UN Development Decade. Particular activities are: fostering establishment of networks, standardization of instruments and methods of observation, and training of manpower. WMO recognizes the potential importance of the International Hydrological Decade as a large-scale programme for the development and promotion of the science of hydrology. The Organization is playing a major role in this programme of international co-operation.

The meteorological aspects of air pollution have been under consideration by several of the Technical Commissions for some time. At its twenty-first session in June 1969, the Executive Committee decided to co-ordinate the work by establishing an expert panel on the subject and to invite representatives of UN, UNESCO and WHO to participate in the work.

The Technical Commissions whose work is most closely linked with this programme are CAGM, CHy, CCI and CIMO.

WMO Technical Co-operation Programme. In view of the important contributions of meteorological services to economic development and planning (in the fields of water resources, agriculture, aviation, shipping, fishing, etc.) many countries request the Organization to assist them in the establishment or development of national meteorological and hydrological services. Through its participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WMO provides assistance to a large number of countries in developing their meteorological services through expert missions, fellowships, training centres, training seminars, etc., under the Technical Assistance Component of UNDP. WMO also acts as executing agency for projects in a number of countries, financed by the Special Fund Component of this programme, under which extensive networks of hydrometeorological and hydrological observing stations are set up, training and research centres are established and special studies are carried out for developing improved typhoon and flood-warning techniques. WMO's allocation from the Technical Assistance Component of the UNDP for the year 1970 was approximately U.S. \$1,700,000. Total authorized cost of Special Fund Projects for which WMO is the executing agency during 1970 amounted to approximately U.S. \$3,000,000. These funds for technical co-operation programmes are not included in the regular budget of the Organization given below.

In addition to the assistance provided to developing countries under the UNDP mentioned above, requests have been received through the Voluntary Assistance Pro-

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gramme for the implementation of WWW for 310 projects from 146 members. Of these, ten projects have been completed and 118 have been approved for implementation through offers received from various donor governments

and were in different stages of implementation during 1970. The approximate value of assistance provided under VAP since the programme started in January 1968 to the end of 1970 is of the order of \$8.5 million.

BUDGET

1968-71

REVENUE	U.S. \$
Contributions	11,807,000
Miscellaneous Income	10,000
TOTAL	11,817,000

EXPENDITURE	U.S. \$
Policy-making Organs	537,489
Executive Management	713,219
Programme of Technical Activities	7,504,769
Regional Activities	643,000
Administrative and Common Services	2,238,523
Other Budgetary Provisions	180,000
TOTAL	11,817,000

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: quarterly; f. 1952; reports international meetings and activities in meteorology; contains articles on the various branches of meteorology and on the applications of meteorology.

Basic Documents: published in the four official languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish), contain information on the WMO Convention, General and Technical Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO: published in English and French.

Technical Publications: include Technical Notes, Guides and Nomenclatures.

WMO Technical Notes are published in one language only, but contain a summary in all four official languages.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English and French.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports are published on the results of surveys and studies carried out on various aspects of World Weather Watch.

GARP Publications: a joint WMO/ICSU series which presents the fundamental problems, projects and prospects in the development of plans for the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP).

CONVENTION

ARTICLE 1. Establishment of WMO.

ARTICLE 2. The purposes of WMO are to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing a network of stations for making meteorological observations and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centres charged with the provision of meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and publications; to further the application of meteorology to aviation and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology.

ARTICLE 3. Membership. Any state belonging to the International Meteorological Organization in 1947, may become a member by ratifying WMO's Convention; any other UN member possessing a meteorological service; any other country on territory possessing a meteorological service, which is approved by two-thirds of existing members.

ARTICLES 4-5. Organization of WMO. The World Meteorological Congress; Executive Committee; Regional Associations; Technical Commissions; Secretariat.

ARTICLE 6. Election of officers.

ARTICLES 7-12. Congress: composition and functions; execution of decisions; sessions, voting; quorum.

ARTICLES 13-17. Executive Committee: composition and functions; sessions; voting; quorum.

ARTICLE 18. Regional Associations: composition and functions; meetings.

ARTICLE 19. Technical Commissions: organization and election of officers.

ARTICLES 20-22. Secretariat: officers and functions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Finances.

ARTICLES 25-26. Relations with UN and other organizations.

ARTICLE 27. Legal status, privileges and immunities.

ARTICLES 28-29. Amendments, interpretations and disputes.

ARTICLES 30-31. Withdrawal and suspension.

ARTICLES 32-34. Ratification and accession.

ARTICLE 35. Entry into force.

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

New York City

Established in 1946 to continue the work carried out by UNRRA in assisting mothers and children in war-devastated countries. Since 1950 UNICEF has mainly directed its activities to help children and young people in the developing countries in fields of health, nutrition, social welfare, and preparing for later responsibilities.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to determine policy and consider applications for aid. Countries receiving aid match UNICEF expenditure on all projects and are responsible for their implementation.

Members: Representatives of 30 Countries.

SECRETARIAT

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations and personnel are members of the UN Secretariat.

Executive Director: HENRY R. LABOUISSÉ (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe and North Africa: 20 rue Pauline Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Africa South of the Sahara: 26-28 Marina, 2nd Floor, Lagos, Nigeria; Amber House, Kampala, Uganda; Shell Building, Ave. Lamblin, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

South Central Asia: 11 Jorbagh, New Delhi, India.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Raji Nasr Building, Beirut, Lebanon.

The Americas: Avenida Providencia 329, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia: 19 Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

ACTIVITIES

In 1969 UNICEF approved activities, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, in developing and implementing projects undertaken by 92 governments, plus 22 on a regional or inter-regional basis. These projects comprise the creation and development of maternal and child health services; the prevention and treatment of specified diseases (T.B., malaria, yaws, trachoma, etc.); improvement of nutrition amongst under-nourished children and increase in food supplies (such as milk and other protein foods); extension of primary and secondary education and teacher training; development of welfare services; provision of vocational training for employment opportunities. UNICEF's contribution consists largely of the provision of supplies, equipment, transport, etc. Well over one-third of UNICEF aid is devoted to training personnel for implementation of the assisted projects, which to date has comprised over 570,000 trainees, nationals of developing countries.

In 1969 UNICEF equipped 4,000 new health centres

(bringing the total to over 50,000). It assisted 600 mothers' club and day-care centres (bringing the total to 5,100). Over 750 schools were assisted in establishing food producing gardens or canteens (bringing the total to 8,000). Help was given in equipping 9,000 teacher-training schools and associated primary schools (making 48,000 in all). A total of over 302 million children have so far been vaccinated against tuberculosis; 32 million children protected against malaria; nearly 24 million children treated for yaws; 41 million children treated for trachoma; and 453,000 children discharged at the end of treatment for leprosy. In addition to such long-term programmes for promoting the health, nutrition, education, training and welfare of children, UNICEF has provided emergency help in relief of suffering experienced by children as the result of war, earthquakes, cyclones and floods in Nigeria/Biafra, Viet-Nam, the Middle East, Iraq, Yugoslavia and other countries. Help has also been provided in association with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, for the children of refugees in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals. For 1969 UNICEF's income was \$47,000,000 from the following sources:

	\$
Government contributions . . .	33,400,000
Non-governmental contributions . . .	7,800,000
Greeting card operations . . .	3,900,000
Other income . . .	2,000,000

For 1970 income is estimated at \$50-\$53 million.

At the meeting of the Executive Board in April 1970 allocations for the succeeding twelve months totalled \$43 million. The amounts allocated for supplies, equipment, etc., required for projects in the various regions (omitting the cost of staff engaged in operating such projects, the cost of freight, etc.) were:

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

	\$		\$
Africa	13,130,000	Health	19,414,000
Asia	20,145,000	Nutrition	5,650,000
Eastern Mediterranean	3,014,000	Family and child welfare	2,114,000
Europe	90,000	Education	12,246,000
The Americas	4,878,000	Pre-vocational training	180,000
Inter-regional	1,416,000	Integrated services	625,000
The sums allocated for specific types of programmes were:		Planning	821,000
		Other activities	612,000
		Emergencies	1,005,000

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

Museitbeh Quarter, Beirut, Lebanon

Founded in 1950 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for needy Palestine refugees in the Near East.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza Strip: UNRWA Field Office, Gaza.

East Jordan: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 484, Amman.

West Bank: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 19/0149, Jerusalem.

Lebanon: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 947, Beirut.

Syrian Arab Republic: UNRWA Field Office, 19 Salah Eddin el Ayoubi St., Aban Rummaneh, Damascus.

United Arab Republic: UNRWA Liaison Office, 8 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, Cairo.

Europe: UNRWA Liaison Office, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

United States: UNRWA Liaison Office, United Nations, New York.

ORGANIZATION

Commissioner-General: LAURENCE V. MICHELMORE
(U.S.A.).

Deputy Commissioner-General: Sir JOHN S. RENNIE,
G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.).

UNRWA is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, and began operations in May 1950; it has a mandate currently extending to June 30th 1972, and employs an international staff of 122 and some 13,400 local staff, mainly Palestinian refugees. The Commissioner-General is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Lebanon	U.A.R.
France	Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom
Jordan	Turkey	U.S.A.

ACTIVITIES

Since 1950, UNRWA has fed and provided medical services for the needy among a registered refugee population which now numbers over 1,400,000, including 600,000 in refugee camps. It has served 200 million meals to young children and distributed about 12,000 tons of clothing. A simple but effective community health service has been built up with technical guidance from WHO and there has never been a major epidemic among the refugees in UNRWA's care. An education system has been developed with technical advice and guidance from UNESCO and

there are 220,000 children in 480 elementary and pre-paratory schools operated by UNRWA. UNRWA also operates eight well-equipped, residential centres for training young refugee men and women as teachers or in a variety of industrial and semi-professional skills, with the result that it has become one of the most important channels for this type of technical assistance in the Middle East. Construction for the continued expansion of this programme is well advanced.

THE REFUGEES

For UNRWA's purposes, a *bona fide* Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the hostilities, lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must

reside in one of the "host" countries in which UNRWA operates, and be in need. Children and grandchildren who fulfil certain criteria are also eligible for some or all forms of UNRWA assistance. By June 30th, 1970, there were 1,425,219 refugees registered with UNRWA.

THE NEWLY DISPLACED

After the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the fighting and the occupied areas. UNRWA was additionally empowered by a UN General Assembly resolution to provide "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure" for those persons other than Palestine refugees who were newly displaced and in urgent need. In practice, UNRWA has lacked the funds to aid the other displaced persons and the main burden of supporting them has fallen on the Arab governments concerned.

The U.A.R. Government has estimated that some 45,000 refugees and other persons were displaced from Gaza and the Sinai region to the part of the U.A.R. beyond the Suez Canal, including some 4,000 registered refugees. Some 117,500 people fled from the Quneitra region of S.W. Syria; 17,500 of them were registered refugees, of whom 15,500 now live in tented camps near Damascus and at Dera'a. Some 150,000 displaced Palestine refugees from the West Bank and Gaza Strip are now estimated to be in east Jordan; additionally the Jordan Government has registered 246,000 displaced persons from these areas. Some 120,000 of these people now live in six emergency camps, where prefabricated shelters have replaced the original tents, in the Amman, Jerash, and Irbid areas.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST JORDAN

UNRWA services in east Jordan were brought to a virtual standstill by the outbreak of civil strife on September 17th, 1970, and were severely handicapped, even after the cease-fire, by the disruption of internal communica-

tions and restrictions on the movement of vehicles. Nevertheless, health and sanitation services were restored on September 29th in the two refugee camps in Amman, the worst affected area, together with the distribution of water; regular food distribution was resumed from October 1st onwards. Food convoys were sent into east Jordan from the West Bank, under UNRWA sponsorship, from September 27th to October 13th.

By October 13th, 1970, all UNRWA services throughout Jordan were fully operational again, except for education, which was severely affected by the hostilities. UNRWA/UNESCO schools reopened on November 1st wherever possible but in certain areas, mainly in Amman, the school buildings have been extensively damaged and UNRWA is using marquee tents as schoolrooms until repairs can be effected. Other Agency installations and refugee shelters have also been damaged. Of family shelters constructed by UNRWA, about 1,400 were destroyed or extensively damaged in the Amman area and over 3,000 suffered more than minor damage. The extensive damage to UNRWA's installations, supplies and equipment in east Jordan cannot be repaired without special contributions, and the Commissioner-General has again drawn attention to the pressing need for an additional \$6 million in income to enable UNRWA services to the Palestine refugees in the Near East, especially education for the children, to be maintained through 1971 at their present level. As the Secretary-General has warned Member States, reductions in UNRWA's programmes would inevitably, in the disturbed conditions of the area, have a profoundly unsettling effect.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION IN UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS (as at June 30th, 1970*)

FIELD	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES			PUPILS IN PREPARATORY CLASSES			TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
East Jordan	136	32,157	28,177	60,334	8,394	5,436	13,830	74,164
West Bank	87	10,536	11,197	21,733	3,556	2,830	6,386	28,119
Gaza Strip	108	21,844	19,207	41,051	8,515	7,857	16,372	57,423
Lebanon	61	12,682	11,109	23,791	3,708	2,559	6,267	30,058
Syria	86	11,825	9,877	21,702	7,705	3,207	7,912	29,614
TOTAL	480	89,044	79,567	168,611	28,878	21,889	50,767	219,378

* Additionally in the 1969-70 school year a total of 50,041 refugee children received education in government schools and a total of 14,318 refugee children in private schools in the host countries, partly with grants paid by UNRWA.

FINANCE

UNRWA'S budget for 1971 is \$47,545,000.

In recent years about 80 per cent of the total income has been contributed by the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, the remainder being provided by some 75 other governments, as well as by voluntary agencies and private sources.

UNRWA's average expenditure per refugee per year is just \$37, or ten cents per day.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1970 (as of June 30th, 1970)

	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$'000)	PERCENTAGE (Approx.)
<i>Relief Services:</i>		
Basic Rations	12,461	—
Supplementary Feeding	2,111	—
Shelter	348	—
Special Hardship Assistance	529	—
Share of Common Costs*	3,585	—
TOTAL RELIEF SERVICES	19,034	41.3
<i>Health Services:</i>		
Medical Services	3,662	—
Environmental Sanitation	1,369	—
Share of Common Costs*	1,139	—
TOTAL HEALTH SERVICES	6,170	13.3
<i>Education Services:</i>		
General Education	14,452	—
Vocational and Professional Training	3,679	—
Share of Common Costs*	2,810	—
TOTAL EDUCATION SERVICES	20,941	45.4
GRAND TOTAL	46,145	100.0

* Common costs include all operations involving supply and transport services, other internal services and general administration. The above summary table sets out the allocation of common costs to each of the Agency's operational programmes.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP
IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN—UNMOGIP

Kashmir

Established 1949 to investigate border violations and incidents along the Kashmir cease-fire line.

ORGANIZATION

As of August 1970, the Group consisted of the Chief Military Observer, his Special Assistant and the Chief Administrative Officer, and of 45 military observers and 8 air-crew from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay. The observers are stationed on both sides of the cease-fire line. Also attached to the Group are civilian specialists, including administrative assistants, radio operators/technicians, vehicle mechanics, etc.

Chief Military Observer: Lieut.-Gen. LUIS TASSARA GONZALEZ (Chile).

BUDGET

1970: U.S. \$ 1,185,500.

1971 (Estimate): U.S. \$1,210,000.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO

Government House, Jerusalem

Set up to maintain the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria on the one hand and Israel on the other. Following the cease-fire agreement between Israel and the U.A.R. of July 1967, UN Observers were stationed on each side of the Suez Canal. In October 1967, the number of observers was increased to 214. There are 98 observers posted in the Suez Canal Sector and 91 observers posted along the Syria/Israel cease-fire line.

Chief of Staff: Col. E. SILASVUO (Finland).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION
AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA—UNCURK

Yongdongpo P.O. Box 56, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Established 1950 to bring about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

MEMBERS

Australia
Chile*
Netherlands

Pakistan
Philippines

Thailand
Turkey

* Withdrew in November 1970.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Composed of delegates of the member nations. Meets usually about four times a year, but can be convened more frequently if necessary. Reports to the General Assembly or Secretary-General annually or more often when circumstances warrant.

Principal Secretary: ZOUHEIR KUZBARI.

COMMITTEE

Consists of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the alternate representatives of Chile and the Netherlands resident in Seoul. Meets normally once a week, acting on behalf of the Commission between its sessions.

BUDGET

1970 Estimate: U.S. \$271,600.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES— UNHCR

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 10 00, 33 20 00, 33 40 00.

The Office of the High Commissioner was set up in 1950 to provide international protection for refugees and to seek permanent solutions to their problems. In 1967 the mandate of UNHCR was extended until the end of 1973.

ORGANIZATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1966–73): Prince SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN.

Deputy High Commissioner: CHARLES H. MACE.

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High

Commissioner policy directives, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets once a year at Geneva, and special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of thirty-one states.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters consists of the following divisions: High Commissioner's Cabinet (which includes the Secretariat), Legal, Africa/Asia, Americas/Europe, Public Affairs and Administration and Finance. In addition there are 32 representatives and 12 correspondents, honorary representatives or consultants in various countries.

ACTIVITIES

The Office of the High Commissioner concerns itself with those refugees who have been determined on an individual basis to come within its mandate under the Statute, and with those refugees whom it is called upon to assist under the terms of the good offices resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN. Refugees meeting these conditions are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR.

The main functions of the Office are to provide international protection, to seek permanent solutions to the problems of refugees, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries and integration into the country of present residence, as well as to provide supplementary aid and emergency relief to refugees as may be necessary. All activities are carried out on a humanitarian and non-political basis.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The main objective of international protection, which is the primary function of UNHCR, is to help refugees to cease being refugees through the acquisition of the nationality of the country of residence when voluntary repatriation is not applicable, and in the meantime to safeguard their rights and interests and improve their status. UNHCR pursues these objectives through seeking to facilitate naturalization of refugees, promoting the conclusion of inter-governmental legal instruments in favour

of refugees and encouraging governments to adopt legal provisions for their benefit.

The main legal instruments concerning refugees are the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, which extends provisions of the Convention to new groups of refugees. The application of these two instruments is supervised by UNHCR.

Other legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting the refugees include the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and the European Agreement of 1959 on the Suppression of Visas for Refugees.

Three important new instruments are: the UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum, a resolution by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe also concerning asylum, and the Convention by the Organization of African Unity concerning the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa.

Among legal problems, the Office is called upon to devote special attention to the question of asylum, which is of crucial importance to refugees.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. In recent years this has been the case many times in Africa where the World Food

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Program has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

In accordance with the policy, whereby primary responsibility for aid to refugees falls upon their country of residence, arrangements for the provision of material assistance to refugees in various European countries are being increasingly taken over by governments, local authorities and social welfare agencies. UNHCR intervenes where it is necessary for the international community to provide additional aid.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Educational assistance continues to be provided from UNHCR programmes as far as primary education is concerned and from the UNHCR Education Account as far as post-primary education is concerned. UNHCR continues to co-operate closely with UNESCO in this field.

The increasing problem of needy individual refugees in urban areas of Africa, mainly without agricultural background, is requiring increasing attention. A Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established within the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, with the support of UNHCR and other members of the UN system is seeking solutions to the problems of these refugees through their resettlement in various countries in Africa.

FINANCE

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from private sources. The financial targets of the UNHCR current programmes for 1969 and 1970 were of the order of \$6 million. The target of the 1971 programme was approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its Twenty-First Session held in Geneva from September 28th to October 6th, 1970, for an amount of approximately \$6.6 million.

In addition there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations. Furthermore, assistance measures outside the current programme are financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR.

DEVELOPMENTS, 1969-70

As of October 31st, 1970, 60 States were parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 43 States had acceded to the 1967 Protocol. A Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa, which will serve as a valuable complement to the 1951 Convention, was adopted in September 1969 by the Organization of African Unity. The Convention provides that the granting of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act and cannot be considered by any state as unfriendly. It further provides that no refugee can be subjected by a member state of the OAU to treatment which would compel him to return to or to stay in a territory where he was in danger of persecution.

In Europe a significant development took place in respect of the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of residence, once repatriation appears not to be practical. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation which was endorsed by the Council's Committee of Ministers, as well as several resolutions, the purpose of which is to facilitate the acquisition by refugees in member States of the Council of Europe of the nationality of their country of residence through naturalization and marriage, through the accession to and the liberal implementation of the United Nations Convention of 1961 on the Reduction of Statelessness and also through the dissemination of information concerning the relevant legislation among the refugees. The Executive Committee at its Twenty-First Session also endorsed the efforts made in this field.

During 1969 some 275,000 refugees benefited from UNHCR material assistance programmes, the majority, some 250,000, in Africa. Progress continued to be achieved in the rural settlement of refugees and the phase of consolidation has often been reached thanks to the generous support of governments and the co-operation of other interested members of the United Nations system, in-

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cluding, in particular, WFP, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP. In two countries, Burundi and the Central African Republic, refugee settlements are included in integrated zonal development plans, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the executing agency being FAO. In 1969 major new rural settlement projects were launched in three countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

In the Congo plans which were still under way in 1968 for the settlement of refugees from the Sudan in the Province Orientale finally reached fruition and the project launched towards the end of 1969 was gaining impetus at the beginning of 1970. In Ethiopia a programme was initiated and launched to assist a group of refugees from the Sudan, mainly in the fields of health and education. In the Sudan work started on the settlement of a sizeable group of refugees from Ethiopia.

In spite of the attention which the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees is devoting to the needy individual refugees, their growing number in African cities constitutes a major challenge for the immediate future. Thanks mainly to the generous support of Nordic governments, UNHCR hopes, through educational assistance and vocational training, to be able to provide some of

the refugees concerned with the necessary skills they need to integrate themselves and become self-supporting.

UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa concluded an agreement whereby UNHCR will provide assistance to refugees from Southern Africa up to the first level of secondary education, while the Programme will be responsible for education at the higher levels to those eligible refugees living in that region.

In Europe the long-term major aid programmes to provide permanent solutions for the "old" European refugees, including in particular housing projects for refugees in Greece, are in their final phase. Any new need for assistance which might arise among these refugees is met through the current UNHCR programme when the country of residence is not in a position to provide the assistance necessary.

Resettlement continues to play a major part in the solution of the problems of new European refugees of whom a larger number entered certain European countries in 1968 and 1969. The share taken by countries of asylum and of resettlement and the long established co-operation between UNHCR, ICEM and the United States Refugee Program contribute to prevent an accumulation of these refugees in reception centres.

STATUTE

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting governments and, subject to the approval of the governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

2. The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees.

3. The High Commissioner shall follow policy directives given him by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

4. Provisions for the establishment of an Executive Committee.

5. Provisions for the continuation of the Office.

CHAPTER II FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. The competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former

habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or, if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

7. Refugees to whom the High Commissioner's competence shall not extend.

8. Means of providing protection for refugees.

9. The High Commissioner shall engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement, as the General Assembly may determine, within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal.

10. The High Commissioner shall administer any funds, public or private, which he receives for assistance to refugees, and shall distribute them among the private and, as appropriate, public agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance.

11. Presentation of report to the Economic and Social Committee and to the General Assembly.

12. Co-operation with the various specialized agencies.

CHAPTER III ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

13. Election of the High Commissioner.

14. Appointment of Deputy High Commissioner and other staff.

15-22. Organization and Finance.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957, an autonomous intergovernmental organization related to the United Nations by the terms of an Agreement which recognizes it as "the agency under the aegis of the United Nations responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy". Its objectives are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and "to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose." Members: 103.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme, to approve the budget and the annual report, to approve applications for membership, to elect new members to the Board of Governors and to consider all matters referred to it by the Board of Governors; and, every four years, to approve the appointment of a Director-General.

President (1970): Prof. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI (India).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 25 member states, 13 designated by the Board of Governors and 12 elected by the General Conference. It has authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute and subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It approves and submits the draft budget and the Agency's programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Board Members (1970-71): Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Poland, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Thailand, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Vietnam.

Chairman (1970-71): Mr. VISHNU TRIVEDI (India).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 354 professional staff and about 700 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is responsible for the administration and implementation of the Agency's programme. He is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1969 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. In June 1969, the following distinguished scientists were appointed for terms of three years.

Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBELLY (U.A.R.), Dr. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Prof. I. MALEK (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. MITSUI (Japan), Prof. L. CINTRA DO PRADO (Brazil), Prof. ISIDOR I. RABI (U.S.A.), Dr. HOMI N. SETHNA (India), Prof. V. I. SPITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training. Last year the IAEA provided 230 experts and visiting professors to developing countries, awarded 484 fellowships and arranged the loan of equipment valued at \$883,000. Twelve regional training courses and two visiting seminars provided instruction on beneficial uses of nuclear energy to 692 participants in 14 countries.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation and radioisotopes in six fields: plant improvement by radiation mutation; eradication of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock and preparation of animal vaccines; study of effect of insecticide residues; preservation of food by irradiation; improvement of the use of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. Over

200 projects are carried out annually in co-ordination with member states.

Life Sciences. The programme in life science includes nuclear medicine, radiation biology and dosimetry. Thirty-four countries have undertaken research in nuclear medicine with Agency support on such topics as the use of radioisotopes in diagnosis and treatment of anaemia, goitre and malnutrition. Research in radiation biology with Agency support is being conducted in 32 countries. In collaboration with WHO the Agency prepared a manual on radiation haematology and one on basic dosimetry—the science of measurement of radiation doses.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed to develop or disseminate basic knowledge that will eventually be of practical use. Regular

international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are the primary means of world-wide communication in these research areas. Agency experts, in co-operation with UNESCO and FAO, have made use of isotope techniques to investigate water sources. A sub-regional co-operation plan in the Far East will study the upgrading of bagasse and other fibre boards by radiation for low cost housing. In mining, radioisotope X-ray fluorescence makes possible on-the-spot analysis of the mineral content of ore samples. This technique is being tested in India, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. To help developing countries the IAEA is stimulating research toward improved economy of small and medium-sized reactors. It has also sent missions to advise many developing countries in planning nuclear power programmes and on the siting of proposed nuclear power facilities. The IAEA is participating in a number of studies concerning dual-purpose reactors—to produce fresh water from the sea as well as to provide power and light. Developing countries have shown interest in the engineering possibilities of nuclear explosives. It is expected that nuclear energy can perform civil engineering feats beyond the range of ordinary explosives. To this end, the IAEA has expanded its programme to promote the exchange of relevant information, and the first international technical meeting on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was held in March 1970. Three research reactor projects sponsored by the Agency are: NORA, based in Norway, pioneered in new measurements for light and heavy water lattices. The IPA (India/Philippines/Agency) project, completed in 1969, concentrated on solid state physics, and the NPY (Norway/Poland/Yugoslavia) has enabled the three countries concerned to solve a number of problems in nuclear power physics.

Health Safety and Waste Management. In co-operation with other international organizations, the Agency has established basic standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of radiation safety under both normal and emergency conditions. Thirty publications concerning these standards and recommendations have been issued. IAEA regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials by rail, road, sea and air have been adopted as legal standards by many governments and have been included in the conventions and recommendations of nearly all international organizations concerned with transport. In 1969 the revised codes of practice for the safe operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors and a series of recommendations on the use of ports by nuclear merchant ships were published. In 1970 special attention was being given to the problem of radioactive environmental pollution.

Information and Technical Services. Ten to fifteen large international conferences and symposia are organized each year and some 40 smaller panels and meetings. Papers presented at these meetings are published by the Agency and distributed for sale all over the world. The headquarters library contains approximately 30,000 books, 100,000 reports and 1,000 films. The *International Nuclear Information System* (INIS), an information-handling scheme, began operations in 1970. Employing computer techniques for storage, correlation and retrieval, INIS will

provide a world catalogue of technical information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. When in full operation, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 pieces of new literature will be catalogued annually by INIS. The *Nuclear Data Unit* is an international centre for neutron data basic for reactors. In co-operation with three other principal centres at Brookhaven (U.S.A.), Obninsk (U.S.S.R.) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) centre at Saclay (France), the world's neutron data are collected, processed by means of computers and distributed, free of charge.

Safeguards. At present, safeguards are applied by the Agency to 70 reactors and 37 other nuclear facilities. Mexico became the first country to request safeguards for all its nuclear activities under the terms of the Tlatelolco Treaty which creates a nuclear-free Latin America. At present a total of 44 agreements with 32 countries are in effect. By the terms of the *Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, signatory countries which have no nuclear weapons agree to accept Agency safeguards. After the Treaty came into force in March 1970 a "Safeguards Committee" has been established to advise the Agency on the content of the agreements to be concluded between parties to NPT and the Agency. More attention is being given to safeguards research, including the use of instruments to simplify procedures and minimize manpower required. A list of 39 staff members available to serve as inspectors has been approved.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine and agriculture. This work involves the analysis of hundreds of samples of plant material in fertilizer research, the preparation and inter-comparison of labelled compounds for use in nuclear medicine and the analysis of water samples for isotope content. An agreement between the Agency, the Government of the Principality of Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco established the IAEA International Laboratory on the Mediterranean coast. This agreement has been extended until the end of 1974. The laboratory will concentrate on the study of health and safety aspects concerning radioactive pollution of the sea.

Centre for Theoretical Physics. One of IAEA's outstanding contributions in pure science has been the establishment, in 1964, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. Generous support from the Italian Government and a number of other organizations has enabled the Centre to bring together in a working relationship scientists from both developed and developing countries. Eight Nobel laureates attended the four-week symposium held in June 1968 to review the entire field of contemporary physics. Recently, agreement was reached between the Agency and UNESCO to operate the Trieste Centre jointly.

Supplying Fissionable Materials. The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials to member states. By June 1970, 98 transfers of such

material, about half of them gifts, had been made to 22 recipient countries. All material supplied was for research reactors or other research purposes. Supplier States have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilograms of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium.

BUDGET

The Regular Budget for 1971 amounts to \$13,778,000. The new target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance is \$2.5 million.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.
IAEA Bulletin.
Atomic Energy Review.
Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.
Technical Directories.
Panel Proceedings Series.
Safety Series.
Bibliographical Series.
Technical Reports Series.
Science Features.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.
2. Approve states for membership.
3. Consider the annual report of the Board.
4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.
5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.
6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.
7. Approve amendments to the Statute.
8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as

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may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further

any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.

2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.

3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.

4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).
2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Established 1963 for a three-year experimental period, and extended 1965, the WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to provide emergency relief and to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food.

ORGANIZATION

Intergovernmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: FRANCISCO AGUIÑO.

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food

is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at October 1st, 1970, 459 development projects had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's

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operations at a total cost to WFP of \$937,439,100. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 72 projects in 19 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 106 projects in 11 countries; in West Africa, 79 projects in 22 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 79 projects in 17 countries; in Asia and the Far East, 123 projects in 14 countries. In addition, 117 emergency operations have been undertaken in 67 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$91,389,500.

The biggest single project ever undertaken is for the development of the dairy industry in several areas of India at a total cost to the Programme of nearly \$56 million.

RESOURCES

As at October 1st, 1970, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1969-70, stood at a total of \$532,504,500; \$384,610,765 were in commodities and \$147,893,735 in cash and services. A further \$41,760,746 worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention. The target set by the UN and FAO for the pledging period 1971-72 amounts to \$300 million. By the end of August 1970 a total of \$215,774,725 had been pledged by 58 countries.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council Resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to June 1971. The purpose of the Force is to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (India).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: BIBIANO F. OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(December 1970)

	Military	Police
Australia	—	50
Austria (medical unit)	55	45
Canada	577	—
Denmark	296	40
Finland	288	—
Ireland	428	—
Sweden	285	40
United Kingdom	1,078	—
TOTAL	3,007	175

40 civilians are attached to UNFICYP.
Grand Total: 3,222.

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost for the period from March 1964 to December 1970 was \$122,605,000.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT—UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

Set up as an organ of the United Nations General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964 on the recommendation of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, held March-June 1964. Aims to promote international trade with a view to accelerating economic development.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

First session, Geneva, March 23rd-June 16th, 1964.
Second session, New Delhi, February 1st-March 29th, 1968. Members: 136 (end of 1970).

Secretary-General: MANUEL PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela) in March 1969 succeeded Dr. RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

UNCTAD's main executive organ, the Board carries out the functions of the Conference when the latter is not in session. Members: 55 states elected by the Conference having regard to geographical distribution and continuing representation for the principal trading states; 31 members of the Board are developing countries. In 1970 the Board

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held its tenth regular and its fourth "special" sessions. At the regular session, the Board recommended policy measures on shipping and ports with a view to promoting the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade, reached consensus of principles of pricing policy for commodities, established a new Intergovernmental Group to examine problems of transfer of technology to developing countries, and reviewed the recommendations of the various subsidiary bodies. At the special session, the Board approved arrangements for the implementation, in 1971 if possible, of a generalized system of tariff preferences for exports of developing countries.

President (1970): PIERRE-ATTILIO FORTHOMME (Belgium).

MAIN COMMITTEES

The Board has four main committees and a Special Committee on Preferences.

Committee on Commodities: 55 members. *Chairman (1970):* JOSÉ MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador). Fifth session, July 7th–18th, 1970. Adopted recommendations for the regulation of disposals of surpluses and strategic reserves, made new arrangements to improve the process of intergovernmental consultations on commodity problems, and reviewed the market situation of a series of individual commodities.

Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes: 21 members. *Chairman (1970):* MARULI H. PANGGABEAN (Indonesia). Fourth session, June 29th–July 3rd, 1970. Made recommendations relating to research programmes for natural products and recommendations to improve the market situation of rubber, cotton and shellac.

Committee on Manufactures: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):*

BRIJ NANDAN SWARUP (India). Fourth session, January 20th–30th, 1970. Approved a work programme for the liberalization of non-tariff barriers affecting trade of developing countries, studied restrictive business practices, examined problems of tariff reclassification.

Special Committee on Preferences: open to all interested UNCTAD member countries. *Chairman (1970):* THIRU-MALRAYA SWAMINATHAN (India). Met from March 31st to April 17th, and again from September 21st to October 12th, 1970. Agreed on mutually acceptable arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries. Preference-giving countries will seek necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971.

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):* JERZY BILINSKI (Poland). Fourth session, July 20th–31st, 1970. Recommended continuity in the provision of financial resources for development, discussed measures to liberalize assistance such as untying of aid, studied further possibility of establishing a direct link between Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund and development finance.

Committee on Shipping: 45 members. *Chairman (1970):* JEAN ROBERT (France). Fourth session, April 20th–May 4th, 1970. Made recommendations for easing freight rates on cargoes from developing countries, for the latter's participation in liner conferences, for assisting the expansion of their merchant marines, and for training of personnel.

AIMS

The principal functions of UNCTAD are: to promote international trade, in order to accelerate economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization; to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems

of economic development; to make proposals for putting these principles and policies into effect; to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other UN bodies dealing with related problems; to initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; to harmonize trade and related policies of governments and regional economic groupings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1970

During 1970, exports from developing countries grew at a rate of 10.5 per cent, the highest in the First Development Decade. Nevertheless, their share in world exports continued to decline due to the considerably more rapid progress of the industrialized countries.

The international strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade, the 1970s, adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, reflects all the key ideas advanced within UNCTAD with a view to increasing export earnings of

developing countries and accelerating their rate of economic growth.

Important UNCTAD activities during 1970, in addition to those cited above, included the negotiation of the fourth International Tin Agreement; a session from November 2nd–18th, 1970, of an Intergovernmental Group seeking to facilitate trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries; and technical assistance activities in the field of trade and development.

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BUDGET

1970: U.S. \$8,823,200.

1970 (Estimate): U.S. \$10,686,200.

PUBLICATIONS

The complete proceedings of UNCTAD II (New Delhi February 1st–March 29th, 1968) appear in the following five volumes:

Volume I, *Report and Annexes*: Background, list of resolutions, declarations and other decisions, and adoption of the report of the Conference.

Volume II, *Commodity Problems and Policies*: The development of an international commodity policy, liberalization of trade, recent developments and long-term trends.

Volume III, *Problems and Policies of Trade in Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures*: Preferences, trade liberalization, export credits, labour implications for developing countries.

Volume IV, *Problems and Policies of Financing*: Growth, development finance, mobilization and evaluation of resources, economic management and international monetary issues.

Volume V, *Special Problems in World Trade and Development*: The international division of labour and the developing countries, trade relations, trade expansion and economic integration, special preferences, needs of the least developed countries, and the world food problem.

The reports of the main UNCTAD bodies, as well as several important studies on specific problems, have been published during 1970.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: JAN TINBERGEN (Netherlands).

Members: JAN SZCZEPANSKI (Poland); GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRÁN (Mexico); JACQUES DELORS (France); MOHAMED ENNACEUR (Tunisia); PHILIP M. HAUSER (U.S.A.); AKHTER HAMEED KHAN (Pakistan); GUNNAR KARL MYRDAL (Sweden).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: D. V. McGRANAHAN (U.S.A.).

Secretary: G. LAMBERT-LAMOND (France).

FUNCTIONS

The Institute was created to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. It was intended that the studies of the Institute should contribute to (a) the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of social policy, social development planning and balanced economic and social development; (b) regional planning institutes already existing or in the process of being set up under the auspices of the United Nations; (c) national institutes in the field of economic and/or social development and planning.

The Institute was set up with the active support of the Social Commission of the United Nations (now the Commission for Social Development), which had for some time been emphasizing, in reports and resolutions, the importance of taking social factors into account in development planning and of achieving a balanced and integrated economic and social development policy. Intensified research on the means of achieving that goal was felt to be desirable.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ACTIVITIES

Research is carried out under four programmes as listed below:

1. *The Inter-relations between Social and Economic Development.*

Contents and measurement of development.

The general development index.

Factors associated with fast and slow rates of economic growth.

Measurement of real progress at the local level.

The Data Bank of development indicators.

2. *Methodology of Social Planning.*

Empirical study of decision-making processes in the social sectors.

Social prognosis.

3. *The Introduction of Social Change and Innovation.*

Rural institutions and planned change.

Preparation of the child for modernization.

Refugee resettlement and rural development.

Mail survey of experiences in vocational training.

Social implications of the Green Revolution.

4. *Regional Development.*

Regional development: experiences and prospects—a worldwide study.

Regional disaggregation of national policies and plans.

The role of growth policies and growth centres in regional development.

Information systems for regional development.

Regional sociology.

FINANCE

The Institute is financed by voluntary contributions of member countries of the United Nations.

PUBLICATIONS

SALES PUBLICATIONS

Inducing Social Change in Developing Communities (English, French, Spanish; 1967).

Planning for Children and Youth within National Develop-

ment Planning (jointly with UNICEF; English, French; 1967).

Levels of Living and Economic Growth (English; 1969).

A Review of Rural Co-operation in Developing Areas (English; 1969).

Estudios de la Realidad Campesina: Cooperación y Cambio (Spanish; 1970).

Distribution of Income and Economic Growth: concepts and issues (English; 1970).

Compilation of Development Indicators (1969).

NON-SALES PUBLICATIONS

Research Notes (English, French, Spanish; annually).

The following were published during 1970:

Organization of Land Redistribution Beneficiaries.

Regional Development—Experiences and Prospects: South and Southeast Asia.

Studies in the Measurement of Levels of Living and Welfare.

Interregional Allocation of Investments for Social and Economic Development: an elementary model approach to analysis.

Studies in the Methodology of Social Planning.

Social Modernization and Economic Development in Argentina.

La préparation de l'enfant à la modernisation: l'exemple de la Tunisie.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Sweden.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Chile.

Contents and Measurement of Socio-Economic Development.

Etude sur les systèmes de décision.

Growth Poles and Growth Centres as Instruments of Regional Development and Modernization with Special Reference to Bulgaria and France (also in French).

Preparation of the Child for Modernization: Skills and Intellectual Requirements (review of the literature).

Le changement social et les institutions du développement dans une population réfugiée.

Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Provides training to personnel, particularly from developing countries, for national and international service, and conducts research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of eighteen members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for two years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

Subsidiary Committees: Administrative and Financial; Research; Training.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Institute is to enhance, by training and research, "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". Training at various levels is provided to persons, particularly from the developing countries, for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the UN. The Institute also conducts research and study into problems which may concern the UN.

Training Programmes in 1971:

1. UNITAR seminars on international organization and multilateral diplomacy in New York and Geneva.
2. Basic training courses for new recruits and junior officers of the foreign service.
3. Regional seminars on procedures and techniques of technical assistance.
4. Seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation.
5. Colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system.
6. United Nations/UNITAR fellowships in international law.
7. Regional refresher training course in international law.
8. UNITAR *weekends* bringing together senior diplomats, UN officials and eminent scholars for informal exchanges of views.
9. Special lecture series.

10. Study on the feasibility of a United Nations staff college.
11. Seminar for international procurement officers.

Research Programmes in 1971:

1. Relations between United Nations and regional organizations.
2. Braindrain: the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries.
3. Transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise.
4. New techniques and methods of training.
5. Comparative study of measures against racial discrimination.
6. Peaceful settlement of disputes.
7. Safeguards machinery of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
8. Financing of international waterways.
9. Planning and development in relation to ocean resources and marine pollution.
10. Youth and international society.
11. Evaluation of technical assistance.
12. Operational analysis of the UN Economic and Social Council.
13. Use by mass media of UN public information.
14. Regional seminar on international law for Africa.

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FINANCE

Expenses are met from voluntary contributions made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

Estimated Budget (1971): \$1,500,000.

PUBLICATIONS

UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation. Towards Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties.

Small States and Territories: Status and Problems.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research.

Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations, Aspen, Colorado, June 1970.

Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries.

Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance.

Manual of External Financing.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

New York City

Established in 1965 to aid the developing countries in increasing the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by supporting economic and social projects, with pre-investment, help and technical assistance. The UNDP came into effect in January 1966, bringing together the previous activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund.

EXECUTING AGENCIES

UN	IBRD	UNCTAD
ILO	ITU	UNIDO
FAO	WMO	IDB
UNESCO	IAEA	AfDB
ICAO	UPU	AsDB
WHO	IMCO	

The UNDP functions under the authority of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly.

Governing Council: 37 mems., representing both developed

and developing countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP.

President (1971): HERNÁN SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

Administrator: PAUL G. HOFFMAN (U.S.A.).

Co-Administrator: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies and other bodies; provides guidance and advice.

ACTIVITIES

The UNDP today is the world's largest programme of multinational technical co-operation. It works in partnership with over 130 governments, representing almost three thousand million people. Voluntary contributions from almost every nation in the world provide the UNDP with its financial resources. Governments of low-income countries all over the world, together with the United Nations and 16 other international agencies, are currently carrying out UNDP-assisted activities which will cost almost \$2,500 million on completion. Development work already completed has cost close to \$1,500 million, more than half of it paid by the developing countries themselves.

In pursuit of its basic objective—helping the poorer nations to develop their human and natural resources more fully—the UNDP affords the international community a significant opportunity for productive co-operation. The sharing of technical knowledge, skills, personnel and facilities by participating countries is an essential part of the UNDP's day-to-day operations.

By mid-1970 over 1,000 large-scale pre-investment projects had been undertaken by the developing countries with UNDP support, and more than 200 others were about to get under way. These projects cost an average of over \$2 million each, generally take between four and five years to complete, can engage the services of a score of international experts and require a large inventory of specialized modern equipment.

UNDP-supported pre-investment projects assist the development efforts of low-income countries in one or more of four basic ways:

- By uncovering, inventorying and determining the economic potential of natural resources;
- By educating and training people in the knowledge and skills necessary to build and maintain modern economic and social systems;
- By establishing research centres for the development and application of modern productive technologies;

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(d) By strengthening national and regional frameworks for development planning and administration.

In addition, during a typical year the UNDP supports about 2,500 smaller-scale development projects. With average yearly expenditures of some \$25,000 each, these projects often employ only a single international expert, can be completed in several months, rarely require outlays for equipment, but do provide low-income countries with critically needed advisory, consultant and training services.

UNDP support for well over 300 large-scale and tens of thousands of smaller projects has now been completed and country and regional projects are currently operational in all parts of the world.

UNDP-assisted projects—large and small—annually

engage the services of some 8,000 international experts, provide over 5,000 fellowships for advanced study abroad and supply almost \$30 million worth of equipment. The projects help stimulate progress in virtually every economic and social sector.

UNDP Resident Representatives direct Field Offices in over 90 developing countries throughout the world. These officials, as leaders of the team of representatives of all United Nations organizations concerned, assist governments in formulating programmes of UNDP aid and in seeing that the Programme's field operations are carried out.

UNDP Headquarters in New York, with an international staff drawn from more than 60 countries, maintains a close and co-ordinated supervision of all Programme activities.

LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE, 1959-70

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Resource Surveys	479	805.4
Education and Training	444	1,264.9
Applied Research	277	624.5
Economic Development Planning	34	88.0
TOTAL	1,234	2,782.8*

* Of which \$1,064.9 provided by UNDP and \$1,717.9 provided by recipient governments.

COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR, 1959-69

SECTOR	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Agriculture	1,176.2
Industry	746.7
Education and Science	589.7
Public Services	432.6
Health	179.0
Housing, Building, Physical Planning	60.3
Public Administration	205.4
Social Welfare	40.3
Multi-sector	181.6
To be allocated	381.0
TOTAL	3,992.8

COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 1959-70

REGION	PROJECT COSTS (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Africa	1,324.1
The Americas	894.1
Asia and the Far East	1,043.4
Europe	326.0
Middle East	254.3
Inter-regional	53.6
Global	1.5
To be allocated	95.8
TOTAL	3,992.8

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FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and the IAEA. Contributions pledged for 1971 reached an estimated total of U.S. \$240 million (as of October 1970). The cumulative total of

contributions pledged by some 120 countries since the inception of activities (the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950, and the UN Special Fund in 1959) to the end of 1970 is approximately \$2,107 million.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION— UNIDO

Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 43 50

Established January 1967 to promote industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, and to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members elected by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies for a term of three years. Both developed and developing countries are equitably represented. The principle functions and powers of the Board are to formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization, to consider and approve the programme of its activities and also to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. The Board normally holds one session a year.

President (1970): ZDENEK SEDIVY (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary: ALMAMY SYLLA.

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for administration and research programmes and is in charge of operational programmes, including activities executed by UNIDO as a participating organization of the UNDP. The Secretariat consists of the Office of the Executive Director, the Technical Co-operation Division, three Divisions of Industrial Technology, Industrial Policies and Programming and Industrial Services and Institutions, and a Division of Administration, Conference and General Services.

Executive Director: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (U.A.R.).

FUNCTIONS

Operational Activities

Carrying out surveys of industrial development possibilities, formulation of industrial development plans and programmes, pre-investment and feasibility studies;

Advising at the various stages of implementation and follow-up of industrial projects;

Assistance in achieving the efficient utilization of new and existing industrial capacity, including the solution of technical and technological problems, and the improvement and control of quality, management and performance;

Assistance in developing and improving marketing and distribution techniques and the development of export-orientated industry;

Assistance in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel, including such forms of training as management workshops and in-plant training;

Assistance in the dissemination of information on technological innovations and know-how, the development of systems of patents and industrial property, and the adaptation and application of existing technology to the needs of developing countries;

Assistance in promoting domestic financing and in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects;

Assistance in establishing or strengthening institutions to deal with various aspects of industrial development, including planning and programming, project formulation and evaluation, engineering and design, training and management, applied research, standardization and quality control, marketing, small-scale industry, investment promotion and pilot plants.

Seminars, workshops and in-plant training: These are organized by UNIDO in various sectors of industry and mostly in industrialized countries for the training of personnel and the acceleration of the flow of technical know-how and skills from industrialized countries to developing countries. Participation in this activity is on a regional or interregional level and is open to all interested governments.

Studies and Research

Include, in particular, the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of data concerning various aspects of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management and planning.

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INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Convened by UNIDO in November-December 1967, in Athens, Greece, in order to initiate a dialogue between developed and developing countries on all major issues of industrialization and to stimulate further international

co-operation in this field. The main items on the agenda were: (1) a general survey of the recent evolution and characteristics of world industry, with emphasis on the developing countries, (2) a review of key industries, (3) policies and measures in developing countries, and (4) ways and means of international co-operation.

UNIDO'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1970

As a participating and executing agency in the United Nations Development Programme, UNIDO was responsible in 1970 for the execution of 52 long-term pre-investment projects financed from the Special Fund component of UNDP. In addition UNIDO was associated in the implementation of 10 projects executed by another Agency including ILO, FAO, UNESCO and the United Nations. The total value of the 52 projects executed by UNIDO was about \$101.5 million, of which \$39.8 million were in UNDP allocations and \$61.7 million in counterpart contributions by recipient governments. These costs cover both the services of experts engaged on the projects and the training of their counterparts as well as equipment need for the project.

The purpose of these projects which had a duration of three to five years is the establishment of industrial development and design centres, research and standards institutes, small industries and industrial estate and pilot plants in various fields of activity including metalworking, petrochemicals, fertilizers, asbestos, textiles, engineering and electrical industries.

UNIDO's participation in the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, which is devoted mainly to medium-term experts' services and fellowships, was in 1970 in the order of \$3.6 million. This amount represented the cost of 207 fellowship posts and the services of 247 experts in all aspects of the manufacturing industry, development, policies and productivity, small-scale industries, promotion of export orientated industries, standardization, repair and maintenance. Experts were also attached to governmental planning, development or financial institutions active in the industrial field.

The Special Industrial Services programme provided as in previous years speedy short-term assistance in the rehabilitation of existing industries and the development of new ones, with about 300 new projects approved in 1970. In terms of expenditures on the implementation of projects financed under the Programme, these amounted in 1970 to \$4.0 million.

Assistance provided under the programme was of the "trouble shooting" nature to solve technical and operational problems of manufacturing enterprises, preparation and implementation of industrial projects and practical assistance at different stages in the preparation of new projects until financing is assured, among others.

UNIDO's Regular Programme with 1970 resources of \$1.5 million is utilized for short-term assistance not exceeding one year. A major part of the programme was devoted to the financing of fellowship posts for training in industrialized countries. The remainder of the funds was

used in financing experts engaged on field projects as well as a number of regional advisers attached to the Regional Economic Commissions in Africa, the Americas and Asia and the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

The Programme was also utilized to finance long-range country programming. The purpose of this exercise, which was initiated by UNIDO in 1969, is to assist developing countries to identify their technical assistance needs in industry for several years in advance, based on their own development plans and priorities.

The UNIDO General Trust Fund which is supported from voluntary contributions by member states made annually at a pledging conference amounted in 1970 to \$1.8 million. The Fund was utilized in supplementing UNIDO's activities under other technical assistance programmes and initiating new ones in such fields as the establishment of physical units including foundries, workshops, in-plant training and other technical meetings, industrial information and plant design and laboratory testing.

In the field of training the number of individual fellowship posts established in 1970 under all UNIDO programmes amounted to 590 posts, representing 3,035 man-months, in various fields of specialization. In addition, thirty programmes of group in-plant training programmes, seminars and symposia partly or wholly financed from UNDP/TA funds were organized in 1970 with 360 fellowship holders from developing countries. The majority of these programmes were in the metalworking, mechanical, textiles, pulp and paper, electrical, small-scale industries, and development financing.

FINANCE

Administrative and Research Budget: part of the regular budget of the UN; total (1970) U.S. \$10,300,000.

Operational Programmes: financed from voluntary contributions by governments, from the UNDP, and from the UN regular programme of technical assistance.

Special Industrial Services (SIS): financed from voluntary contributions, these services provide, at short notice, assistance to governments wishing to rehabilitate existing industry or develop new industrial projects.

PUBLICATIONS

UNIDO Newsletter (monthly).

Industrial Research and Development News (quarterly).

Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin (biannual).

Industrial Development Abstracts (monthly).

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UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

United Nations, New York

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund was due to begin operations in January 1968.

ORGANIZATION

Owing to initial lack of financial resources, it has not yet been possible to give full effect to the institutional arrangement described below.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composed of twenty-four representatives elected by the UN General Assembly for a term of three years from among members of the UN or its related intergovernmental agencies. There is equitable representation of developed and developing countries. The Board exercises control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund and is the final authority for the approval of grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. The Board meets at least once a year.

The functions of the Board will provisionally be performed by the Governing Council of UNDP.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; exercises his functions under general direction of Executive Board; has overall responsibility for the operations of the Capital Fund; submits, with his recommendations, requests for grants and loans to Executive Board. Appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a period of four years.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (*pro tem.*).

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low rates of interest.

Assistance is directed towards the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of those countries and is orientated towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for economic and social progress.

Assistance is given to a Member Government of the UN or of its related intergovernmental organizations or to a group of such States or to an authorized entity within such a State.

Assistance may be given to support general development plans or to meet general development requirements, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects.

Assistance is co-ordinated with aid from other sources. Close liaison is maintained with the Regional Economic

Commissions, UNIDO, UNDP, the UN intergovernmental organizations and the regional development banks.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UN.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources. The First Pledging Conference, held in October 1967, was attended by representatives of 64 countries. \$1,292,267 was pledged by governments of 21 developing countries. At the Second Pledging Conference, held in November 1968, \$1,315,334 was pledged by the governments of 31 countries. \$821,590 was pledged by the governments of 26 countries at the Third Pledging Conference held in October 1969.

At the Fourth Pledging Conference held in October 1970, the equivalent of \$950,055 was pledged by the governments of 27 developing countries.

UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION—UNMEM

P.O.B. 2324, Nicosia, Cyprus

Established by the UN Security Council in November 1967 to form and maintain contacts with the States concerned in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and acceptable settlement in the area.

ORGANIZATION

Secretary-General's Special Representative: GUNNAR V. JARRING (Sweden).

THE UNITED NATIONS

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the accusations of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations; a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with

by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provision of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86 the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

THE UNITED NATIONS

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the Seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

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CHAPTER VI PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

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Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

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Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration of amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- those Members administering trust territories;
- such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgement.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

THE UNITED NATIONS

vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify

all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter came into force in August 1965.

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members;

provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

The following amendment to Paragraph 1 of Article 109 of the Charter came into force in June 1968.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—AfDB

B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Established September 1964 under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the Bank began operations in July 1966.

MEMBERS

Total Membership: 31 African countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Composed of one representative from each member state.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of nine members; responsible for the general operations of the Bank.

President and Chairman of Board of Directors: ABDEL-WAHAB LABIDI (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents: Sheikh M. A. ALAMOODY (Kenya), LOUIS NEGRE (Mali), OLA VINCENT (Nigeria).

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The initial authorized capital stock of the Bank, consisting of 250,000 shares, is equivalent to \$250 million. It is to be subscribed solely by African countries. Half of the capital stock will be paid-up, the other half remains callable. Each member must subscribe equally to both paid-up shares and callable shares. The paid-up capital stock was to be paid in gold or convertible currency in six instalments over a period of five years, ending March 1969.

At December 31st, 1968, the equivalent of \$217.8 million had been subscribed, of which \$65.3 million had been paid in by May 31st, 1970.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
Algeria	24.5
Burundi	1.2
Cameroon	4.0
Chad	1.6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.5
Congo (Democratic Republic)	13.0
Dahomey	1.4
Ethiopia	10.3
Ghana	12.8
Guinea	2.5
Ivory Coast	6.0
Kenya	6.0
Liberia	2.6
Malawi	2.0
Mali	2.3
Mauritania	1.1
Morocco	15.1
Niger	1.6
Nigeria	24.1
Rwanda	1.2
Senegal	5.5
Sierra Leone	2.1
Somalia	2.2
Sudan	10.1
Tanzania	6.3
Togo	1.0
Tunisia	6.9
Uganda	4.6
United Arab Republic	30.0
Upper Volta	1.3
Zambia	13.0
TOTAL	217.8

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Bank seeks to contribute to the economic and social development of members either individually or jointly. To this end, it aims to promote investment of public and private capital in Africa, to use its normal capital resources to make or guarantee loans and investments, and to provide technical assistance in the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects. The Bank may grant direct or indirect credits; it may operate alone or in concert with other financial institutions.

A Pre-Investment Unit has been established within the Bank. For the purpose of identification, evaluation and preparation of projects in member countries the UNDP is to provide \$2.7 million and the Bank \$2.2 million over a

five-year period. A co-ordinating committee for the identification of multinational projects in the field of power, transport and telecommunications has been established with ECA, IBRD and UNDP under the chairmanship of the African Development Bank. The Bank has entered into an agreement of co-operation with FAO and UNESCO and it is now in the process of establishing formal working relationship and co-operation with other specialized agencies of the United Nations. It is one of the executing agencies for UNDP projects in Africa.

In order to increase its capital resources and raise money for lending at concessionary terms, the Bank has promoted the establishment of an African Development Fund, a

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

special fund within the meaning of its Agreement. Contributions to the proposed fund are open to industrialized countries. From the contacts already made, very promising reactions have been received.

Together with a number of private banks, AfDB is promoting the International Financial Corporation for Investment and Development in Africa (*Société internationale financière pour les investissements et le développement en Afrique—SIFIDA*), registered in Luxembourg in July 1970, with a capital of \$12.5 million.

Other activities of the Bank are in the field of co-operation with national finance institutions, by joint

financing of projects, equity participation in national finance institutions by the Bank, joint financing and appraisal of projects and the granting of technical assistance.

The Bank is participating in a study regarding possible economic co-operation between Ghana and its neighbours, the Entente States (*see* chapter on Conseil de l'Entente), which would assist the promotion of trade between the six countries and also facilitate the establishment of larger industries which for their economic viability need a large market.

In association with UN, the Bank has also undertaken a survey on tourism in fourteen west African countries.

LOANS

DATE	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
April 1967	Kenya	Improvement of two international highways	2.3
June 1968	Tunisia	Medjerda Valley irrigation scheme	2.75
July 1968	Sierra Leone	Investment in Sierra Leone National Development Bank	0.12
Sept. 1968	Uganda	Water supply and sewerage schemes	0.23
July 1969	Liberia	Foreign exchange costs of 15 MW gas turbine for Monrovia electric power system	1.35
	East African Development Bank	Participation in equity capital	1.0
		Line of credit	2.0
1969	Sierra Leone	To Guma Valley Water Co. to increase water supply capacity	1.5
	Malawi	Electricity Supply Commission project	3.0
	Morocco	Construction of high frequency power transmission and telecommunications lines	2.8
	Mali	Construction of textile plant	0.54
	Upper Volta	Line of Credit to National Development Bank of Upper Volta	2.0

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1961		Feasibility studies on the sitting up of a regional development bank by multi-national panel of experts.	1964 Nov.	Lagos. Officials elected, Abidjan chosen as headquarters.
1962		UN Economic Commission for Africa sets up Special Committee of nine member states to begin making arrangements to form Bank.	1966 July	Second annual meeting of Board of Governors.
1963 Aug.		Conference of African Finance Ministers approves formation agreements.	1967 Aug.	Topographical and soil survey on section of proposed TanZam railway commissioned. Third annual meeting of Board of Governors, Abidjan.
1964 Sept.		Formation agreement comes into force; 65 per cent of authorized capital stock subscribed.	Oct.	Co-operative programme agreed with FAO.
Nov.		Inaugural meeting of Board of Governors,	1968 Aug.	Fourth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Nairobi.
			1969 June	Co-operation agreed with UNESCO.
			Aug.	Fifth meeting of Board of Governors, Freetown.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.
Quarterly Statements.

ANZUS TREATY

The Security Treaty (ANZUS Pact) was signed in San Francisco in 1951 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 with the formation of SEATO.

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council consists of the Foreign Ministers (or their Deputies) of the three signatory powers, and can meet at any time.

There is no permanent staff, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held. The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia, Canberra.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

Each of the signatories nominates a Military Representative accredited to the Council.

The functions of the Military Representatives are to advise the Council on problems of military co-operation in the Pacific. They attend the annual Council meetings, and also meet periodically as required by circumstances. There is no fixed venue for meetings of the Military Representatives.

MEETINGS OF THE ANZUS COUNCIL

San Francisco, 1951.
Honolulu, August 1952.
Washington, September 1953.
Geneva, May 1954.
Washington, June 1954.
Washington, October 1954.
Washington, September 1955.
Washington, November 1956.
Washington, October 1957.
Washington, October 1958.
Washington, October 1959.

Canberra, May 1962.
Wellington, June 1963.
Washington, July 1964.
Washington, June 1965.
Canberra, June 1966.
Washington, April 1967.
Wellington, April 1968.
Washington, October 1968.
Canberra, August 1969.
New York, September 1970.

SECURITY TREATY

(Between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A.)

The parties to this treaty:

reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and Governments, and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific area;

noting that the United States already has arrangements pursuant to which its armed forces are stationed in the Philippines, and has armed forces and administrative responsibilities in the Ryukyus, and upon the coming into force of the Japanese peace treaty may also station armed forces in and about Japan to assist in the preservation of peace and security in the Japan area;

recognizing that Australia and New Zealand, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific area;

desiring to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific area; and

desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending

the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area;

declare and agree as follows:

Article 1

The parties undertake, in conformity with the UN Charter, to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, and to refrain in their international relations from the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of the treaty, the parties will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous self-help and mutual aid".

Article 3

The parties will consult together when, in the opinion of any one of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any one of them is threatened in the Pacific.

ANZUS TREATY

Article 4

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the other parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." Any such attack, and all measures taken as a result of such attack will be reported to the UN Security Council. Such measures will be terminated when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 5

For the purpose of Article 4, an armed attack on any of the three countries will be deemed to include "an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft in the Pacific".

Article 6

The treaty will not affect the rights and obligations of the three countries under the UN Charter, or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 7

The three countries will establish a Council, consisting of their Foreign Ministers or deputies, to consider matters

concerning the implementation of the treaty. The Council will be organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 8

Pending the development of a more comprehensive regional security system in the Pacific, and the development by the UN of more effective means to maintain international peace and security, the Council established under Article 7 will maintain a consultative relationship with States, regional organizations, associations of States, and other authorities in the Pacific area which are in a position to further the purpose of the treaty and contribute to the security of the area.

Article 9

The Treaty is to be ratified by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification are to be deposited with the Australian Government.

Article 10

The Treaty is to remain in force indefinitely. Any party may cease to be a member of the Council established by Article 7 one year after notice has been given to the Government of Australia, which will inform the Governments of the other parties.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, U.A.R.

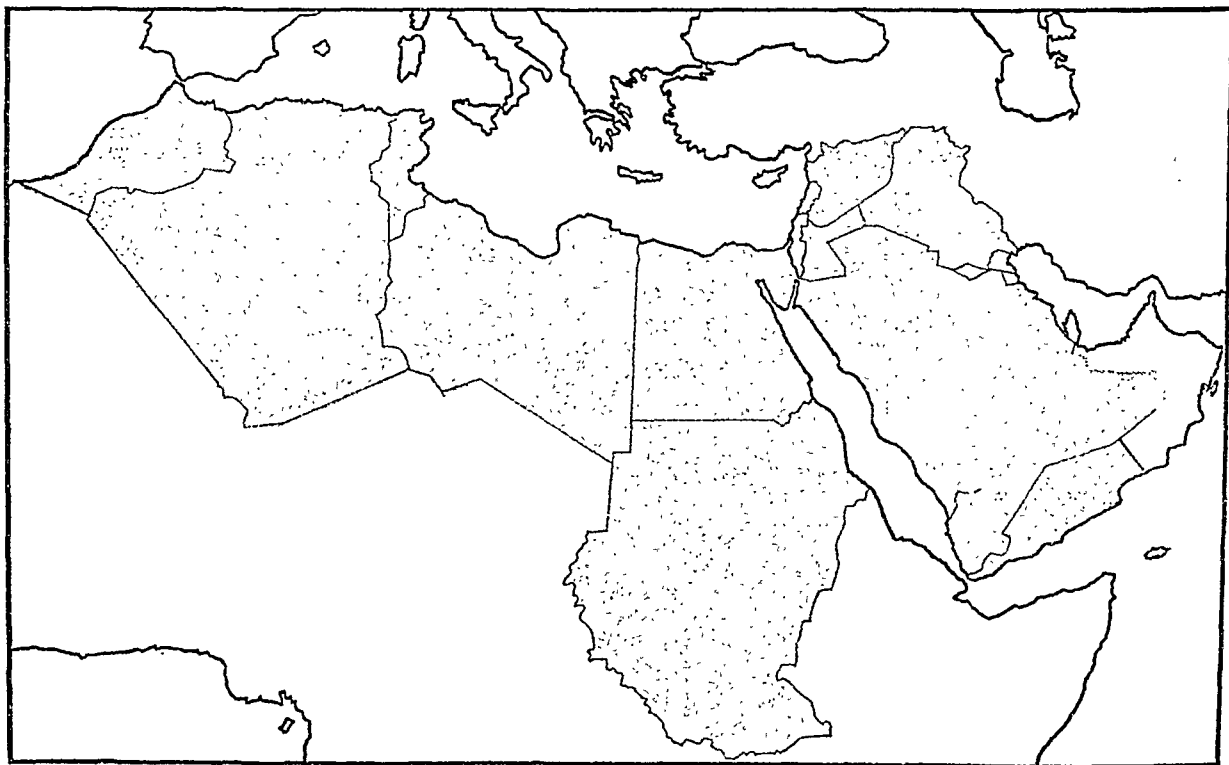
The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon

Libya
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Southern Yemen
Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Republic
Yemen



ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Meets in March and September. Consists of representatives of the fourteen member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

There are ten Permanent Committees for Political, Cultural, Economical, Social, Military, Legal Affairs, Information, Health, Communications and Arab Human Rights.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MUHAMMAD ABDEL-KHALEK HASSOUNA (U.A.R.).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Dr. S. NOFAL (U.A.R.), AREF ZAHER (Iraq), ASSAD EL ASSAD (Lebanon), SELIM EL YAFI (Syria).

Military Assistant Secretary: Gen. MUHAMED SADIQ (U.A.R.).

Economic Assistant Secretary: AREF ZAHER (Iraq).

The Secretariat has departments of Economic, Political, Legal, Cultural, Social and Labour affairs, and for Petroleum, Finance, Palestine, Health, Press and Information, Secretariat, Communications, and Protocol.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Established in 1950; first meeting 1953; composed of the Ministers of Economic Affairs or their representatives.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

In June 1957 the Economic Council approved a Convention for Economic Unity; the Economic Unity Agreement has been signed by Jordan (1962), Syria (1962), U.A.R. (1962), Kuwait (1962), Morocco (1962), Iraq (1963), Yemen (1963) and Sudan (1968). It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Syria (1964), Iraq (1964), Jordan (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). After ratification by five members a *Council of Arab Economic Unity* was set up in June 1964: the aims of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement include removal of internal tariffs, establishing common external tariffs, freedom of movement of labour and capital, and adoption of common economic policies; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL MUNEIM EL BANNA (see below: text of Arab Economic Unity Agreement, and further details).

In August 1964 U.A.R., Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan ratified a resolution establishing the *Common Market of Arab States*, to operate from January 1st, 1965. Kuwait's National Assembly voted against implementation of the agreement in July 1965.

SPECIALIZED AGENCY

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization: Cairo; proposed by Charter of Arab Cultural Unity, Baghdad 1964; aims to promote the ideals of Arab Cultural Unity (see below) and particularly to establish specialized institutes propagating Arab ideals and preparing research workers specializing in Arab civilization.

Director-General: Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ EL SAYED.

An Arab League Permanent Delegation has been established at UNESCO, and may act on behalf of Arab states not having delegates at UNESCO.

Each member state submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters, and science.

First session of General Conference was held in Cairo, July-August 1970.

The Organization includes:

Arab Regional Literacy Organization: Cairo.

Institute of Arab Research and Studies: Cairo.

Institute of Arabic Manuscripts.

Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World: Rabat.

Museum of Arab Culture: Cairo.

OTHER BODIES

Joint Defence Council: Established in 1950 to implement joint defence; consists of the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers, or their representatives.

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

Arab States Broadcasting Union: Cairo.

Federation of Arab News Agencies: Beirut; f. 1965; this Federation will work on the establishment of an Arab Central News Agency.

Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development: A resolution was passed in 1957 to establish an Arab Development Bank; U.A.R., Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Kuwait signed the resolution; capital £20 million in gold; Kuwait has declared she will contribute a further £E 5 million.

Arab Postal Union: 28 Adly Street, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1954; Aims: to establish more strict postal relations between the Arab countries than those laid down by the Universal Postal Union, to pursue the development and modernization of postal services in member countries; Dir. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. *Publs. Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annual) and occasional studies.

Arab Telecommunications Union: 83 Ramses Street, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. *Mems.: Arab League countries; Pres. MAHMOUD MUHAMMAD RIAD.*

Permanent Commission for the Problems of the Arab Gulf Emirates: Established in 1965 to assist the economic development of the Gulf states; Chair. KHALED AL BADR.

Arab Labour Organization: Arab League Building, Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo; established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training, etc.; Dir. of Social and Labour Affairs of the Arab League Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI.

Palestine Liberation Organization: Amman; f. 1964; this organization is separate from the Arab League, which provides it with funds and support; Chair. YASIR ARAFAT; Chief of Staff Palestine Liberation Army Col. OSMAN HADDAD.

Arab Board for the Diversion of the Jordan River: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate engineering aspects of diverting the headwaters of the River Jordan, to deprive Israel of water; main projects include the Mukhaiba Dam on the River Yarmuk (Jordan), to be linked by tunnel to the East Ghor Irrigation Scheme, and to serve as a storage dam for water diverted from rivers farther north (Litani, Hasbani, Wazzani and Banias); the activities of the Board have been interrupted by the Arab-Israeli hostilities.

Arab Unified Military Command: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies with regard to the liberation of Palestine.

Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO): 11 Mohamed Marashly St., Zamalek, P.O.B. 690, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1968 to assist in the establishment of national standardization and metrology bodies in the Arab States, co-ordinate and unify specifications and standards; to unify technical terms and symbols, methods of testing, analysis, measurements, calibration and quality control systems; and to co-ordinate Arab activities in these areas with corresponding international efforts. *Mems.: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R. Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD*

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MOHAMAD SALAMA (U.A.R.). Publs. *Annual Report* (in French and English), *Standardization and Metrology* (in Arabic), reports, recommendations and information pamphlets.

Arab Council for Civil Aviation: 10 El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1967 to control and co-ordinate the technical aspects of aviation between member countries.

Arab Air Carriers' Organization (AAO): 707 South Bloc, STARCO, rue George Picot, Lebanon; f. 1965 to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in the activities of Arab airline companies; Pres. (1970-71) Gen. ZOUHEIR AKEEL; Sec.-Gen. SALIM A. SALAAM.

Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies: 8 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1965.

Arab Engineering Union: 81 Ramses St., Cairo; co-operates with the Arab League in matters concerning the engineering profession; holds a conference on scientific engineering studies every two years.

Arab Cities Organization: P.O.B. 4954, Kuwait; f. 1967; deals with the scientific, cultural and social aspects of town development, planning, administration, etc.; holds conferences every two years—next Conference Tunis, summer 1971; the main Arab Town Councils are members; 44 were represented at the First Conference in Beirut; Dir. TALEB AL-TAHER.

Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences: 8 Salaheldin St., Cairo; f. 1969 to develop administrative sciences and improve administrative machinery and

financial affairs related to administration; Pres. Dr. HASSAN TEWFIK.

Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League: Cairo; f. 1964; began operations 1966.

SPECIAL BUREAUX

Bureau for Boycotting Israel, Damascus; Commissioner-General MUHAMMAD MAHGOUB.

Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime: Arab League Bldg., Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI.

The International Arab Bureau for Narcotics: Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Gen. AHMAD AMEN ALHADIQAH (U.A.R.).

The International Arab Bureau for Defence against Crime: Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. AMER AL-MOKTAR (Iraq).

The International Arab Bureau for Police dealing with Crime: Damascus; Dir.-Gen. ASHEK ELDEERY (Syria).

Arab Students Hostel, for women, Cairo.

SPECIAL INSTITUTE

Library, Cairo.

Information Offices: New York (with branches at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas), Geneva, Bonn, Rio de Janeiro, London, New Delhi, Rome, Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Paris, Dakar and Nairobi. Offices are planned in Addis Ababa, Ankara, Lagos, Copenhagen and Madrid.

BUDGET

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)

(1970)

U.A.R.	23.73	Tunisia	4.67
Kuwait	15.50	Sudan	4.11
Saudi Arabia	12.47	Lebanon	3.85
Iraq	12.00	Jordan	1.93
Morocco	7.00	Libya	4.24
Syria	4.00	Yemen	0.50
Algeria	6.00		
			<u>100.00</u>

EXPENDITURE 1969-70

	£E	\$
General Secretariat	673,358	2,677,258
Institute of Arab Research and Studies	68,456	17,500
Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime	18,920	65,246
Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World		108,700
TOTAL	760,734	2,868,704

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RECORD OF EVENTS

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| <p>1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.</p> <p>1946 Cultural Treaty signed.</p> <p>1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.</p> <p>1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.</p> <p>1953 Formation of Arab Telecommunications and Radio Communications Union.
Agreements for facilitating trade between Arab countries.
Founding of Institute of Advanced Arab Studies, Cairo.</p> <p>1953 Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League.
First Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Cairo, December.</p> <p>1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union.
Nationality Agreement.</p> <p>1956 Agreement on the adoption of a Common Tariff Nomenclature. Establishment of the Arab Potassium Company.</p> <p>1957 Agreement on the creation of Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, June.</p> <p>1957 Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.</p> <p>1958 Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the International Labour Organisation.</p> <p>1959 First Arab Oil Congress, Cairo, April.</p> <p>1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
Second Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, October.
Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.</p> <p>1961 Agreement to establish a Universal Arab Airline.
Third Arab Petroleum Congress, Alexandria.
Kuwait joins League.
Arab League force sent to Kuwait.
Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member.
Agreement on the establishment of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences.
Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information, May.</p> <p>1962 Agreement to establish economic unity (<i>see below</i>: sections on Council of Arab Economic Unity and on Arab Economic Unity Agreement).
Council Meeting at Shtoura, Lebanon in August, to hear Syrian complaints against the U.A.R.</p> | <p>U.A.R. announced intention of leaving Arab League.
Council Meeting re-convened at Cairo in September to reappoint Secretary-General. Boycotted by U.A.R.</p> <p>1963 Arab League decides to withdraw troops from Kuwait, leaving only token force, January-February.
U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March.
Agreement to establish an Arab Navigation Company, December.
Agreement on establishment of an Arab Organization on Social Defence against Crime.
Fourth Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, November.</p> <p>1964 Cairo conference of Arab leaders on the exploitation by Israel of the Jordan waters, January.
Second Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Baghdad, February.
First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, March.
Arab Common Market approved by Arab Economic Unity Council, August.
Second meeting on Jordan waters, September.
First Conference of Arab Ministers of Communications, Beirut, November.</p> <p>1965 Arab Common Market established, January.
Emergency meeting on German recognition of Israel, March.
Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress, Cairo, March.</p> <p>1965 Second session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Amman, April.
Third Meeting on Jordan waters, May. Tunisia absent.
Casablanca Conference of Arab leaders, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of Arab Air Carriers' Organization.
Agreement on Arab Co-operation for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
Establishment of Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies, October.</p> <p>1966 Third Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Damascus, February.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, March. Tunisia absent.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, June.
Cairo Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers, September. Tunisia absent.
First session of Arab League Administrative Court, September.</p> |
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| <p>1967 Fourth session of the Council of Arab Information Officers, February.
Sixth Arab Petroleum Congress, Baghdad, March.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, June.
Cairo meeting of Heads of State of Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R., July.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Khartoum, August. Topics discussed included Arab oil embargo against U.S.A. and U.K., and preparations for a meeting of Arab leaders.
Conference of Arab leaders in Khartoum, August. It was decided to resume oil supplies to the West. Syria absent.
Extraordinary Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Bizerta, September.
Meeting of Arab Economic Ministers, Algiers, November.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, December.
Establishment of Civil Aviation Council for Arab States.
Agreement to establish an Arab Tanker Company, December.</p> <p>1968 First Conference of Arab Tourist Ministers, Cairo, February.
Third Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Kuwait, February.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of an Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.</p> | <p>1969 Permanent Council of Co-operation Experts established to promote co-operative movement in Arab States, January.
First Session of the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), Khartoum, February.
Fifth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.
Emergency meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, August. Planned response to the Al Aqsa mosque fire and called for an Islamic Summit Conference to be held in September.</p> <p>1969 Meeting of Joint Defence Council, November. Discussed acceleration of military mobilization against Israel.
Summit Meeting held in Rabat, December. Heads of State unable to agree on the question of member states' commitments to a joint military contingency plan.
Establishment of the Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States.
First Conference of Arab Health Ministers, Cairo.</p> <p>1970 Sixth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, January.
Establishment of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
Establishment of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress, Kuwait, March.</p> |
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PUBLICATIONS

Daily and fortnightly *Bulletin* (Arabic and English).
New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.
Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).
Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).

Rio de Janeiro Office: *Oriente Arabs* (monthly).
Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).
London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).
New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).
Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).
Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly);
The Arab Case (monthly).

THE PACT OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

(March 22nd, 1945)

Article 1

The League of Arab States is composed of the independent Arab States which have signed this Pact.

Any independent Arab state has the right to become a member of the League. If it desires to do so, it shall submit a request which will be deposited with the Permanent Secretariat-General and submitted to the Council at the first meeting held after submission of the request.

Article 2

The League has as its purpose the strengthening of the relations between the member states; the co-ordination of their policies in order to achieve co-operation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty; and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It has also as its purpose the close co-operation of the member states, with due regard to the organization and circumstances of each state, on the following matters:

- (a) Economic and financial affairs, including commercial relations, customs, currency, and questions of agriculture and industry.
- (b) Communications: this includes railways, roads, aviation, navigation, telegraphs and posts.
- (c) Cultural affairs.
- (d) Nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
- (e) Social affairs.
- (f) Health problems.

Article 3

The League shall possess a Council composed of the representatives of the member states of the League; each state shall have a single vote, irrespective of the number of its representatives.

It shall be the task of the Council to achieve the realization of the objectives of the League and to supervise the execution of agreements which the member states have concluded on the questions enumerated in the preceding article, or on any other questions.

It likewise shall be the Council's task to decide upon the means by which the League is to co-operate with the international bodies to be created in the future in order to guarantee security and peace and regulate economic and social relations.

Article 4

For each of the questions listed in Article 2 there shall be set up a special committee in which the member states of the League shall be represented. These committees shall be charged with the task of laying down the principles and extent of co-operation. Such principles shall be formulated as draft agreements, to be presented to the Council for examination preparatory to their submission to the aforesaid states.

Representatives of the other Arab countries may take part in the work of the aforesaid committees. The Council shall determine the conditions under which these representatives may be permitted to participate and the rules governing such representation.

Article 5

Any resort to force in order to resolve disputes arising between two or more member states of the League is

prohibited. If there should arise among them a difference which does not concern a state's independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity, and if the parties to the dispute have recourse to the Council for the settlement of this difference, the decision of the Council shall then be enforceable and obligatory.

In such a case, the states between whom the difference has arisen shall not participate in the deliberations and decisions of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in all differences which threaten to lead to war between two member states, or a member state and a third state, with a view to bringing about their reconciliation.

Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be taken by majority vote.

Article 6

In case of aggression or threat of aggression by one state against a member state, the state which has been attacked or threatened with aggression may demand the immediate convocation of the Council.

The Council shall by unanimous decision determine the measures necessary to repulse the aggression. If the aggressor is a member state, his vote shall not be counted in determining unanimity.

If, as a result of the attack, the government of the State attacked finds itself unable to communicate with the Council, that state's representative in the Council shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council for the purpose indicated in the foregoing paragraph. In the event that this representative is unable to communicate with the Council, any member state of the League shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council.

Article 7

Unanimous decisions of the Council shall be binding upon all member states of the League; majority decisions shall be binding only upon those states which have accepted them.

In either case the decisions of the Council shall be enforced in each member state according to its respective basic laws.

Article 8

Each member state shall respect the systems of government established in the other member states and regard them as exclusive concerns of those states. Each shall pledge to abstain from any action calculated to change established systems of government.

Article 9

States of the League which desire to establish closer co-operation and stronger bonds than are provided by this Pact may conclude agreements to that end.

Treaties and agreements already concluded or to be concluded in the future between a member state and another state shall not be binding or restrictive upon other members.

Article 10

The permanent seat of the League of Arab States is established in Cairo. The Council may, however, assemble at any other place it may designate.

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Article 11

The Council of the League shall convene in ordinary session twice a year, in March and in September. It shall convene in extraordinary session upon the request of two member states of the League whenever the need arises.

Article 12

The League shall have a permanent Secretariat-General which shall consist of a Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, and an appropriate number of officials.

The Council of the League shall appoint the Secretary-General by a majority of two-thirds of the states of the League. The Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council shall appoint the Assistant Secretaries and the principal officials of the League.

The Council of the League shall establish an administrative regulation for the functions of the Secretariat-General and matters relating to the Staff.

The Secretary-General shall have the rank of Ambassador and the Assistant Secretaries that of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The first Secretary-General of the League is named in an Annex to this Pact.

Article 13

The Secretary-General shall prepare the draft of the budget of the League and shall submit it to the Council for approval before the beginning of each fiscal year.

The Council shall fix the share of the expenses to be borne by each state of the League. This share may be reconsidered if necessary.

Article 14

The members of the Council of the League as well as the members of the committees and the officials who are to be designated in the administrative regulation shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity when engaged in the exercise of their functions.

The building occupied by the organs of the League shall be inviolable.

Article 15

The first meeting of the Council shall be convened at the invitation of the head of the Egyptian Government. Thereafter it shall be convened at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

The representatives of the member states of the League shall alternately assume the presidency of the Council at each of its ordinary sessions.

Article 16

Except in cases specifically indicated in this Pact, a majority vote of the Council shall be sufficient to make enforceable decisions on the following matters:

- (a) Matters relating to personnel.
- (b) Adoption of the budget of the League.
- (c) Establishment of the administrative regulations for the Council, the Committees, and the Secretariat-General.
- (d) Decisions to adjourn the sessions.

Article 17

Each member state of the League shall deposit with the Secretariat-General one copy of every treaty or agreement concluded or to be concluded in the future between itself and another member state of the League or a third state.

Article 18

If a member state contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall inform the Council of its intention one year before such withdrawal is to go into effect.

The Council of the League may consider any state which fails to fulfil its obligations under this Pact as having become separated from the League, this to go into effect upon a unanimous decision of the states, not counting the state concerned.

Article 19

This Pact may be amended with the consent of two-thirds of the states belonging to the League, especially in order to make firmer and stronger ties between the member states, to create an Arab Tribunal of Arbitration, and to regulate the relations of the League with any international bodies to be created in the future to guarantee security and peace.

Final action on an amendment cannot be taken prior to the session following the session in which the motion was initiated.

If a state does not accept such an amendment it may withdraw at such time as the amendment goes into effect, without being bound by the provisions of the preceding article.

Article 20

This Pact and its Annexes shall be ratified according to the basic laws in force among the High Contracting Parties.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat-General of the Council and the Pact shall become operative as regards each ratifying state fifteen days after the Secretary-General has received the instruments of ratification from four states.

This Pact has been drawn up in Cairo in the Arabic language on this 8th day of Rabi' II, thirteen hundred and sixty-four (March 22nd, 1945), in one copy which shall be deposited in the safe keeping of the Secretariat-General.

An identical copy shall be delivered to each state of the League.

Annex Regarding Palestine

Since the termination of the last great war the rule of the Ottoman Empire over the Arab countries, among them Palestine, which had become detached from that Empire, has come to an end. She has come to be autonomous, not subordinate to any other state.

The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her future was to be settled by the parties concerned.

However, even though she was as yet unable to control her own affairs, the Covenant of the League (of Nations) in 1919 made provision for a regime based upon recognition of her independence.

Her international existence and independence in the legal sense cannot, therefore, be questioned, any more than could the independence of the other Arab countries.

Although the outward manifestations of this independence have remained obscured for reasons beyond her control, this should not be allowed to interfere with her participation in the work of the Council of the League.

The states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League are therefore of the opinion that, considering the special circumstances of Palestine and until that Country can effectively exercise its independence, the Council of the League should take charge of the selection of an Arab representative from Palestine to take part in its work.

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Annex Regarding Co-operation with Countries which are not Members of the Council of the League

Whereas the member states of the League will have to deal in the Council as well as in the committees with matters which will benefit and affect the Arab world at large;

And whereas the Council has to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries which are not members of the Council and has to work toward their realization;

Now therefore, it particularly behoves the states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League to enjoin the Council of the League, when considering the admission of those countries to participation in the committees referred to in the Pact, that it should do its utmost to co-operate with them, and furthermore, that it should spare no effort to learn their needs and understand their aspirations and hopes; and that it should work thenceforth for their best interests and the safeguarding of their future with all the political means at its disposal.

SUMMARY OF CHARTER OF ARAB CULTURAL UNITY

The Charter of Arab Cultural Unity supersedes the Cultural Treaty of 1945.

It was drawn up in Baghdad on February 29th, 1964.

PREAMBLE

Concerning the common basis of the cultural and intellectual heritage of the Arab States and the value of co-operation in education, culture and science to the insurance of Arab human rights and the building and advancement of human civilization.

Article 1. The aims of education in bringing up a generation in Arab ideals.

Article 2. Agreement between Member States for co-operation and exchange of personnel, organization of conferences and co-ordination of activities in educational and technical matters.

Article 3. Agreement to develop and merge the Cultural Department, Institutes of Arabic Manuscripts and the Institute of Higher Arabic Studies to be included in framework of Arab League and to be called The Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

Article 4. On standardization of education methods and qualifications, teacher training and administration of educational institutes.

Article 5. On co-ordination in higher education; aim to establish a federation of Arab Universities.

Article 6. On co-operation in the endeavour to make primary education compulsory and improve secondary education.

Article 7. On exchange of specializations.

Article 8. On the endeavour to bring up the younger generation adherent to religious principles.

Article 9. On promoting the education of women.

Article 10. Arabic to be the common language of instruction wherever possible.

Article 11. On the endeavour to spread knowledge of all aspects of the Arab countries among member states.

Article 12. On the production of a "master book" as main reference book for education in Arab history, etc.

Article 13. On the spiritual, national, professional and scientific basis for the education of teachers.

Article 14. On the establishment of a teachers' association.

Article 15. On revival, safeguarding and dissemination of Islamic Arab culture, language and script.

Article 16. On translation of ancient and foreign books, and encouragement of intellectual production.

Article 17. On the unification of scientific and civilization terms to assist Arabization.

Article 18. On the establishment of a council for Academics.

Article 19. On the endeavour to improve relations between public libraries, museums and art galleries, and on archaeological co-operation.

Article 20. On co-operation in the arts and mass media.

Article 21. On co-operation to issue special literary, scientific and artistic copyright laws for Arab League Countries.

Article 22. On the establishment of a publication registration centre in each country; bibliographical information to be sent to the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

Article 23. On regulations governing the exchange of professors, teachers and experts.

Article 24. On the interchange of pupils and students and interim agreements on the equality of certificates pending implementation of Article 4.

Article 25. On general co-operation.

Article 26. On encouraging travel for cultural, scouting, and sporting purposes in the Arab countries.

Article 27. On bringing closer together and unifying where possible separate legislative trends; and on introducing comparative legal studies of Arab countries in schools and universities.

Article 28. On co-operation in the co-ordinating of efforts internationally and especially with UNESCO.

Articles 29-32. On procedures for ratification, membership of non-Arab League countries, and method of withdrawal.

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ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY AGREEMENT

The Economic Unity Agreement between the member states of the Arab League was drawn up in Cairo on June 6th, 1962, and subsequently came into effect on April 30th, 1964. The Agreement was signed in 1962 by Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria and U.A.R., in 1963 by Iraq and Yemen, and in 1968 by Sudan. It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Iraq, Jordan and Syria (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). The Unity Council held its first meeting in Cairo on June 3rd, 1964.

The Agreement is summarized below.

OBJECTS

Preamble

The Governments of the member-states of the Arab League, desirous of organizing between them and unifying their relations on bases accommodating to the natural and historical ties between them, and for the purpose of creating the best conditions for the growth of their economy, for promoting their riches, and for ensuring the prosperity of their peoples, have agreed on creating a complete unity between them, to be achieved gradually with the maximum possible speed ensuring the transition to the desired situation without causing harm to their essential interests.

Article 1

The main objective of the Agreement is to attain complete Arab Economic Unity. The Arab State will thus

have a unified, integrated, proportionate Arab economy guided by one single economic policy for all the component parts. The member-states and their nationals are guaranteed equality in the following:

- (1) Freedom of movement of persons and capital.
- (2) Freedom of exchange of domestic and foreign goods and products.
- (3) Freedom of residence, work, employment, and exercise of economic activities.
- (4) Freedom of transport and transit and of using means of transport, ports and civil airports.
- (5) Rights of ownership, of making one's will, and of inheritance.

METHODS

Article 2

The Arab states are required to work for accomplishing the following:

(1) The Arab states should be made one customs zone subject to a single administration. Customs tariffs, legislations, and regulations applied in these states should be standardized. This is to be achieved by gradual abolition of customs duties between the Arab states for ensuring the exchange of Arab-made goods and the eventual removal of duties altogether. In addition customs duties should be adjusted between the Arab states so as to arrive at standard rates in respect of the outside world. In this way, the Arab states would be converted into one market where both home-produced and imported goods could move without being subject to any duties other than those imposed in respect of the outside world.

(2) The Arab states should work for standardizing their import-export policies and all relevant regulations. It is a prerequisite for the creation of one Arab market to have import-export policies and regulations unified and co-ordinated.

(3) Standardizing transport and transit systems. As the means of transport will enjoy freedom of movement between all parts of the Arab homeland, they should necessarily become subject to standard regulations.

(4) Trade agreements and payments agreements with outside countries are to be concluded collectively by the Arab states. The creation of one Arab market makes it necessary to have such agreements concluded jointly. Relations with the outside world will be unified.

(5) Policies related to agriculture, industry and internal trade should be co-ordinated. Economic legislation should be standardized in a manner ensuring equal terms to all

nationals of the contracting countries in respect of work in agriculture, industry, or any other calling. The co-ordination of these policies and legislations is an inevitable sequence to the creation of the United Arab Market where Arab nationals are to be guaranteed the right of taking up any profession or any economic activity anywhere in the Arab world.

(6) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate labour and social legislation. In so far as Arab workers are to enjoy the freedom of working anywhere they please in the Arab homeland, it is necessary to make them all subject to one labour law and to the same social security rules.

(7) (a) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate legislation concerning government and municipal taxes and duties and all other taxes pertaining to agriculture, industry, trade, real estate, and investments in a manner ensuring equal opportunities.

(b) Measures should be taken to prevent the duplication of taxes and duties levied on the nationals of the contracting countries.

(8) The monetary and fiscal policies and all relevant regulations of the contracting countries should be co-ordinated before the standardization of currency.

(9) Standardizing the methods of the classification of statistics.

(10) All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the attainment of the goals specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement.

It is however possible to by-pass the principle of standardization in respect to certain circumstances and certain countries—this being made with the approval of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

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ORGANIZATION

Articles 3-10

Article 3 provides for the establishment of a body with the name of "The Arab Economic Unity Council". This Council will have its centre in Cairo and will be composed of a full member from each of the contracting parties. Decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority. Each state has one vote.

The Council has been vested with all necessary powers for implementing the rules of the Agreement and its protocols, for running the subsidiary committees and establishments and for appointing members of staff and experts.

Branching from the Unity Council are a number of permanent and provisional committees.

The permanent committees are:

(1) The Customs Committee, whose task will be to handle customs technical and administrative affairs and transit affairs.

(2) The Monetary and Financial Committee. This Committee will undertake the handling of affairs pertaining to monetary matters, banking taxes, duties and other financial affairs. Two Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Sub-Committee on Financial and Taxation Affairs;

(b) Sub-Committee on Monetary Affairs.

(3) The Economic Committee. It will be the duty of this Committee to handle matters pertaining to agriculture,

industry, trade, transport, communications, labour and social affairs. Five Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Agricultural Growth Sub-Committee; (b) Industrial Co-ordination and Mineral Wealth Development Sub-Committee; (c) Planning and Trade Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (d) Planning and Transport and Communications Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (e) Social Affairs Sub-Committee.

The Council and its subsidiaries enjoy financial and administrative autonomy. The Council will have a special budget to which the member-states will subscribe at the rate of their subscriptions to the budget of the Secretariat-General of the Arab League. The Council has been entrusted with the tasks of formulating regulations and legislations aiming at the creation of a unified Arab customs zone and at co-ordinating foreign trade policy. The conclusion of trade agreements and of payments agreements has been made subject to the approval of the Council. The Council is also entrusted with the task of co-ordinating economic growth, laying down programmes for the attainment of common economic development plans, co-ordinating policies for agriculture, industry and external trade, working out transport and transit regulations and unification of regulations on labour and social security, and harmonizing financial and monetary policies with the purpose of standardizing currency. It will also formulate all other legislation necessary for the achievement of the purposes of the Agreement.

IMPLEMENTATION

Articles 11-20, Protocols

The implementation of the Agreement is to take place in successive stages and in the shortest possible time. The Council has been required to draw up a practical plan for the stages of implementation and to define the legislative, administrative and technical measures necessary for each stage taking into consideration the appendix concerning the necessary steps for the realization of Arab Economic Unity, which is attached to the Agreement and constitutes an integral part of it. Article 15 stipulates that any two or more of the contracting parties have the right to conclude agreements for economic unity wider than that provided for under the Agreement.

The Council shall exercise its powers in accordance with resolutions which it will pass, which will be executed by the member-states in accordance with their constitutional rules.

The Governments of the contracting parties have pledged not to promulgate any laws, regulations or administrative decisions of a nature which might conflict with the Agreement or its Protocols. However, the contracting parties have been given the freedom, under the Agreement's First Protocol, to conclude bilateral economic agreements, for extraordinary political or defensive purposes, with outside parties, provided that such bilateral agreements contain nothing prejudicial to the objectives of this Agreement.

The Agreement's Second Protocol places limitations on the powers of the Arab Economic Unity Council. In the course of an initial period not exceeding five years (but which can be renewed for up to ten years) the Council is required to study the necessary steps for co-ordinating

the economic, financial and social policies and for the attainment of the following objectives:

(a) The freedom of the movement of persons and the freedom of work, employment, residence, ownership, making one's will, and inheritance.

(b) Giving unrestricted and unqualified freedom to the movement of transit goods without any restrictions in respect of the type or nationality or the means of transport.

(c) Facilitating the exchange of Arab goods and Arab products.

(d) The freedom of exercising economic activities—it should be understood that this should cause no harm to the interests of some of the contracting parties at this stage.

(e) The freedom of using ports and civil airports in a manner guaranteeing activation and development.

At its first session held in Cairo from June 3rd-6th, 1964, the Economic Unity Council decided to interpret the time periods suggested in the Second Protocol in such a manner as to speed up the accomplishment of the various phases. Thus the Council considered the five-year period proposed as a maximum limit for the completion of the necessary studies. The Council also resolved to benefit from the rule established in Article 4 of the Protocol, which provided for the following:

"Two parties or more can, if they so desire, agree on ending the introductory stage or any other stage, and move directly to comprehensive economic unity."

THE ARAB LEAGUE

The Council has therefore begun by studying the practical steps to be taken for the achievement of economic unity. It was decided that the Arab Common Market project should be accomplished as quickly as possible. A Technical Committee was assigned with the study of the subject, and its detailed report was debated and approved by the Council at its second meeting on August 7th, 1964.

The resolution passed at that meeting called for exempting from customs duties all agricultural and animal products as well as natural resources and industrial goods exchanged between the members of the Arab Market. This exemption will be either complete or gradual. It was also resolved that, in the case of gradual exemption, the rate should be ten per cent in respect of industrial goods and twenty per cent for agricultural products, to be effective from the beginning of 1965.

The Arab Common Market came into operation on January 1st, 1965, with U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait as members. However, the Kuwait National Assembly voted against ratification of the Agreement in July 1965. The four remaining members of the Council met again in Amman in November 1965.

In mid-1966 the Economic Unity Council adopted a resolution calling for the creation of an *Arab Payments Union*. The purpose of the projected Union is to reduce or eliminate non-tariff restrictions, imposed by national governments for balance of payments reasons.

In May 1968 at a meeting of the Economic Unity Council it was agreed that free movement of industrial products between member states should be achieved by 1971, and tariffs on agricultural products were to be completely abolished during 1969.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL—ASPAC

Set up June 1966 to foster solidarity and to further regional co-operation among Asian and Pacific countries.

MEMBERS

Australia
China (Taiwan)
Japan

Korea, Republic of
Malaysia
New Zealand

Philippines
Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

OBSERVER

Laos

ORGANIZATION

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member countries; meetings held to date have been at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in June 1966, at Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1967, at Canberra, Australia, in July/August 1968, at Tokyo, Japan, in 1969, and at Wellington, New Zealand, in June 1970. The next meeting will be at Manila, Philippines, in 1971.

Secretariat: Provided each year by the government of whichever member country is venue for the next Ministerial Meeting—at present the Government of the Philippines acts as a clearing house for information and services the Standing Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Composed of accredited ambassadors of the participating countries; convenes regularly between Council meetings for consultations to carry forward the decisions of the Council,

e.g. the examination of proposed projects in the economic cultural and social fields.

Chairman (1970-71): The Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. CARLOS ROMULO.

PROJECTS

Registry of Scientific and Technical Services: Canberra, Australia; opened 1968; Dir. J. R. WOLFE.

Cultural and Social Centre: Seoul, Republic of Korea; commenced operations 1968-69; Dir. BYUNG KYU KANG.

Economic Co-operation Centre: Bangkok, Thailand; established 1970; expected to commence operations in 1971.

Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre: Taipei, Taiwan; opened 1970; Dir. HAI FAN CHU.

Maritime Co-operation Scheme: Tokyo, Japan; the first meeting was held in November 1970.

AIMS

ASPAC is a consultative association of nine countries of the Asian and Pacific region, membership being open to other countries in the region. The organization aims to foster greater co-operation and solidarity among members and to assist the development of their national economies. Co-operation is envisaged in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. Ministers, in the communique released after the Third Ministerial Meeting, affirmed their determination to uphold the following principles and objectives:

1. Mutual respect for national sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
2. Attainment of equality, freedom and justice for all.

3. Pursuit of peace and settlement of disputes by peaceful means and respect for the rule of law.
4. Realization of a regional community where peace, order and progress are ensured.
5. Emphasis upon the self-reliance of the Asian and Pacific peoples based on their sense of a common destiny and regional solidarity.
6. Promotion of close co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields in order to further the development of a prosperous community of Asian and Pacific nations.
7. Strengthening of collaboration with other nations and existing international and regional organizations.

ASPAC MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

The Second Ministerial Meeting, held in Bangkok, accepted as ASPAC Projects a *Registry of Experts' Services* (later renamed *Registry of Scientific and Technical Services*) based in Canberra, Australia and a *Cultural and Social Centre* in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

At the Third Ministerial Meeting the *Registry of Experts' Services* was officially opened, and an international agreement was signed establishing the ASPAC *Cultural and Social Centre*. The meeting considered proposals for the establishment of a *Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre* and an *Economic Co-ordination Centre* for the Asian and Pacific Region. It was agreed that a Standing Committee should examine the proposal for a non-permanent Study Group to study existing economic agencies in the area with a view to determining the field of ASPAC activities in trade and economic development.

The Fourth Ministerial Meeting established Bangkok as the seat of the *Economic Co-operation Centre*.

At the Fifth Ministerial Meeting economic and political developments in the Region were discussed, and hopes expressed for a settlement of outstanding problems and the continuance of economic growth. The Ministers urged the cessation of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific Region which had continued despite repeated protests from ASPAC member countries. The agreement setting up the *Economic Co-operation Centre* was signed. The proposal for an ASPAC *Maritime Co-operation Scheme* was referred to the Standing Committee for detailed consideration as was the proposal for an ASPAC *Youth Volunteer Programme*.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—AsDB

Commercial Center, P.O.B. 126, Makati, Rizal, D-708 Philippines

Telephone: 88-87-81.

Sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Bank commenced operations in December, 1966. Members: 21 regional and 14 non-regional countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Board meets at least once a year.

Chairman: HON SUI SEN (Republic of Singapore).

Vice-Chairmen: LENNART KLACKENBERG (Sweden), NGUYEN VAN DONG (Republic of Viet-Nam).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of ten Directors elected by the Board of

Governors, seven representing regional member countries and three non-regional member countries. Each Director serves for two years and may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President (1966-71):
TAKESHI WATANABE (Japan).

Vice-President: C. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Operations, Projects, Treasury, Administration.

Offices: Secretary, General Counsel, Economic, Financial Adviser, Internal Auditor and Information.

Secretary: DOUGLAS C. GUNESKERA (Ceylon).

General Counsel: LEWIS CARROLL (U.S.A.).

AIMS

To foster economic growth and co-operation in the region and to accelerate the economic progress of the developing countries of the region, either collectively or individually, by:

Promoting investment of public and private capital for development purposes in the ECAFE region.

Utilizing the available resources for financing development, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional and national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller and less developed member countries.

Meeting requests from members in the region to assist

in the co-ordination of development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly development of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade.

Providing technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; providing technical assistance also on the functioning of existing institutions or the creation of new institutions, on a national or regional basis, in such fields as agriculture, industry and public administration.

Co-operating with UN, its subsidiary agencies and other international organizations concerned with the investment of development funds in the region.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTIVITIES

(up to October 1970)

LOANS

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Ordinary Resources</i>		
Ceylon		
Central Bank of Ceylon	Modernization of tea factories	2.000
Ceylon	Walawe Development	0.885
	Colombo Port tanker berth	2.600
Republic of China (Taiwan)		
Chinese Petroleum Corporation	D.M.T. Manufacture	10.200
Taiwan Aluminium Corporation	Plant expansion	2.670
Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation	Copper Fabrication Plant	1.150
Republic of China	Feasibility study of North-South Freeway	0.400*
	Deep-sea fisheries development	10.000
	Hualien Harbour Development	0.990
	Taipei-Yangmei Freeway	18.000*
	Taipei Elevated Railway	0.540
Republic of Korea		
Korea Cold Storage Co.	Cold storage	7.000
Korea Express Co.	Transportation and stevedoring	7.500
Medium Industry Bank	Financing small and medium industry	10.000
Republic of Korea	Seoul-Inchon Expressway	6.800
	Andong dam multi-purpose development	0.500
Malaysia	Penang water supply	7.200
	Bukit Mendi and Bukit Goh Palm Oil Mills	2.800
	Kuching Port expansion	5.000
	Sarawak electricity supply	3.100
	Besut agricultural development	0.900
Pakistan		
Industrial Development Bank	Financing small and medium industries	10.000
Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation	Rice milling	3.120
Philippines		
Philippines National Bank	Reloan to Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	5.000
Singapore		
Development Bank of Singapore	Financing industry	10.000
Jurong Town Corporation	Wharves expansion	8.310
Thailand		
Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand	Financing industrial enterprises	15.000
	SUB-TOTAL	151.265
<i>Special Funds Resources</i>		
Cambodia	Phnom Penh High Voltage Transmission	1.670
Ceylon	Walawe Development	7.705
Indonesia	Tadjum irrigation	0.990
	Sawit Sebarang Oil Palm Estate	2.400
	Pusri Fertilizer plant expansion	10.000
	Tha Ngon Agricultural Development	0.973
	Besut Agricultural Development	3.300
	Air transport development	6.010
	Cotabato irrigation	2.500
	Faleolo airport and road	2.400
	SUB-TOTAL	37.948
	GRAND TOTAL	189.213

* The loan for the feasibility study of the North-South Freeway is refinanced in the Taipei-Yangmei Freeway Project.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

COUNTRY	PROJECT	COUNTRY	PROJECT
Afghanistan	Small-scale irrigation Kabul industrial park Sectoral planning study of agriculture Kajakai Gate project—preparation and preliminary study of flood control scheme	Republic of Korea (cont.)	Andong Dam Multi-Purpose Develop- ment Project
Cambodia	High voltage transmission project	Laos	Integrated agricultural development Tha Ngon agricultural development
Ceylon	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation Walawe irrigation/land development project	Malaysia	Oil palm products marketing study Feasibility study: Kuala Lumpur- Karak Highway
Republic of China	Feasibility study on North-South Freeway	Nepal	Advisors to Agricultural Development Bank (1st and 2nd phase) Air transport system development Royal Nepal Airlines Corp'n. re- organization
Indonesia	Food grain production Rural Credit Survey Advisors to Ministry of Agriculture Sawit Sebarang oil palm estate Feasibility study on Sempor Dam Modernizing Development Bank West Sumatra power supply Java Teak Project	Philippines	Water management (1st and 2nd phase) Fisheries port: Manila North Harbour Livestock, fish and poultry marketing Accelerated rural development pro- gramme (1st and 2nd phase)
Republic of Korea	Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation	Thailand	Agricultural development programme Industrial evaluation system Development financing institutions Rural banking system
		Republic of Viet-Nam	Airport and road development
		Western Samoa	

SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

The ADB has completed an Asian Agricultural Survey to provide a basis for the Bank's future operations in the region's agricultural development. It is also undertaking a Regional Transport Survey in South-East Asia, and a study of the major problems of economic development of South-East Asia in the 1970s.

The Bank is also associated with the *Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre Project* and a study of the legal problems in the flow of credit and provision of security for development purposes in the region.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Capital: The AsDB has an authorized capital of U.S. \$1,100 million, of which \$1,004 million has been subscribed. Each member is to pay one-half of its subscribed capital in five equal, annual instalments; one-half of each instalment is required to be paid in gold or convertible currency and the other half may be paid in local currency. The other half of the subscribed capital will remain as callable shares as a credit backing for the Bank's obligations.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Regional Members:</i>	
Afghanistan	4.78
Australia	85.00
Cambodia	3.50
Ceylon	8.52
China (Taiwan)	16.00
Fiji	1.00
Hong Kong	8.00
India	93.00
Indonesia	25.00
Japan	200.00
Korea, Republic	30.00
Laos	0.42
Malaysia	20.00
Nepal	2.16
New Zealand	22.56
Pakistan	32.00
Philippines	35.00
Singapore	5.00
Thailand	20.00
Viet-Nam, Republic	12.00
Western Samoa	0.06
	624.00

Ordinary Funds: Composed mainly of subscribed capital and borrowings. Ordinary Fund operations are mainly direct loans to governments, national development banks, public and private entities, international agencies, for particular development projects in such fields as industry, agriculture, power, transport and communications.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Non-Regional Members:</i>	
Austria	5.00
Belgium	5.00
Canada	25.00
Denmark	5.00
Finland	5.00
France	25.00
German Federal Republic	34.00
Italy	20.00
Netherlands	11.00
Norway	5.00
Sweden	5.00
Switzerland	5.00
United Kingdom	30.00
U.S.A.	200.00
	380.00
TOTAL	1,004.00

Special Funds: The Bank has established Special Funds for concessional lending with contributions from member countries and from its own resources. The Japanese Government has contributed \$20 million to the Agricultural Special Fund, and \$50 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund; the Government of Canada has also made available \$25 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund in five annual instalments. Denmark has made a \$2 million interest-free loan to the Agricultural Special Fund, and the Netherlands has contributed \$1.1 million to the Agricultural Special Fund and also to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund. The United Kingdom has contributed \$14.4 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund. AsDB has set aside \$14.6 million from its capital for concessional lending. The Technical Assistance Fund has received contributions from Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS— ASEAN

Established August 1967 at Bangkok, Thailand, to accelerate economic progress and to increase the stability of the South-East Asian region. ASEAN replaces the Association of South-East Asia (ASA), composed of Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, and is assuming responsibility for various projects formerly under ASA.

MEMBERS

Indonesia
Malaysia

Philippines
Singapore

Thailand

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member states; first meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in August, 1967; second held in Djakarta, Indonesia, during August 1968; the third held in Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, in December 1969 and the fourth in Manila, Philippines, in December 1970.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Meets once a month between Ministerial meetings for consultations; at present operating in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Committee on Food Production and Supply including Fisheries: Djakarta, Indonesia.
Committee on Shipping: Bangkok, Thailand.
Committee on Communications and Air Traffic Services: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Civil Air Transport: Singapore.
Committee on Commerce and Industry: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Transport and Telecommunications: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology: Djakarta, Indonesia.

AIMS

To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian nations.

To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

To provide assistance to each other in the form of train-

ing and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.

To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their people.

To promote South-East Asian studies.

To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS

PRINCIPAL PROJECTS OF ASEAN

ASEAN is to take over various projects that were operated or envisaged by ASA; the principal projects of ASA were:

Economic Co-operation and Development. The establishment of an Organization for Asian Economic Co-operation was agreed in principle and steps were taken to intensify trade among member countries by relaxing or eliminating regulations and restrictions on the free flow of trade. Efforts were also made to increase trade between the region and the rest of the world. A multilateral agreement on commerce and navigation was being prepared, and the private sector was to play a greater part in promoting economic development and developing industry.

Joint Research and Technology. Joint research programmes had been formulated and study tours organized. There was a wide exchange of technical experts and training facilities were made available for nationals of other member countries. An ASA Research Centre was to have been established in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Education. Exchanges of teachers and students and increased facilities for teaching the language, history and

geography of member countries. Accreditation and equivalence of degrees were being studied to facilitate exchanges in higher education.

Transport and Tourism. The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled services and it was planned that the Philippines join the pool at a later date. A project for a joint airline to operate supersonic aircraft was under discussion. The possibility of a U.S. \$250 million Asian Shipping Line is being studied under a joint agreement between ASEAN countries, signed in June 1968. A minimum fleet of 600,000 d.w.t. is envisaged to maintain services to U.S.A. and Europe as well as within the region. In 1962 a through train service between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok was inaugurated and further rail links are to be established. Visas had been abolished for officials and visa fees waived for nationals of ASA countries. Tourism was actively encouraged under ASA, and ASEAN members are jointly studying tourist promotion.

Cultural Exchanges. Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions, and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids.

THIRD ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

Held 16-18 December 1969 in Cameron Highlands, Malaysia. Major decisions were the approval of 98 projects in fields ranging from tourism to telecommunications; agreement to set up an ASEAN fund with initial con-

tributions of U.S. \$1 million from each member; agreement for co-operation in the mass media and cultural activities. It was also decided not to enlarge the membership of the organization for the time being.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS—BIS

7 Centralbahnstrasse, CH 4002 Basle, Switzerland

The Bank for International Settlements was founded in 1930. It aims to promote co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as Trustee or Agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and President of the Bank: Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA (Netherlands).

Directors: Baron ANSIAUX (Belgium), M. J. BABINGTON SMITH (United Kingdom), Dr. GUIDO CARLI (Italy), HENRI DEROY (France), Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE (German Federal Republic), Dr. KARL KLASSEN (German Federal Republic), Dr. DONATO MENICHELLA (Italy), Sir LESLIE O'BRIEN (United Kingdom), Dr. EDWIN STOPPER (Switzerland), OLIVIER WORMSER (France), PER ÅSBRINK (Sweden).

Alternates: Dr. PAOLO BAFFI or Prof. FRANCESCO MASERA (Italy), BERNARD CLAPPIER or MARCEL THÉRON (France), Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER or JOHANNES TUNGER (German Federal Republic), C. J. MORSE or R. G. RAW (United Kingdom), CECIL DE STRYCKER (Belgium).

The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board which is at present composed of the Governors or Presidents of the central banks of Belgium, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden,

Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and five members nominated by certain of the Governors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

General Manager: (vacant).

Economic Adviser, Head of the Monetary and Economic Department: Dr. MILTON GILBERT (U.S.A.).

Secretary-General, Head of Department: Dr. ANTONIO D'AROMA (Italy).

Head of the Banking Department: Dr. H. H. MANDEL (German Federal Republic).

Managers: D. H. MACDONALD (United Kingdom), GEORGES JANSON (Belgium), Dr. ANTONIO RAINONI (Italy).

Legal Adviser: HENRI GUIBAN (Switzerland).

The authorized capital of the Bank is 1,500 million gold francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 2,500 gold francs each. At the end of the financial year 1969-70, 448,325 shares were in issue, paid up as to 25 per cent of nominal value.

FUNCTIONS

The operations of the Bank conform with the monetary policy of the member central banks.

The Bank may in particular:

1. Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for the account of central banks.
2. Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.
3. Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.
4. Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold and short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.

5. Discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without its endorsement short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.
6. Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for the account of central banks.
7. Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for the account of central banks.
8. Discount for central banks bills from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.
14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to

facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Agent of OECD under the European Monetary Agreement and as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the European Coal and Steel Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(as at September 30th, 1970)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . grammes fine gold—Art. 4 of the Statutes)

ASSETS		%	LIABILITIES		%
Gold	4,156,943,227	20.1	Authorized cap.: 1,500,000,000		
Cash on hand and on sight a/c with banks	45,170,117	0.2	Issued cap.: 1,120,812,500		
Treasury bills	720,215,176	3.5	viz. 448,325 shares of which		
Time deposits and advances	12,834,320,528	62.2	25% paid up	280,203,125	1.4
Securities at term	2,903,131,736	14.0	Reserves	242,861,487	1.2
Miscellaneous	680,230	—	Deposits (gold)	5,554,922,234	26.8
			Deposits (currencies)	13,877,532,973	67.2
			Notes	561,853,403	2.7
			Miscellaneous	94,416,792	0.5
			Provision for building purposes	48,671,000	0.2
TOTAL	20,660,461,014	100.0	TOTAL	20,660,461,014	100.0

BENELUX

39 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels

Telephone: 13.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. To this end, the Committee of Ministers can take decisions, establish conventions, make recommendations and issue directives. The Committee may also set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Permanent Secretary: M. HONDEQUIN, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1.

The Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council consists of forty-nine members, twenty-one each from the Netherlands and Belgian Parliaments and seven from Luxembourg Parliament. It was set up by a Convention which entered into force in September 1956. This Council may deliberate and communicate to the three Governments its views on problems of direct concern to the Economic Union, including cultural relations, foreign policy and the standardization of laws. The Interparliamentary Council receives an annual report, jointly established by the three Governments, on each of the above problems. These reports are published.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: Prof. G. BROUWERS (Netherlands), R. VAES (Belgium), A. DÜHR (Luxembourg).

The Council of Economic Union consists of three chairmen, one from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees; presidents of the Special Committees may be co-opted on to the Council when their special fields are under discussion.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers

and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; for co-ordinating the work of the Committees and Special Committees; for giving them directives and for transmitting their proposals to the Committee of Ministers.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are eight Committees: Foreign Economic Relations; Monetary and Financial; Industrial and Commercial; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Customs and Taxation; Transport; Social; Movement and Establishment of Persons.

There are nine Special Committees: Co-ordination of Statistics; Comparison of Government Budgets; Public Tenders; Public Health; Retail Trade and Handicrafts; Movement of Persons (control at external frontiers); Territorial Planning; Tourism; Administrative and Judicial Co-operation.

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. C. D. A. Baron VAN LYNDEN.
Deputies: E. R. VAN DER AA, E. LEICK.

The Secretary-General is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg Deputy Secretary-General. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to the Working Group of the Committee of Ministers for the administration of the Union. The Budget of the Secretariat for 1970 was 49,410,000 Belgian Francs to which Belgium and the Netherlands each contributed 48.5% and Luxembourg 3%.

JOINT SERVICES

The Committee of Ministers may establish Joint Services to improve the functioning of the Economic Union, and determine their tasks, operational layout and working methods. Up to now no joint services have been established.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six persons (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: A. H. M. ALBREGTS.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

COLLEGE D'IMPULSION

Chairman: A. DE SCHRIJVER.

Secretary: P. VAN DER MEIREN.

The *College d'Impulsion*, a body which is intended to provide an independent stimulus to the activities of the Union, was established in 1969 for one year and subsequently prolonged for the same period. It consists of six members (two from each member country) and is responsible for proposing the most appropriate measures for an integral achievement in the application of the Union Treaty.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1921 Economic and Customs Union between Belgium and Luxembourg.
- 1943 London Monetary Agreement.
- 1944 London Customs Convention.
- 1948 Customs Union came into force; agreement on unifying customs formalities.
- 1949 Pre-Union Agreement.
- 1950 Agricultural Protocols.
- 1953 Hague Protocol on co-ordination of economic and social policy; Commercial Protocol.
- 1954 Agreement on liberalization of capital movements.
- 1955 Agreement on the setting-up of a Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council.
- 1956 OEEC recognised Benelux as a single unit in inter-European trade; Labour Convention; Protocol on tenders and purchases.
- 1958 Treaty of the Benelux Economic Union signed.

- 1960 Benelux Treaty came into force, together with the Labour Treaty.
- 1962 Liberalization of road transport.
- 1963 Convention on free movement and establishment in the three countries came into force.
- 1965 Treaty on the establishment of a Benelux Court signed.
- 1966 Treaty on reciprocal assistance for the perception of the turnover tax came into force.
- 1967 Treaty on extradition and legal aid in criminal affairs came into force.
- 1969 Inter-governmental Conference which decided on the total abolition of border control between the three countries.
- 1970 The Committee of Ministers at the level of chiefs of government confirmed the above decision, to be implemented between January 1st, 1971, and January 1st, 1972.

HISTORY

During the later war years the governments-in-exile of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg began to lay plans for an economic and customs union of their countries. Their efforts crystallized in the London Monetary Agreement of October 21st, 1943. A firm exchange value was needed between the Belgian franc and the Dutch florin; the pre-war gold parity of 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch florin was agreed on, as well as a scheme of reciprocal credits between the two countries. There was also agreement on the need for continual consultation and for the co-ordination of such measures as each country felt compelled to take in their respective capital markets.

The London Customs Convention of September 5th, 1944, marked a further step forward. The principle was established of reciprocal tariff abolition, to lead in the first place to a "tariff community", which in its turn would be a preliminary step towards a full customs, and eventual economic union. Methods of procedure were established and three committees set up—the Administrative Customs Committee, the Administrative Foreign Trade Committee and the Committee for Trade Agreements. A tentative tariff

list was drawn up, and provision made for withdrawal at one year's notice.

In the last months of the war Holland was devastated, whereas Belgium and Luxembourg emerged almost unscathed. A combination of factors brought economic prosperity to Belgium immediately after the war, and because of this discrepancy in recovery rates the envisaged Customs Convention could not be applied immediately. In March 1947 the first Hague Protocol was signed; the Customs Convention was given its final form and a General Secretariat established in Brussels. The Customs Union came into force on January 1st, 1948.

OPERATING THE UNION

A further step forward was made by the Pre-Union Agreement of October 15th, 1949. Among other provisions, three stand out as particularly important; these laid down the principles of progressive liberalization of exchange trade between the three partners, the systematic co-ordination of commercial and monetary policies with regard to other countries and the preparation of a unified system of foreign trade negotiation. In

spite of these advances, Benelux ran into difficulties in the following year, 1950, largely arising from the war in Korea, to which the economies of Belgium and Luxembourg on the one hand and of the Netherlands on the other reacted sharply and differently. In the Netherlands the deficit in payments and gold reserves increased; in Belgium and Luxembourg gold reserves rose and the payments surplus grew to such a size as to be unhealthy. Wages and prices in the Netherlands were still at that period abnormally low; in the other two partners they rose.

In 1951 and 1952 the whole Benelux structure was in danger of breakdown, but was saved by the strenuous efforts of the three Governments, which were put into concrete and effective form by the important Hague Protocol of July 24th, 1953, the Commercial Protocol of December 9th, 1953, and the agreement on the liberalization of capital movements of July 8th, 1954. The Hague Protocol of July 1953 embodied agreements on the stabilization and adjustments of wages and rents in the three partners and the recognition of the principle that social legislation must be co-ordinated in order to avoid excessive differences between social charges which might adversely affect cost prices and the competitive positions of the three countries. The Commercial Protocol was complementary to this agreement. It laid down the guiding aim of maximum trade combined with maximum freedom, but emphasized the necessity of consultation in the case of export promotion, as well as joint action whenever complications arose with trade partners who refused reciprocity.

A convention providing for the free movement of labour was signed on June 7th, 1956, which was clarified and expanded by a further agreement on March 20th, 1957, while a protocol defining the procedure to be followed with regard to public tenders and government purchases was signed on July 6th, 1956, and came into force on August 29th, 1958.

By 1956, 96.5 per cent of the trade between the three partners was free, and of the remaining 3.5 per cent, 3.33 per cent was accounted for by food and agricultural products. Agriculture, as in all plans such as Benelux, had proved to be the most intransigent problem. In this sphere the Netherlands have a superior position, with a large export trade and low costs. In Belgium and Luxembourg the position is reversed, with a high import rate and high costs. Some price equalization duties are charged on Netherlands agricultural products exported to Belgium and Luxembourg. These duties are levied by the Netherlands Government, of which half are handed over to Belgium and Luxembourg for the development and improvement of their agriculture and half are retained by the Netherlands and devoted to the rationalization of their own agriculture.

SINGLE TRADING UNIT

One of the most significant dates in the evolution of Benelux is January 26th, 1956. On that date the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation

announced that henceforth Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were to be regarded as one country for all purposes of inter-European trade. In January 1955, O.E.E.C. had raised its compulsory trade liberalization requirements to 90 per cent between member countries; the Benelux Governments presented a unified single list applying to all three of them and covering 95.6 per cent of their imports from other member countries. Consequently, O.E.E.C. could now regard the three as one.

ECONOMIC UNION TREATY

The Benelux Treaty was signed in February 1958, and came into force in November 1960. By the Treaty, all trade agreements with outside countries were to be concluded by Benelux as an entity from January 1961. By November 1963, all tenders issued by national, provincial or local authorities were to be made accessible to tenders of all three countries. By November 1970, all obstacles to the free flow of goods between the three countries, including agricultural produce, were to be eliminated.

The Benelux Economic Union's main aims are to raise prosperity by co-ordinating national economic policies, by pursuing a common foreign trade policy, and permitting the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. Unlike EEC the Benelux Economic Union is not a supra-national institution. Its institutions are based on those which grew up empirically within the Benelux Customs Union.

RESULTS

Co-operation between the Benelux countries has resulted in the area becoming the first completely free labour market. Capital movement as well as services have been made almost completely free. A number of restrictions still exist as to the free movement of goods. Strenuous efforts are being made towards the abolition of these restrictions through the harmonization of national legislation, through a Convention on mutual recognition.

There is continuous co-ordination of economic, financial and social policies and the adoption and pursuit of a common policy on economic relations with third countries and on relative payments.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

Belgo-Netherlands-Luxembourg Rapprochement Committee (Comité Benelux): 40 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels; 38 Nassauplein, The Hague; 8 avenue de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg; f. 1945; a private organization to stimulate co-operation between the Benelux countries; organization: *International Committee* of delegates from the three national committees; Pres. L. C. AMEYE (Belgium), V. G. M. MARIJNEN (Netherlands), A. HUSS (Luxembourg); Secs. J. CHABERT (Belgium), E. C. DE MOORJ (Netherlands), L. F. LEMMER (Luxembourg); publ. *Nouvelles Benelux* (every two months—French and Dutch).

THE TREATY OF ECONOMIC UNION

The Treaty consists of 100 Articles and is valid in the first instance for fifty years.

1. DEFINITION OF PRINCIPLES

The main aim of the Economic Union is to raise the prosperity of the people by realizing the free mutual movement of persons, goods, services and capital, the co-ordination of national economic policy and the pursuance of a common foreign trade policy.

All nationals of the three member countries are free to move anywhere within the territory of the Union and to enjoy in the other two countries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the nationals of those countries, with regard to freedom of movement, residence and establishment, the exercise of economic and professional activities, capital transactions, labour conditions, social provisions, dues, taxes and legal protection. Trade between the three countries is freed from all import dues and from all restrictions of a qualitative, quantitative or currency nature. This free intercourse must neither be unduly impeded by non-economic or non-financial measures, although controls and statistical inspections at frontiers will not be considered as restrictions within the meaning of the Treaty. Capital movements are also free and exchange of services are subject to the same principles as that of merchandise. Any distortion of competitive conditions are forbidden, lest they should impede the development of mutual free trade.

The three governments engage themselves to consult jointly on matters of economic policy in order to create the necessary conditions for full economic integration. Furthermore, they will also consult each other in order to determine the Union's policy at international meetings and in all matters concerned with regional economic integration or matters relating to foreign countries, in so far as these

matters affect the purposes of the Union. There will also be a common policy with regard to foreign trade and payments and a common tariff in respect of import and other duties.

The Economic Union does not include a monetary union, but certain monetary rules are laid down, particularly that policy with regard to rates of exchange must be formulated by consultation. It is further provided that should the vital interests of a member country be in danger, the Committee of Ministers may deviate from the provisions of the Treaty.

2. INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNION

These are listed as the Committee of Ministers, the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Council of Economic Union, the Committees and Special Committees, the Secretariat-General, the Joint Services, the Arbitration Tribunal and the Economic and Social Consultative Council (see the section on Organization above).

3. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

This section elaborates certain principles laid down in Part 1, and also de-limits certain fields in which the Committee of Ministers may take binding decisions and further provides that the principles of the Treaty shall be effected by special agreement in certain cases.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The main provisions of this part are that the scope of the Treaty is limited to the territories of the member countries in Europe, though the interests of Belgian and Netherlands overseas territories should be safeguarded in foreign trade agreements; and that the Treaty should be valid for a period of fifty years, subject to tacit extension by periods of ten years, unless it is revoked by any member country on one year's notice before the end of the running period.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS	LUXEMBOURG	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.) . . .	30,507	33,808	2,586	66,901
Population (Dec. 1969)	9,660,000	12,956,000	338,000	22,954,000

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1968			1969		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Wheat . . .	839	679	40	861	677	47
Rye . . .	87	239	5	73	207	4
Barley . . .	574	390	47	557	389	53
Oats . . .	314	318	34	283	322	44
Potatoes . . .	1,566	3,015	59	1,478	2,369	62
Sugar Beet . . .	1,108	5,128	—	4,217	5,002	—
Mangolds . . .	3,303	963	55	3,204	854	52

LIVESTOCK, 1969
(^{'000})

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
Belgium	81	2,839	102	2,780	23,419
Netherlands	57	4,277	554	4,155	49,131
Luxembourg	1	191	4	90	394

ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1969
(^{'000} metric tons)

	MILK	BUTTER	CHEESE	EGGS*	MEAT
Belgium	3,920	98	34	224	683
Netherlands	7,922	112	260	250	902
Luxembourg	212	7	1	4	21

*1,000 metric tons=17 million eggs

BENELUX

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968			1969		
		Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg	Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg
Coal	'000 metric tons	14,806	6,663	—	13,200	5,567	—
Coke	" " "	7,243	2,931	—	7,240	2,032	—
Crude Petroleum	" " "	—	2,147	—	—	2,020	—
Gas (Manufactured)	'000 cu. metres	39*	131.9*	15,942†	42	196.1*	19,037
Electricity	million kWh	25,060	31,847	1,963	27,630	35,252	2,120
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	10,371	2,821	4,308	11,211	3,461	4,872
Steel	" " "	11,573	3,707	4,834	12,837	4,713	5,521
Leather	" " "	2.3	2.9	—	2.5	—	—
Paper	" " "	655	1,255	—	701	1,362	—
Cotton Yarn	" " "	87	57	—	91	55	—
Yarns of Wool and Hair	" " "	73	15	—	81	16	—
Yarn of Artificial Fibre	" " "	17	36	—	15	37	—
Cement	" " "	5,740	3,436	191	6,269	3,296	207
Bricks	million	1,367	2,040	—	1,298	2,023	—
Shoes	'000 pairs	13,074	21,100	—	12,664	20,100	—

* 1,000 cal.

† 1 cu. metre rated at 4,250 K. cal.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1948	149,764	100,504
1954	228,339	194,479
1955	254,034	225,813
1956	293,220	246,271
1957	315,497	253,930
1958	280,798	257,561
1959	305,343	283,617
1960	353,482	321,275
1961	385,188	332,921
1962	408,949	362,338
1963	458,789	398,187
1964	537,172	461,477
1965	576,457	520,902
1966	631,068	552,204
1967	650,088	589,044
1968	739,992	680,004
1969	880,584	834,648

BENELUX

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Belgian francs)

	1968		1969	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food Products	86,274	109,261	101,295	127,681
Meat and Meat Products	5,380	30,493	5,953	35,414
Dairy Products	4,443	20,066	5,373	21,537
Fruit and Vegetables	14,968	20,731	18,345	25,949
Raw Materials	94,170	44,204	104,181	50,187
Wood	13,292	805	15,430	982
Textile Fibre	18,636	9,910	120,131	11,263
Metal Ore and Waste	24,840	7,886	25,942	8,575
Fuel and Mineral Oil	78,624	37,981	89,839	49,305
Chemical Products	56,294	76,234	67,136	91,134
Manufactured Articles	166,711	220,552	202,136	271,945
Rubber Articles	4,381	3,848	5,720	4,430
Paper	13,140	10,209	16,290	13,450
Textiles	28,914	47,549	36,323	58,773
Clothing	14,737	6,673	19,463	10,014
Silver, Platinum and Jewels (non-ferrous metals)	40,074	36,100	44,819	43,776
Non-precious Metals (Iron and Steel)	27,002	72,921	34,833	92,181
Metal Articles	17,572	14,129	21,098	17,431
Scientific and Professional Instruments	11,613	10,516	14,091	13,233
Vehicles	62,389	42,963	82,246	62,321
Non-electric Machinery	73,686	47,511	87,777	58,322
Electric Machinery	39,132	40,300	49,299	48,996

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million Belgian francs)

	1968		1969	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	7,857	1,592	8,755	2,978
Australia	3,803	3,742	5,347	4,027
Austria	4,441	6,655	5,150	7,207
Congo (Democratic Republic)	17,058	4,289	22,472	5,978
Canada	9,196	5,530	9,851	6,316
Denmark	5,853	9,791	5,659	13,195
Finland	6,446	3,776	7,431	5,002
France	93,713	119,678	122,090	163,306
German Federal Republic	209,155	201,404	262,526	263,165
German Democratic Republic	3,532	2,112	4,508	2,592
Iran	7,305	3,071	10,440	3,097
Italy	38,985	35,495	45,020	46,214
Japan	7,729	5,957	9,935	7,076
Kuwait and Iraq	15,493	1,746	13,075	2,263
Norway	4,986	7,565	6,197	9,868
Sweden	19,664	18,585	23,509	22,582
Switzerland	11,798	16,708	13,485	20,335
United Kingdom	55,579	65,737	65,991	58,221
U.S.S.R.	6,006	4,708	6,333	5,341
U.S.A.	85,163	60,316	91,657	57,168
Venezuela	3,393	2,426	2,708	2,233

BENELUX
TRADE WITHIN BENELUX
(million Belgian francs)

	FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS		FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS
1948 . . .	7,189	19,087	1962 . . .	33,679	52,542
1955 . . .	19,035	29,011	1963 . . .	37,819	57,479
1956 . . .	21,408	35,265	1964 . . .	44,030	67,833
1957 . . .	24,467	37,047	1965 . . .	48,267	73,197
1958 . . .	24,626	32,355	1966 . . .	52,481	76,074
1959 . . .	27,335	36,145	1967 . . .	54,224	76,890
1960 . . .	29,466	41,519	1968 . . .	60,814	83,523
1961 . . .	32,310	48,663	1969 . . .	71,225	97,277

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

	MILLION TON-KMS.			MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
1963 . . .	6,780	4,093	651	9,009	7,911	221
1964 . . .	6,862	3,885	671	9,042	7,854	231
1965 . . .	6,698	3,522	622	8,975	7,715	229
1966 . . .	6,173	3,272	567	8,708	7,603	229
1967 . . .	6,082	3,235	572	8,534	7,412	254
1968 . . .	6,632	3,274	641	8,178	7,355	251
1969 . . .	7,370	3,433	725	8,238	7,502	253

INLAND WATERWAYS
TRAFFIC WITHIN BENELUX ('000 tons)

	Belgium	Netherlands
1963 . . .	22,777	62,603
1964 . . .	26,356	77,012
1965 . . .	25,778	82,229
1966 . . .	26,455	81,015
1967 . . .	27,108	92,654
1968 . . .	28,168	94,771
1969 . . .	29,213	90,496

SHIPPING

	OCEAN-GOING SHIPS ENTERING BENELUX PORTS	
	Number	'000 Tons
1962 . . .	63,413	132,665
1963 . . .	64,370	137,338
1964 . . .	69,866	146,907
1965 . . .	71,208	151,896
1966 . . .	70,298	159,312
1967 . . .	71,535	187,457
1968 . . .	44,249	187,040
1969 . . .	44,257	208,531

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		'000 TON-KMS.	
	Sabena	KLM	Sabena	KLM
1963 . . .	1,346	2,561	44,277	138,000
1964 . . .	1,626	3,001	52,164	160,500
1965 . . .	1,785	3,342	64,887	207,700
1966 . . .	1,654	3,848	68,775	237,400
1967 . . .	1,954	4,288	92,000	255,700
1968 . . .	1,977	4,537	125,015	316,900
1969 . . .	2,206	4,763	177,709	375,000

PUBLICATIONS

*Benelux Textes de Base. Benelux Bulletin. Economical and Statistical Bulletin (quarterly).
Yearly Budget Comparisons. What is the Significance of Benelux?*

CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—CARIFTA

Georgetown, Guyana

The Caribbean Free Trade Association, established by Antigua, Barbados and Guyana in January 1967, aims at a gradual reduction of customs barriers and the free interchange of labour forces within the region.

MEMBERS

Antigua	Grenada	St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
Barbados	Guyana	St. Lucia
Belize	Jamaica	St. Vincent
Dominica	Montserrat	Trinidad and Tobago

ORGANIZATION

In August 1967, technical experts met in Georgetown, Guyana, to discuss the measures required to bring about regional economic integration in the Caribbean, and the governments of Antigua, Barbados and Guyana agreed to establish a Caribbean Free Trade Area. The meeting recommended that CARIFTA should form the basis of a wider free trade area and during 1968 a further eight members were admitted. It was decided that on July 1st, 1968, all import duties and quantitative restrictions should be removed on all products trade among Caribbean member countries.

The Agreement signed in May 1968 aims at promoting trade expansion and diversification within the area, as well as encouraging the economic development of member countries. To achieve these goals, it provides for the immediate removal of all tariffs on trade among members, with the exception of certain manufactured goods included in a special Reserve List. The more-developed member countries, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana and Jamaica, will remove duties on imports from CARIFTA of these products over a five-year period. The Agreement also provides for incentives for the establishment of industry within the region and for agricultural development through protection from external competition. The Agricultural Marketing Protocol lists 21 commodities which may not be imported from sources outside the free trade area until all internal supplies have been exhausted.

At the meeting held in May 1968 it was also decided to establish a Caribbean Development Bank (*see below*).

The summit conference held in Port-of-Spain in February 1969 reaffirmed the decision to site the Bank in Barbados, in spite of Jamaica's opposition to the proposal.

Initial discussions on the establishment of a common external tariff also took place. Arrangements were made for the following studies to be carried out: rationalization of agriculture (CARIFTA Secretariat); establishment of industries on the smaller islands and regional policy of incentives (ECLA); foreign investment (University of the West Indies, Jamaica).

Belize, formerly British Honduras, was accepted for membership in June 1970. The Ministers of Education and representatives of the Universities decided on the establishment of an Examinations Council (*see below*) in June 1970. Also in June 1970 the Inaugural Meeting of the Statistical Co-ordinating and Advisory Committee (*see below*) was

held. It has been decided that members will introduce the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature throughout the area with effect from January 1st, 1971.

Secretary-General: WILLIAM G. DEMAS.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Bank, inaugurated in January 1970 in Nassau, began operations early in 1970 with an equity capital of \$50 million. Regional governments are to hold 60 per cent of the Bank's capital, and the remaining 40 per cent is to be provided by non-regional governments—Canada, and the United Kingdom. The regional members of the Bank include all CARIFTA member countries plus the Bahamas, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Colombia applied to join the Bank in July 1970.

The aims of the Bank are to stimulate economic growth and development of the Caribbean region by assisting regional members in the co-ordination of their development programmes, mobilizing additional financial resources from within and outside the region, providing technical assistance, promoting public and private investment in development projects. A proposed \$20 million soft-loan fund will provide resources for approved infrastructure projects.

President: Sir ARTHUR LEWIS.

STATISTICAL CO-ORDINATING AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SCOAC)

Committee of Commonwealth Caribbean countries established by the Sixth Conference of Heads of Government in Jamaica, April 1970. Aims to reach agreement on use by CARIFTA territories of a common classification for collecting and reporting trade statistics. The Inaugural Meeting of the Committee was held at the Caribbean Regional Secretariat in Guyana, June 1970.

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

At a meeting in Barbados in June 1970 CARIFTA Ministers of Education and representatives of the Universities in the region decided on the establishment of an Examinations Council for the setting, conduct and administration of examinations at secondary level for the Commonwealth Caribbean area.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

Established in 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua

ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

(Consejo Económico Centroamericana—CEC)

Created by the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, the Council consists of the Ministers of Economy of the member states and meets as often as necessary or at the request of one of the contracting parties in one of the five capitals.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Consejo Ejecutivo del Tratado General—CE)

Consists of one government delegate and one alternate from each member state. Meetings are convened by the Permanent Secretariat or at the request of the contracting parties. Its function is to implement the measures necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of the General Treaty, which provides for the gradual realization of a Central American Customs Union.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente de Integración Económica Centroamericana—SIECA)

The Permanent Secretariat was set up as the administrative arm of the Economic Council and the Executive Council. It supervises the correct implementation of the legal instruments of economic integration and carries out relevant studies.

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Secretary-General: (vacant).

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)

(Central American Bank for Economic Integration): P.O. Box 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; capital \$60 million; available resources, including loans \$249.3 million; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure. Meeting of Board of Governors, January 1969, decided to increase capital subscription of Bank to \$60 million, to be contributed in equal parts by each member country. Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE ORTÉZ C. (Honduras); Vice-Pres. RODOLFO SILVA (Costa Rica); Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Up to the end of December 1969 the BCIE had granted loans amounting to U.S. \$193 million, which were allocated as follows:

Country	Percentage of Total
Guatemala	16.90
El Salvador	20.09
Honduras	24.42
Nicaragua	20.11
Costa Rica	18.48
	100.00

FUNCTIONS

The Central American Common Market was established under the Tratado Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Tratado de Integración Económica Centroamericana. It visualises the eventual elimination of all tariffs and barriers between members, and the establishment of a common external tariff for the rest of the world. So far practically all internal barriers have been removed and agreement has been reached on 98 per cent of the items in the regional customs

classification; uniform tariffs now apply to 87 per cent of these items and the others are to be equalized over a five-year period. Intra-regional trade has increased from \$34 million in 1960 to \$249 million in 1969.

It is expected that there will be a common customs administration by 1970 and further goals include a unified fiscal policy, a regional industrial policy and co-ordinated regional policies in public health, labour, education, transport and agriculture.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION

- 1952 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua established the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) to:
1. Establish a common market.
 2. Integrate industrial development.
 3. Co-ordinate their agricultural economies.
- 1954 Establishment of Central American Advanced School for Public Administration, San José, Costa Rica.
- 1956 Establishment of Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAII) in Guatemala City.

- 1958 Agreement on the Central American Agreement for Industrial Integration signed.
- Multilateral treaty on Central American Free Trade and Economic Integration signed, providing free trade for products representing one-third of inter-Central American trade.
- 1958 Studies of problems of roads, railways, shipping, air transport, finance, weights and measures, statistical co-ordination and demography.
- Panama became a member of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

- | | |
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| <p>1959 Draft agreement drawn up for the establishment of a customs union.
Proposals for (1) establishment of a telecommunications centre, (2) juridical unification, (3) common marketing information, (4) central tourist organization.</p> <p>1960 General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration signed between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, aiming to establish a Central American customs code and uniform tariff legislation.</p> <p>1961 Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) set up.
Equalization of import duties completed for 90 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff. Central American Uniform Customs Code was drafted.</p> <p>1962 Costa Rica acceded to General Treaty.
Equalization of import duties extended to 95 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff.</p> | <p>Central American Agreement on Tax Incentives to Industrial Development signed.</p> <p>1963 Signing of Protocol to the Regime for Integration Industries and the special system pertaining to tariffs for the promotion of production activities.</p> <p>1965 Ministers of Economic Affairs agree on a Central American policy for investment.</p> <p>1966 Decision taken on special treatment for the balanced development of Honduras within the integrated economy.</p> <p>1969 Decision by Governors of Central American Bank for Economic Integration to set up a Guarantee Fund with a capital of \$40 million, to be subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.
Signing of agreement establishing the Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization.</p> <p>1970 Recommendation by the Consejo Monetario Centroamericano to increase reciprocal credits granted through the Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana with a view to improving the positions of Honduras and El Salvador in particular.</p> |
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INSTITUTIONS

Unión Monetaria Centroamericana (*Central American Monetary Union*): Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador; since 1952 the Central Banks of the five Republics had been meeting to discuss monetary, exchange and credit aspects of their respective economies. In 1961 the Central American Clearing House was founded. An agreement for the establishment of the Central American Monetary Union became effective for the five Republics in March 1964.

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (*Central American Monetary Council*): Composed of the Presidents of the Central Banks of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and the Manager of the Central Bank of Costa Rica. Pres. Lic. OMAR DENGÓ (Costa Rica); Exec. Sec. Lic. JORGE GONZÁLES DEL VALLE (Guatemala).

Comités de Consulta o de Acción (*Consulting and Working Committees*):

Comité de Política Monetaria (Monetary Policy Committee).

Comité de Política Cambiaria y de Compensación (Exchange and Clearing Policy Committee).

Comité de Operaciones Financieras (Financial Committee).

Comité de Estudios Jurídicos (Juridical Studies Committee).

The Monetary Council will create other committees as it becomes necessary.

Secretaría Ejecutiva (*Executive Secretariat*): Its functions are to prepare the technical studies which may be necessary, and to co-ordinate the activities of the different committees. Rotative seat, at present in San Salvador.

Secretary-General: Lic. ALVARO CASTRO JENKINS.

Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana (*Central American Clearing House*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 and joined Central American Monetary Union in 1964;

capital \$10 million; operations 1968 \$222.6 million; banking operations based on the Central American peso, at par with the U.S. dollar. Pres. (1968-70) CARLOS H. ALPÍREZ (Guatemala).

Federación de Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano (*Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce*): f. 1961; for planning and co-ordinating industrial and commercial interchanges. Rotative seat, at present c/o Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panama, Aptdo. 74, Panama 1, R.P.

Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones Industriales de Centroamérica (FECAICA) (*Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America*): Edificio Canteros 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; established in 1959 by the Chambers of Industry of the CACM countries to promote commerce and industry, principally by interchange of information.

Federación de Bancos de Centroamérica y Panamá (*Federation of Bankers' Associations of Central America and Panama*): f. 1965 to co-operate in carrying out the integration movement. Rotative seat, at present in Guatemala.

Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (*Central American Institute of Research and Industrial Technology—ICAITI*): Avenida Reforma 4-47 Zona 10, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1956 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, to contribute to the expansion and improvement of industry in the region. Dir. Dr. MANUEL NORIEGA MORALES (Guatemala); Gen. Deputy Dir. Dr. GABRIEL DENGÓ.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (*Central American Institute for Business Administration*): Apdo. Postal 2485, Managua, Nicaragua; established in July 1963 as a management training school by countries of the CACM to promote commerce and studies.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (*Central American Institute of Public Administration*) (formerly *ESAPAC*): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1954 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, with a view to improving Public Administration; Panama joined later. Transformed into an Institute in 1967; operates as a project under the United Nations Development Programme and the six governments of the Central American Isthmus; aims to support economic integration and development in the region. Dir. WILBURG JIMÉNEZ CASTRO (Costa Rica).

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (*Superior Council for Central American Universities—CSUCA*): Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948; mems.: Univs. of San Carlos de Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Nat. Univs. of Honduras, Nicaragua; Sec.-Gen. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO; publs. *Noticias del CSUCA*, *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Instituto de Nutrición de Centro America y Panamá (*Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama—INCAP*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949; regional office of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (*Central American Air Navigation Service Corporation—COCESNA*): Aptdo. Postal 660, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960.

Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA (*Secretariat for the Integration of Tourism in Central America*): Aptdo. 2138, Managua, Nicaragua; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. RICARDO A. PORRAS.

Comisión Técnica de las Telecomunicaciones de Centro-america (COMTELCA) (*Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America*): Managua, Nicaragua.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND FUNDS

TREATIES

TRATADO MULTILATERAL DE LIBRE COMERCIO E INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in Tegucigalpa in 1958 by all members of ODECA, except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. For the equalisation of Customs duties between the members. All duties were removed from 237 groups of regionally produced commodities when the Treaty came into force and will be extended to include all regionally produced goods in the next ten years.

TRATADO DE INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in 1959 by all members of ODECA except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. In July 1962 the members signed agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 per cent of all products entering the area.

TRATADO DE ASOCIACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Signed in February 1960 by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and came into force in April 1960. Tariffs were then removed on 95 per cent of all goods traded between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed.

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: signed June 1958; provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest.

The operation of this convention has been limited and, to date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Productive Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff regulations to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962, the Convention provides for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

Treaty on Telecommunications: signed in April 1966 by Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and by Costa Rica in January 1967.

FUNDS

Guarantee Fund: set up 1969 by the Governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Capital of \$40 million subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.

Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria. (*Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization*): agreement signed on October 1st, 1969, by Presidents of the five Central American Central Banks to provide short-term financial assistance to members facing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Capital to be subscribed equally by the five members: U.S. \$20 million. Initial shares of \$1 million each subscribed January 2nd, 1970. Additional funds will be sought from international sources. Mems.: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

STATISTICS

AREA
(sq. km.)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
50,900	20,000	108,889	112,088	118,358

POPULATION

	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
1966	1,567,230	3,095,323	4,717,284	2,445,440	1,625,518*
1968 (est.)	1,634,000	3,266,000	4,864,000	2,413,000	1,842,000

* December 1964.

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE
('000 Central American Pesos)*

COSTA RICA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
El Salvador	16,168	14,243	8,982	8,450
Guatemala	15,933	17,640	8,030	7,514
Honduras	5,354	5,771	6,478	7,403
Nicaragua	12,050	13,566	14,229	12,742
TOTAL CACM	49,505	51,220	37,719	36,109

GUATEMALA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Costa Rica	8,030	7,514	15,933	17,640
El Salvador	30,750	33,242	34,813	38,165
Honduras	7,129	6,034	14,198	17,752
Nicaragua	3,528	4,591	12,965	12,883
TOTAL CACM	49,437	51,381	77,909	86,440

EL SALVADOR

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Costa Rica	8,982	8,450	16,168	14,243
Guatemala	34,813	38,165	30,750	33,242
Honduras	14,829	7,327	22,929	12,415
Nicaragua	7,088	6,238	14,869	11,856
TOTAL CACM	65,712	60,180	84,716	71,756

HONDURAS

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Costa Rica	6,478	7,403	5,354	5,771
El Salvador	22,929	12,415	14,829	7,327
Guatemala	14,198	17,752	7,129	6,034
Nicaragua	4,811	6,403	4,109	4,738
TOTAL CACM	48,416	43,973	31,421	23,870

NICARAGUA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Costa Rica	14,229	12,742	12,050	13,566
El Salvador	14,869	11,856	7,088	6,238
Guatemala	12,965	12,883	3,528	4,591
Honduras	4,109	4,738	4,811	6,403
TOTAL CACM	46,172	42,219	27,477	30,798

* 1 Central American peso (\$CA) = U.S. \$1.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France

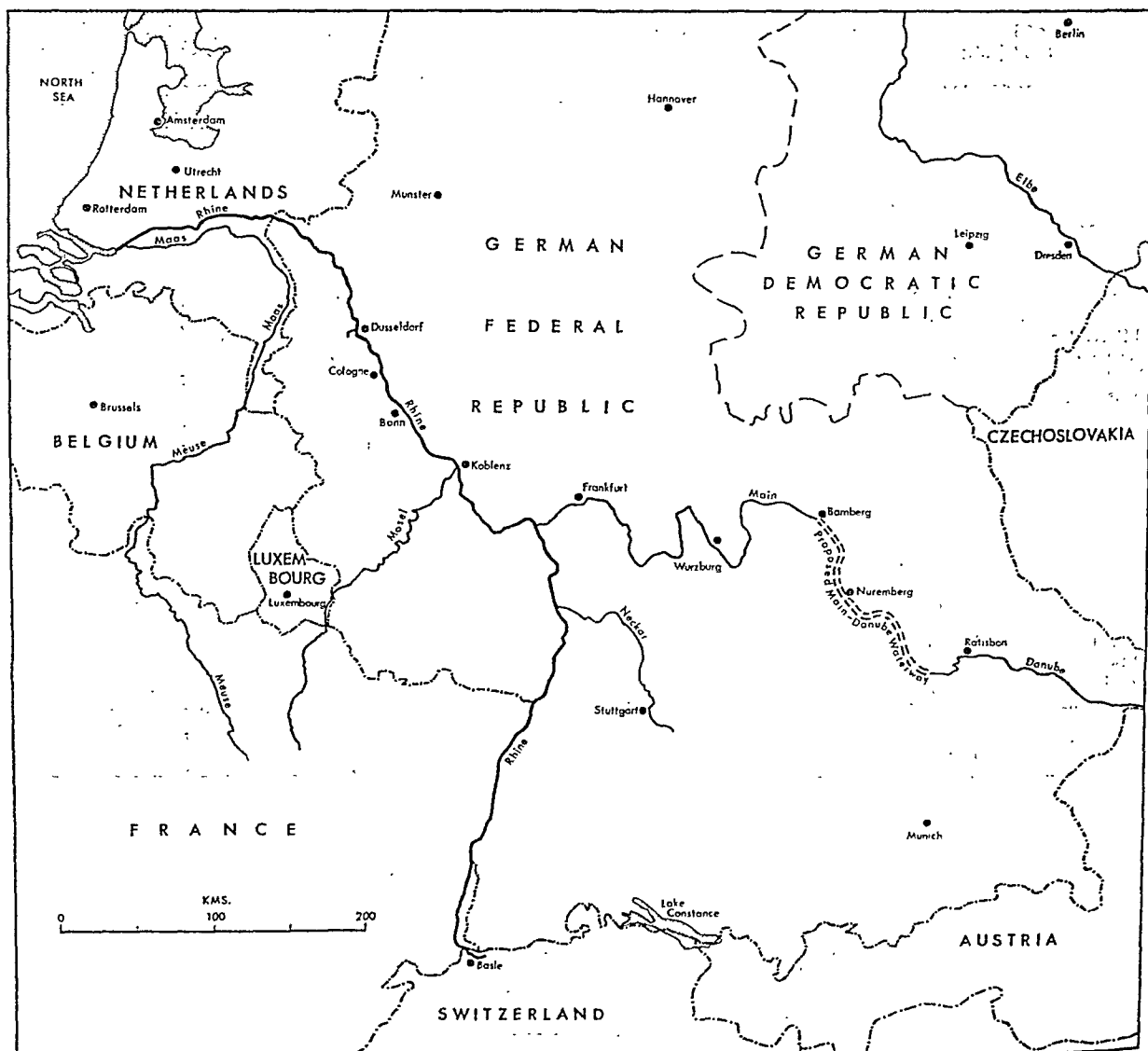
Set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and equal river facilities for vessels of all nations on the Rhine.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

German Federal Republic
Netherlands

Switzerland
United Kingdom



Map shows sections of the Rhine and its main tributaries navigable by ships of 1,000 tons or more. Also shown is the proposed Main-Danube Waterway expected to be completed by the late 1980s.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Chairman: YVES DEVADDER.

General. The overall function of the Commission is to enable member Governments to co-ordinate inland waterway policy and to supervise the application of the Convention (*see below*). It meets twice a year (occasionally more often) in full session. Each member state provides between two and four commissioners with one or two substitutes. Decisions are taken by unanimous agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Set up to apply the 1950/1961 Agreement on social security of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR LABOUR CONDITIONS

Set to apply the 1954/1963 Agreement on labour conditions of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. DOERFLINGER (France).

Deputy Secretary-General: H. WATERMANN (German Federal Republic).

Chief Engineer: O. SCHOPPE (German Federal Republic).

FUNCTIONS

Navigational Security. The Commission draws up and executes rules for navigational signals and routes, for the construction and loading of boats, for minimum numbers of crew and for carrying of dangerous goods.

Customs. Customs regulations have been simplified and standardized.

Court of Appeal. A Chamber of Appeal judges for criminal and civil cases involving Rhine traffic.

Hydrology. The Commission gives navigational approval to plans of bridge and barrage construction, and assesses other hydro-technical projects.

Research. The Commission undertakes study voyages from time to time.

CONVENTION

Signed at Mayence in 1816. Revised at Mannheim in 1868 and at Strasbourg in 1963.

MAIN PROVISIONS

1. Freedom of navigation for vessels and crews of all nations without technical, fiscal, customs, professional or administrative hindrance.
2. Equality of treatment for all flags.
3. Freedom of transit for all merchandise with or without warehousing or trans-shipment.
4. All import, export and transit facilities available for other forms of transport to be accorded also to Rhine transport.
5. The claiming of special rights for a vehicle or its cargo based on the fact of navigation to be forbidden.
6. Customs formalities for direct transit to be limited to the presentation of a declaration, the closure of holds or guardianship.

7. States to be obliged to open free ports and places of loading and unloading.
8. Rules relating to vessel security, navigation police and transport police to be standardised and extended.
9. States to be obliged to maintain the waterway, to co-ordinate hydro-technical works and to eliminate all technical hindrance.
10. Special jurisdiction in the riparian states, with competence fixed by the Convention and the right of parties to have recourse either to the Central Commission or to a national court.
11. All interested parties have the right to lay complaints before the Central Commission.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

BUDGET

The budget is fixed annually and member states make an equal contribution.

ASSOCIATED BODY

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RHINE SHIPS REGISTER

89 Schiedamsevest (P.O.B. 947), Rotterdam, Netherlands

Founded in 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the publication of a register and the unification of general average rules. Associated with the Central Commission.

Director: G. DE VALK (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others with a commercial interest in Rhine Traffic.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION—CENTO

Old Grand National Assembly Building, Ankara, Turkey

The Central Treaty Organization aims to provide mutual security and defence for member countries and seeks the peaceful economic development of the region through co-operative effort. CENTO replaced the Baghdad Pact Organization after the withdrawal of Iraq in March 1959.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States is a member of the Organization's Military, Economic, and Counter-Subversion Committees, and signed bilateral agreements of military and economic co-operation with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara in March 1959.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Ministerial Level: Meets normally once each year in rotation at CENTO country capitals. Attended by Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers.

Deputies Level: Meets regularly in Ankara under permanent Chairmanship of the Secretary-General. Attended by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, and a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States is represented at the Council meetings, both at Ministerial and Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

Committees of the Council: Military Committee, Counter-Subversion Committee, Liaison Committee, Economic Committee, Council for Scientific Education and Research.

PERMANENT MILITARY DEPUTIES GROUP

The Military Committee is represented in Ankara by the Permanent Military Deputies Group comprising five senior

officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or its equivalent.

COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. R. H. ANTHIS, U.S.A.F. (United States); has international staff of officers from all three services of the five member nations of the Military Committee.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

CENTO Institute of Animal Reproduction: Set up 1961 at Malir, West Pakistan, with equipment and an Adviser provided by the United Kingdom.

CENTO Scientific Co-ordinating Board: P.O.B. 1828, Teheran; f. 1966; operates regional scientific programmes for Council of Scientific Education and Research; Scientific Sec. Dr. M. L. SMITH.

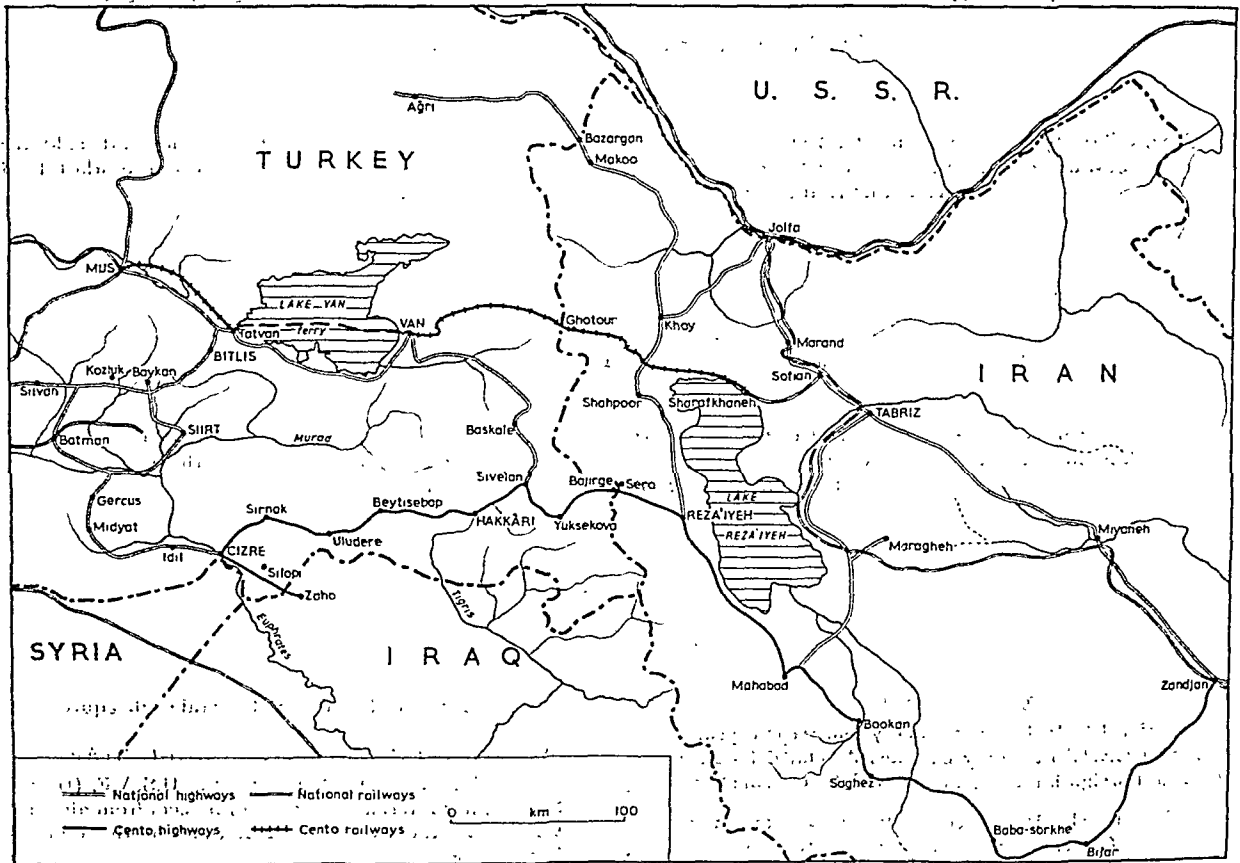
Regional Research Centre for Virus Diseases: f. 1962 at the Razi Institute in Teheran with equipment valued at £50,000 supplied by the United Kingdom.

SECRETARIAT

Eski Büyük Millet Meclisi Binası, Ankara, Turkey

Secretary-General: H.E. TURGUT MENEMENÇİOĞLU (Turkey). The Secretariat is divided into four divisions: Political and Administration, Economic, Public Relations, and Security,

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION



Map shows projected Turkey-Iran road and rail developments. For progress to date see below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Pakistan-Iran road link joining Karachi, Lasbella, Quetta, Zahidan, and Kerman in progress.
- Pakistan-Iran road link joining Lasbella, Pishin and Bandar Abbas in progress.
- Turkey-Iran road link joining Bağışli, Rezaiyeh and Tabriz-Teheran main road at Zanjan completed.
- Turkey-Iran road link joining Cizre, Hakkari and Bağışli under construction.
- Turkey-Iran rail link (including a ferry across Lake Van) joining Muş, Tatvan, Khoy and Sharafkhaneh under construction, Muş-Tatvan section completed 1964; remainder scheduled for completion by 1971.
- Pakistan-Iran rail link joining Bad to Zahidan and Quetta under construction.
- Development of the ports of Trabzon and Iskenderun; Trabzon project completed in 1963. First stage of Iskenderun project finished in 1969.

- CENTO Airway; U.S.A. and the United Kingdom have contributed considerable amounts towards improved navigational and other aids for regional air traffic. Now virtually completed.
- High-frequency radio telecommunication links between London and key regional stations, i.e. Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran, Karachi and Dacca. First stage completed in 1964; in full operation 1968.
- Ankara-Teheran-Karachi microwave links project, involving 88 relay stations and 13 air navigation stations, opened 1965, completed 1966. Teheran Control Centre opened 1969.
- Development of public health in the CENTO region—eradication of malaria, control of smallpox, teaching of preventive medicine, environmental sanitation, hospital administration, health education, family planning, etc.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

Scientific co-operation—development of science and technology and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. CENTO Scientific Co-ordinating Board provides courses and undertakes research.

Agriculture: increased production, development policy, banking and credit, forestry, pest control, land classification and soil survey, irrigation systems.

Animal production and health: improved annual breeding and control of virus and parasitic diseases of livestock.

Advisory Group on Minerals Development: covering work on border geological surveys, training in geological mapping techniques, stratigraphic surveys and investigations of possible exploitation of phosphate deposits.

Technical Assistance Programme: training fellowships in specialized subjects in all three countries, visits and tours of experts, working and travelling seminars and conferences of experts, financed by the Multi-lateral Technical Co-operation Fund (MTCF) at current level of U.S. \$315,000 per year.

A Senior Industrial Development Advisor was appointed in 1970 to examine industrial development in Pakistan and Turkey.

SECRETARIAT BUDGET

(1970-71)

U.S. \$1,000,000 (approx.)

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1955 Turkey and Iraq signed Baghdad Pact, February. United Kingdom acceded to the Pact, April. Pakistan acceded to the Pact, September. Iran acceded to the Pact, November. International Secretariat established, December.
- 1956 United States joined Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees of the Pact.
- 1958 Pact's Headquarters and staff moved to Ankara.
- 1959 Bilateral defence agreements signed between the United States, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, March. Iraq withdrew from the Pact, March. Opening of Nuclear Centre in Teheran, June. Name of Organisation changed to CENTO, August.
- 1960 Establishment of new Permanent Military Deputies Group in Ankara, January. Development Loan Fund agreed to loan \$6 million to Turkey to help build Turkey-Iran Railway.
- 1961 First stage of High-Frequency Telecommunication link opened between London, Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran, June. Contract for \$16,490,000 awarded by U.S. Government to build microwave telecommunications system.
- 1962 Visit to CENTO Headquarters of Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, August. Visit to CENTO Headquarters of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran, October.
- 1963 CENTO project for the development of the Turkish port of Trabzon completed, aided by a grant of £180,000 from the United Kingdom.
- 1964 United States Development Loan Fund agreed to loan over \$18 million to meet foreign exchange requirements for completion of CENTO Turkey-Iran railway. CENTO Permanent Military Telecommunication System linking Ankara, Teheran and

- Rawalpindi officially inaugurated at cost of over \$2 million provided by U.S. United Kingdom announced increased financial aid to CENTO; from April 1965 £1 million annually. First section of Turkey-Iran railway, Muş to Tatvan (100 km.) completed and put into service.
- 1965 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications system handed over for operation to governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan (June).
- 1966 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications System officially dedicated (April). Section of CENTO Turkey-Iran Road between Sivelan (Turkey) and Rezaiyeh (Iran) officially dedicated (June).
- 1967 CENTO Conference on National and Regional Agricultural Development Policy.
- 1968 CENTO Conference on Earthquake Hazard Minimization met in Ankara, and called for the establishment of an Association for Earthquake Studies (July). CENTO Family Planning Study Tour visited family planning centres and clinics in a round the world tour (November-December).
- 1969 Decision to set up an Industrial Development Wing within the CENTO Secretariat (May). An Industrial Planning Board will act as co-ordinator for technical assistance. The Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre in Karachi was adopted as a CENTO-supported regional institution (May). Reduction achieved in telegraph and telephone rates over the CENTO Microwave System.
- 1970 Seventeenth session of Council of Ministers held in Washington (May).

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

PACT OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

(February 24th, 1955)

Article 1

Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreement with each other.

Article 2

In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5

This Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned

with the security and peace in this region which is fully recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Any acceding State Party to the present Pact, may conclude special agreements, in accordance with Article 1, with one or more states Parties to the present Pact. The competent authority of any acceding State may determine measures in accordance with Article 2. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the Parties concerned.

Article 6

A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact. The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7

This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8

This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications. The three texts of the Pact in Arabic, Turkish and English are equally authentic except in the case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 596, Colombo, Ceylon

Set up in 1950 by the British Commonwealth and subsequently joined by South-East Asian countries, Japan and the United States.

MEMBERS

WITHIN THE AREA

Afghanistan
Bhutan
Burma
Cambodia
Ceylon
India

Indonesia
Iran
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives, Republic of

Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

OUTSIDE THE AREA

Australia
Canada

Japan
New Zealand

United Kingdom
United States

OBSERVERS

Asia Productivity Organisation
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(World Bank)
United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the
Far East (ECAFE)
United Nations Development Programme

Commonwealth Secretariat
International Labour Organisation
Asian Development Bank
GATT/UNCTAD
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

ORGANIZATION

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee, consisting of representatives of member governments at Ministerial level, is the senior directing body of the Colombo Plan. It meets once a year, in different countries. Reports submitted by member countries are discussed and the Committee provides the central co-ordinating body for Capital Aid and Technical Co-operation Schemes. All members take part on equal terms and the meetings are attended by representatives of the Observers (above) and the Colombo Plan Bureau in an advisory capacity.

THE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

President: ABDOEL HAMID (Indonesia).

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation, which holds sessions in Colombo several times a year is a forum for consultation on the general principles within which Technical Co-operation operates, subject to the general direction of the Consultative Committee. It serves as a co-ordinating and receiving body. It has also been charged by the Consultative Committee with the responsibilities of carrying out information activities on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It is composed of representatives of Member Governments, who are generally their diplomatic representatives in Colombo, but at times from representatives sent for that purpose. The executive arm of the Council is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

THE COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

Director: Brig.-Gen. A. B. CONNELLY (Canada).
Adviser on Intra-Regional Training: IRSHAD H. KHAN
(Pakistan).
Principal Information Officer: L. P. GOONETILLEKE
(Ceylon).
Information Officer: BYUNG HAK LEE (Republic of Korea).
Regional Adviser on Population: Dr. JOHN EDLEFSEN
(U.S.A.).

The functions of the Bureau are:

1. Maintaining a record of technical assistance (experts, training places, equipment), capital assistance given and received under the Colombo Plan together with statistics on costs.
2. Preparing periodic progress reports on the scheme and on the Colombo Plan at such intervals as the Council may require.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

3. Circulating among member countries general notification of the availability of training facilities, experts and equipment within the region.
4. Promoting intra-regional training through the holding of seminars and colloquia.
5. Stimulating increased knowledge of, and interest in, the Colombo Plan and support for its aims and objects in member countries and elsewhere through the production and issue of publications and mass media material.
6. Encouraging the spread of information on population control.
7. Providing assistance to host countries in the organization and administration of Consultative Committee meetings where requested; and providing assistance to co-operating countries in such other matters as may be requested.
8. Representing the Colombo Plan at meetings where its representation is required and representing the Bureau as a participating body in the Consultative Committee Meetings of the Colombo Plan.

CO-OPERATION AND CAPITAL

FORMS OF CO-OPERATION

By the supply of experts and the provision of technical training to students from South and South-East Asia and the supply of special equipment for training and research.

From 1950 to December 1969, 65,544 trainees and students had received technical training and 12,989 experts and equipment to the value of \$450.9 million had been provided.

During 1969, 6,681 students received training; 964 experts were sent out; value of equipment supplied was \$54.12 million; total value of co-operation activities from

the inception of the Plan to December 1969 was over \$1,369 million, of which 18 per cent was spent on trainees and students, 49 per cent on experts and advisers and 33 per cent on technical and research equipment.

Of the 6,681 training places provided in 1969, the United States is the major donor country, providing 2,893 places, i.e. 43 per cent of the total. Other major donors are Japan (989), United Kingdom (928) and Australia (744).

Thailand was the largest recipient of training and student awards during 1969 with 1,264 awards; followed by India (660), Indonesia (607) and Viet-Nam (564).

TECHNICAL AID (U.S. \$'000)

SUPPLYING COUNTRY	1969				
	TRAINEES	EXPERTS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	4,875.5	1,287.4	966.1	—	7,129.0
Britain	3,861.0	2,734.0	1,146.0	1,000.0	8,742.0*
Canada	3,317.1	1,925.9	46.7	56.7	5,346.4
Ceylon	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
India	404.5	122.8	20.6	—	547.9
Japan	2,026.0	5,300.0	3,637.8	—	10,963.8
Korea	53.0	0.3	—	—	53.3
Malaysia	5.4	—	—	—	5.4
New Zealand	1,031.0	687.0	15.0	—	1,733.0
Pakistan	97.9	—	0.2	—	98.1
Philippines	4.2	—	—	—	4.2
Singapore	48.7	—	—	—	48.7
Thailand	7.1	35.7	—	—	42.8
U.S.A.	12,376.0	82,559.4	48,284.5	—	143,219.9
TOTAL	28,108.2	94,652.5	54,116.9	1,056.7	177,935.3

* The figures supplied by Britain do not add exactly due to rounding procedures used.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM COLOMBO PLAN DONOR COUNTRIES (Total Net Official Disbursements, in \$ U.S. million)

	1966 TOTAL EXCLUD- ING N.Z.	1967 TOTAL EXCLUD- ING N.Z.	1968						
			Australia	Canada	Japan	N.Z.*	U.K.	U.S.	Total
Afghanistan . . .	31.54	25.91	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.21	15.00	15.46
Bhutan . . .	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.03	—	0.01	—	—	0.15
Burma . . .	14.30	9.49	1.32	0.06	10.44	0.03	0.34	2.00	14.19
Cambodia . . .	1.31	1.33	0.31	0.20	0.55	0.01	0.01	—	1.08
Ceylon . . .	24.77	35.04	1.07	3.53	5.11	0.03	8.63	18.00	36.37
India . . .	997.82	1,056.85	4.60	78.50	66.68	0.16	65.31	578.00	793.25
Indonesia . . .	78.76	160.61	7.04	0.90	83.72	0.08	2.64	126.00	220.38
Iran . . .	2.08	17.80	0.01	—	0.35	—	2.82	43.00	46.18
Korea . . .	197.90	250.11	0.74	0.47	43.97	0.03	0.20	196.00	241.41
Laos . . .	61.38	63.64	1.50	0.26	3.10	0.02	3.12	46.00	54.00
Malaysia . . .	25.93	17.46	4.33	6.29	1.54	0.70	9.58	22.00	44.44
Maldives . . .	0.41	0.30	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	0.07	—	0.11
Nepal . . .	11.21	12.30	0.18	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.53	—	0.82
Pakistan . . .	300.09	383.32	1.97	27.86	41.66	0.02	17.30	253.00	341.81
Philippines . . .	54.83	94.57	1.07	8.46	27.76	0.13	0.33	40.00	77.75
Singapore . . .	1.44	6.45	0.62	0.60	0.38	0.18	1.97	—	3.75
Thailand . . .	29.23	52.27	2.72	1.48	4.91	0.39	0.91	56.00	66.41
Viet-Nam . . .	502.26	451.94	2.78	2.84	0.53	0.39	1.04	435.00	442.58
Regional and General . . .	—	—	2.75	3.00	—	0.79	10.28	34.00	50.82
TOTAL	2,335.31	2,639.40	33.20	134.51	290.94	3.02	125.29	1,864.00	2,445.90

* 1968 data shown for New Zealand represents disbursements in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1969.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL AID, 1951-1968

	MILLIONS
Australia . . .	A\$246.7
Britain . . .	£569
Canada . . .	\$1,090
Japan . . .	\$1,756.1
New Zealand . . .	NZ\$34.8
United States . . .	\$23.323

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects; commodities included foodgrains, fertilizers, consumer goods, machinery and equipment.

From 1950 to 1968 external assistance from the main group of donor countries (comprising Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, U.K., and U.S.A.) amounted to approximately \$27,500 million, including technical assistance, capital aid and commodities.

The value of aid contributed in 1968 was about U.S. \$2,400 million.

PUBLICATIONS

The Colombo Plan Newsletter.

Annual Report of the Consultative Committee.

Annual Report of the Council for Technical Co-operation.

What is the Colombo Plan? (1967, 1968, 1969).

Report on Training Facilities at the Technician Level in South and South-East Asia.

Handbook of Training Facilities at the Technician Level in South and South-East Asia (3rd edition, 1968).

Horizons Nouveaux (French).

Special Topic Reports:

Increasing Agricultural Production in the Colombo Plan Area (1967).

Export Promotion in the Colombo Plan Region (1968).

Commemorative Volume to mark the 19th meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in Seoul, Korea (1968).

Commemorative Volume to mark the 100th Session of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia.

Passage to Opportunity.

Colombo Plan Wall Sheet (1964, 1968).

Colombo Plan Calendar (1965, 1967, 1968, 1969).

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Provides for increased power generation and flood control in the Columbia River basin.

SIGNATORIES

Canada

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *Canadian Entity:* c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, British Columbia; responsible for the representation of Canadian interests in the implementation of the Treaty, and for the construction and operation of the three treaty projects; Chair. Hon. RAY WILLISTON.

U.S.A.: *United States Entity:* c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208; responsible for U.S. interests in the operation of the treaty provisions; Chair. HENRY R. RICHMOND.

Columbia Storage Power Exchange: P.O.B. 1709, East Wenatchee, Washington; a non-profit corporation organized in 1964 to act as the single purchaser of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits of the Columbia River scheme; represents over forty bodies in the northwest U.S.A.

Joint Bodies: *Permanent Engineering Board:* composed of four representatives, two from each country; keeps under surveillance progress of the treaty projects; reports on any deviation from operation plans; assists, if requested, in reconciling technical or operational differences that may arise between the Entities.

International Joint Commission: differences arising under the Columbia River Treaty which Canada and the United States of America cannot solve may be referred by either to the International Joint Commission for decision. This Commission, established under a Britain-United States treaty signed January 11th, 1909, and ratified by Canada in 1911, is composed of six members (three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the Government of Canada). The Commission reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

The Columbia River flows 498 miles from its source in British Columbia to the Canadian-U.S. border and a further 745 miles through northwestern U.S.A. to the Pacific. With its tributaries, of which the Snake and Kootenay rivers are the largest, it drains an area of 259,000 square miles. Of this total, 85 per cent is in the U.S.A. The basin's annual discharge of 180 million acre feet and the steep descent from the Rocky mountains to sea level, combine to create the greatest hydro-electric potential in North America. Eleven main stream dams have been built on the United States section of river, six by federal and five by non-federal U.S. agencies. Until the commencement of the Columbia Treaty projects no dams had been built on the Canadian section. The extreme seasonal variations of the flow had, therefore, consistently caused flooding during the period of maximum flow in late spring and early summer and a shortage of power during the period of minimum flow in autumn and winter. The Treaty provides for the construction of three storage dams in British Columbia to eliminate this flooding and improve the flow of the river, enabling the eleven downstream dams in the U.S.A. to produce an additional capacity of 2.8 million kilowatts as well as protecting life and property from annual flooding. The additional installed generating capacity of the Columbia basin within Canada after development will amount to 5 million kilowatts.

In 1944, the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. requested the International Joint Commission to determine whether the development of the water resources of the Columbia River basin would be practical and advantageous to both countries. The International Joint Commission established the International Columbia River Engineering Board to undertake these investigations, and the Board submitted its report in 1959 indicating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs. Also in 1959, the Commission submitted a special report recommending the principles for calculation and apportionment of benefits that would result from the co-operative development of the basin. During 1960 and 1961 direct negotiations were conducted between the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. concerning the selection, construction and co-operative use of specific projects. These negotiations led to the signing of the Treaty in January 1961. Canada concluded agreements in 1963 and 1964 with British Columbia (the owner of the Canadian water resources) on the respective responsibilities of each government in the development of the Columbia River. International negotiations continued until January 1964, when Canada and the U.S.A. approved an important protocol, which modified the 1961 Treaty and in addition confirmed the sale for thirty years of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

PROJECTS

Three storage reservoirs to be built and operated in Canada:

Duncan: on Duncan River; completed July 31st, 1967; Storage 1.4 million acre feet.

Arrow: on Columbia River; completed October 1968; Storage 7.1 million acre feet.

Mica: on Colombia River; to be completed by April 1st, 1973; Storage 12 million acre feet; ultimate generating

capacity 2.5 million kilowatts; generating plants will also be built downstream from Mica at Downie, Revelstoke and Murphy, with a combined capacity of 1.9 million kilowatts.

The U.S.A. has exercised the option to build and operate one storage reservoir:

Libby: on Kootenai River; to be completed by 1974; Storage 5 million acre feet; Capacity 840,000 kilowatts.

FINANCE

The three Canadian dams are financed by revenue from the U.S.A., derived as follows:

Canadian Entitlement Purchase: Canada sold, for a period of thirty years from the completion of each project, her half-share of the additional downstream power produced by the treaty projects. The sum of \$253.9 million in U.S. funds received from the sale was transferred by Canada to the Government of British Columbia to be used for constructing the three dams.

Flood Control Benefits: As the storage reservoirs come into operation, U.S.A. will pay Canada a total of \$64.4 million in U.S. funds for flood control benefits, and additional amounts if further flood control is required. By October 1968, \$63.2 million had been paid on account of Duncan and Arrow projects.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Signed January 1961 and ratified September 1964.

ARTICLE I. Interpretation: technical terminology.

ARTICLE II. Development by Canada: 15.5 million acre feet of storage to be provided by Canada.

ARTICLE III. Development by the United States of America Respecting Power.

ARTICLE IV. Operation by Canada: Canada to operate storage for sixty years, and to operate additional storage when requested.

ARTICLE V. Entitlement to Downstream Power Benefits: Canada entitled to half these benefits.

ARTICLE VI. Payment for Flood Control.

ARTICLES VII, VIII, IX. Downstream Power Benefits: Determination, Disposal, Variation.

ARTICLE X. East-West Standby Transmission: Canadian costs.

ARTICLE XI. Use of Improved Stream Flow.

ARTICLE XII. Kootenai River Development: U.S.A. given option to build Libby Dam; each country to retain benefits accruing from this dam.

ARTICLE XIII. Diversions: limitation of diversion of waters that alters the flow within the Columbia River basin at the U.S.-Canadian border.

ARTICLE XIV. Arrangements for Implementation: U.S.A. and Canada each to designate entities to formulate and carry out the operating arrangements.

ARTICLE XV. Permanent Engineering Board.

ARTICLE XVI. Settlement of Differences: differences to be referred to the International Joint Commission, and after three months to a tribunal of three members; decisions of either body to be definitive and binding.

ARTICLE XVII. Restoration of Pre-Treaty Legal Status: upon termination of the Treaty, the Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909, shall apply to the Columbia River basin.

ARTICLE XVIII. Liability for Damage.

ARTICLE XIX. Period of Treaty: Treaty to remain in force at least sixty years.

ARTICLE XX. Ratification.

ARTICLE XXI. Registration with the United Nations.

PROTOCOLS

Signed January 1964.

Modify and clarify technical provisions and contain terms of the sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream power benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Her Majesty's Dominions of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji and all Dependent Territories.

Territories under Her Majesty's protection—Protectorates and Protected States.

The Republics of India, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Guyana, Gambia.

Independent Monarchies: The Federation of Malaysia, Kingdom of Lesotho, Swaziland, Tonga, Western Samoa.

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE
United Kingdom	94,212	54,774,100	—
Canada	3,851,809	20,334,000	1867
Australia	2,967,909	11,928,889	1900
New Zealand	103,736	2,725,643	1901
Island Territories	194	26,059	
India	1,173,963	523,893,000	Aug. 15, 1947
Pakistan	365,529	93,720,613	Aug. 14, 1947
Ceylon	25,332	11,504,100	Feb. 4, 1948
Ghana	92,100	7,945,000	Mar. 6, 1957
Malaysia	130,000	9,558,000	Aug. 31, 1957
Cyprus	3,572	614,000	Aug. 16, 1960
Nigeria	365,669	55,670,000	Oct. 1, 1960
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,183,000	April 27, 1961
Tanzania	363,708	12,231,342	Dec. 9, 1961
Western Samoa	1,090	131,379	Jan. 1, 1962
Jamaica	4,400	1,859,871	Aug. 5, 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	974,000	Aug. 31, 1962
Uganda	93,981	7,740,000	Oct. 9, 1962
Kenya	224,960	9,643,000	Dec. 12, 1963
Malawi	45,747	4,042,412	July 6, 1964
Malta	121	323,591	Sept. 21, 1964
Zambia	290,600	3,894,636	Oct. 24, 1964
Gambia	4,003	315,486	Feb. 18, 1965
Singapore	224	1,956,000	Aug. 9, 1965
Guyana	83,000	675,000	May 26, 1966
Botswana	220,000	576,000	Sept. 30, 1966
Lesotho	11,716	976,000	Oct. 4, 1966
Barbados	166	248,000	Nov. 30, 1966
Mauritius	808	782,044	Mar. 12, 1968
Swaziland	6,705	395,138	Sept. 6, 1968
Tonga	270	85,000	June 4, 1970
Fiji	7,095	476,727	Oct. 10, 1970

Nauru became a special member of the Commonwealth in November 1968; it will have the right to participate in functional activities but will not be represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

THE COMMONWEALTH

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES.

	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
<i>Central Africa:</i>			
Rhodesia (Southern) . . .	Colony in rebellion	150,820	5,070,370
<i>Far East:</i>			
Brunei	Protected State	2,226	130,000
Hong Kong	Colony and Leased Territories	398	3,716,400
<i>Indian Ocean:</i>			
British Indian Ocean Territory	Colony	150-200	1,500
Seychelles	Colony	156	49,981
<i>Mediterranean:</i>			
Gibraltar	Colony	2	25,281
<i>Atlantic Ocean:</i>			
British Antarctic Territory . .	Colony	472,000	85*
Falkland Islands	Colony	4,700	2,140
Falkland Islands Dependencies	Dependency	1,520	182
St. Helena	Colony	47	4,811
Ascension		34	1,363
Tristan da Cunha		38	271
<i>West Indies and Bermuda:</i>			
Bahamas	Colony	5,380	145,896
Bermuda	Colony	21	49,092
British Honduras	Colony	8,866	122,000
British Virgin Islands	Colony	67	8,895
Cayman Islands	Colony	100	8,853
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	Associated State	171	60,000
Montserrat	Colony	39	14,468
St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	Associated State	138	59,000
Turks and Caicos Islands . . .	Colony	166	6,770
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	Associated State	305	68,000
Grenada	Associated State	133	98,773
St. Lucia	Associated State	238	100,000
St. Vincent	Associated State	150	92,000
<i>Western Pacific:</i>			
Pitcairn Islands	Colony	2	98
Western Pacific High Commis- sion:			
British Solomon Islands	Protectorate	11,500	148,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . .	Colony	369	55,050
New Hebrides	Anglo-French Condominium	5,700	68,000

* Temporary Base personnel.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Education Division:

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. Y. K. LULE.

Director: Dr. JAMES MARAJ.

Assistant Director: CHONG SECK CHIM.

International Affairs Division

Director: W. PETERS.

Assistant Directors: E. C. ANYAOKU, D. W. SAGAR, Mrs. S. KOCHAR.

Establishment and Finance Division

Director: M. RAHMAN.

Information Division

Director: D. KERR.

Technical Assistance Headquarters Group

Technical Assistance Officers: A. B. PUSAR, Prof. E. C. DOMMEN, J. B. KABOHA, IKHTIAR UL MULK.

Legal Division

Director: T. KELLOCK.

Medical Division

Director: Dr. V. KYARUZI.

The following organizations are administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat:

Commonwealth Secretariat Education Division: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; formerly the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit which was integrated into the Commonwealth Secretariat in April 1967; the Unit was formed in 1960 on the recommendation of the First Commonwealth Education Conference, July 1959, to assist the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in the task of matching educational needs and educational resources in Commonwealth countries; Assistant Sec.-Gen. for Education Dr. Y. K. LULE; Dir. J. MARAJ.

Commonwealth Secretariat Commodities Division: 10 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; formerly known as the Commonwealth Economic Committee; f. 1925 as the Imperial Economic Committee, became official body in 1933 to provide economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade, until it was integrated into the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1966; Dir. D. K. SRINIVASACHAR; publs. *Commodity Series* (annual), *Intelligence Service Series* (quarterly and monthly).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Marlborough House came into use as a Commonwealth centre in 1962, to serve as a centre for Commonwealth meetings in London. In addition to the Secretariat, it houses offices for Prime Ministers and their accompanying delegations and staffs, the Commonwealth Foundation and an Information Centre.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Downing Street, London S.W.1, England

In August 1966 the Commonwealth Office was formed by the merging of the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, its functions being to advise the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs on all aspects of Commonwealth relations, communicate on his behalf with other Commonwealth Governments and with the Commonwealth Secretariat, keep in touch with and advise other United Kingdom Government departments on Commonwealth policy, provide information to the British press and public about Commonwealth activities, and deal generally with matters affecting members of the Commonwealth both as a group and as individuals.

In October 1968 the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office were amalgamated into a single office, the Foreign

Secretary becoming Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs:
Sir ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME.

Overseas Development Administration: Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; established 1964 as Ministry of Overseas Development to promote the progress of the developing countries, both members and non-members of the Commonwealth. In October 1970 the Conservative government abolished the Ministry and transferred its functions to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Minister for Overseas Development in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office: The Rt. Hon. RICHARD WOOD.

COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION

STERLING AREA

MEMBERS

COMMONWEALTH

United Kingdom and Dependent Territories	Kenya
Australia	Malawi
New Zealand	Malta
India	Zambia
Pakistan	Gambia
Ceylon	Singapore
Ghana	Guyana
Nigeria	Botswana
Sierra Leone	Lesotho
Cyprus	Barbados
Tanzania	Western Samoa
Jamaica	Swaziland
Trinidad and Tobago	Mauritius
Uganda	Fiji
Malaysia	Tonga

NON-COMMONWEALTH

South Africa	Libya
South West Africa	Kuwait
Iceland	Bahrain
Irish Republic	Qatar
Jordan (including West Bank and East Jerusalem)	Trucial Oman States

Note: Canada alone in the Commonwealth is not a member of the Sterling Area. Rhodesia's membership was suspended in November 1965. Burma withdrew from membership in October 1966.

The Sterling Area consists of those countries whose currency exchange rates are fixed in relation to the pound sterling and who finance the bulk of their foreign trade in sterling. The United Kingdom dependencies have their currencies statutorily linked with sterling, and the other independent members of the Sterling Area normally hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves and a proportion of their statutory reserves in sterling. Since December 1958 sterling has been freely transferable and convertible into dollars and in February 1961 it became fully convertible under the terms of Article 8 of the International Monetary Fund.

To a large extent the central banks of the member countries pool their gold and dollar earnings in London, forming a central reserve upon which they draw at need.

NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

In 1947 a Commonwealth Conference agreed on a general scheme for defining citizenship, whereby the citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies would be treated as one, and every Commonwealth country would recognize as British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens) both its own citizens and the citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Naturalization of aliens would automatically confer the status of British Subject or Commonwealth citizen and be recognized throughout the Commonwealth. Not every country of the Commonwealth has enacted this clause and where action has been taken there have been differences in form.

There is considerable difference between countries in the practical effects of possessing common status. In the United Kingdom British subjects hold full franchise rights, are entitled to membership of both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council and admission to professions closed to aliens. In other Commonwealth countries, the rights of a British subject not originally a citizen of that country are more limited. Only Canada, Australia (with certain exceptions) and New Zealand grant franchise rights. Admission to the professions is generally open to all British subjects, whether nationals of the country or not.

MIGRATION

Immigration to the United Kingdom is mainly from the older Dominions, the West Indies, Cyprus, India, Pakistan and West Africa. The end to free entry of Commonwealth citizens was brought about by the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts of 1962 and 1968, which restricted entry, using a voucher system, to those having evidence of employment prospects or means to support themselves; restrictions can also be imposed on medical or security grounds. An Immigration Appeals Tribunal was set up in 1969. There is, in practice, no immigration control over travel from the non-Commonwealth country of Ireland. Further changes in the position may be made in 1971 under the new Conservative Government, which is introducing a Continuation order prolonging the previous legislation.

Emigration from the United Kingdom is directed mainly towards the older countries of the Commonwealth, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Entry into Canada for United Kingdom citizens has, since 1961, been restricted to those having assured jobs or satisfactory prospects of employment; for other Commonwealth citizens each case is considered on its merits but coloured persons must have a sponsor. Australia allows unrestricted entry for United Kingdom citizens, but under her "All-White Policy" no coloured person is permitted to take up permanent residence; New Zealand amended her legislation in 1961, so that all persons, including United Kingdom subjects, require an entry permit.

RECIPROCAL SOCIAL SECURITY

No overall scheme of Social Security exists covering the whole of the Commonwealth. The following reciprocal schemes are in operation:

United Kingdom-Australia and United Kingdom-New Zealand: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, hospitalisation, invalidity and unemployment benefits; family allowances.

United Kingdom-Canada: unemployment and retirement benefits; family allowances.

United Kingdom-Malta: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, unemployment and industrial injuries benefits.

United Kingdom-Cyprus: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, maternity, unemployment and death benefits.

ECONOMICS AND TRADE

Since 1959 official economic co-operation has been co-ordinated in the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. The Council generally meets at the level of Finance

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Ministers each year before the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In 1966 there was also a meeting of the Council at the level of Commonwealth Trade Ministers, at which it was decided to instruct the Commonwealth Secretariat to explore the feasibility of a Commonwealth Market Development Fund to assist developing member countries in the technique of export promotion. A conference was accordingly held in Nairobi in May 1967 on co-operation in planning, Commonwealth assistance and trade promotion.

A Commonwealth conference on the problems facing the tourist industry in member countries was held in Valetta in November 1967.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCES

1952	London
1958	Montreal (Trade and Economics)

MEETINGS OF FINANCE MINISTERS

1949	London	1961	Accra
1952	London	1963	London
1954	Sydney	1965	Jamaica
1955	Istanbul	1966	Montreal
1956	Washington	1967	Port of Spain
1957	Mont Tremblant,	1968	London
	Quebec	1969	Bridgetown
1959	London	1970	Cyprus
1960	London		

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE

Commonwealth Preference is a system of tariff preferences operating between most of the Commonwealth territories. Preference is granted by levying a customs duty on all imports from foreign countries and a lower rate or none on imports from the Commonwealth.

The present system dates from the Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932. By the 1947 UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) existing imperial preferences were retained but no new ones were permitted. Commonwealth countries have also obtained certain exemptions from GATT tariffs.

In recent years the scope of Commonwealth Preference has been reduced by some countries, but it continues to be an important trade factor. In 1957 about four-fifths of manufactured goods imports from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom enjoyed tariff preference, while in 1961 about half of United Kingdom exports to the Commonwealth were accorded preference.

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT

An Agreement was concluded in 1951 between the British Government and Commonwealth sugar industries and exporters, providing for a U.K. commitment to buy specified quantities of sugar at prices negotiated as being reasonably remunerative to efficient producers, and for the orderly marketing in the U.K., New Zealand and Canada of supplies in excess of the negotiated price quotas from the exporting countries.

Exporting countries at present adhering to the Agreement, which has been extended to the end of 1974, are Australia, British Honduras, East Africa, Fiji, India,

Mauritius, Swaziland and the West Indies and Guyana. (The Rhodesian quota has been placed in suspense until the return of constitutional rule).

Talks on the future of the Agreement in the advent of Britain joining the European Common Market were held in 1967, and a new Agreement signed in December 1968.

ECONOMIC AID

Intra-Commonwealth aid programmes in operation include the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), Commonwealth Education Co-operation, Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, the Colonial Development and Welfare programmes, Australian South Pacific Technical Assistance Programme and the Australian International Awards Scheme. The Commonwealth is associated with non-Commonwealth countries in the Colombo Plan, Caribbean Technical Assistance, Indus Basin Development Fund, British Council, the economic sector of SEATO and the Indian General Scholarship Scheme. In addition there are a number of other programmes related to specific countries. The flow of official aid in the Commonwealth in 1966 amounted to £226.1 million.

Official financial aid and technical assistance from the United Kingdom to developing countries of the Commonwealth is made through the following agencies:

Overseas Development Administration (*see above*: Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

Commonwealth Development Corporation—CDC: 33 Hill Street, London, W1A 3AR. Established 1948 as the Colonial Development Corporation, to assist the British Colonies in the development of their economies (since expanded to cover developing countries anywhere in the world). *Chairman:* Lord HOWICK OF GLENDALE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd.—CDFC: 1 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1EA, England. Established 1953 to provide financial assistance on a commercial basis for sound industrial development in Commonwealth countries. In 1969 policy modified so as to place major emphasis on providing equity capital, and territorial scope widened to include countries outside the Commonwealth, but where such operations would serve British or Commonwealth interests. *Chairman:* Sir GEORGE BOLTON, K.C.M.G.; *Man. Dir.* B. BERKOFF.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONFERENCES

1959	Oxford
1962	New Delhi
1964	Ottawa
1968	Lagos
1971	Canberra

Association of Commonwealth Universities: 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of

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university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; Mems.: 190 Universities and University Colleges; Chair. (1969-70) Dr. K. L. SHRIMALI; Vice-Chair. (1969-70) Sir CHARLES WILSON; Hon. Treas. 1969-70) Sir DOUGLAS LOGAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HUGH SPRINGER; publs. include *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, *Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (jointly with the British Council), *United Kingdom Postgraduate Awards*, *Compendium of University Entrance Requirements for First Degree Courses in the United Kingdom*, *Reports of Commonwealth Universities Congresses*.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1959; provides a forum to consider schemes of educational aid agreed upon at the Commonwealth Education Conferences; Sec. Dr. JAMES MARAJ.

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1901, present title 1963 (formerly League of the British Commonwealth and Empire); promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between Commonwealth teachers; Dir. CHRISTOPHER BELL.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.; f. 1929; three Institutes and eleven Bureaux, all of which except one Institute are in Great Britain and each of which is concerned with a particular branch of agricultural science. They deal respectively with entomology, mycology, biological control, agricultural economics, animal breeding and genetics, animal health, animal nutrition, dairy science and technology, forestry, helminthology, horticulture and plantation crops, pastures and field crops, plant breeding and genetics, and soils. The Institutes and Bureaux act as clearing houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural science throughout the Commonwealth and increasingly throughout the world. Review Conferences and Special Conferences on entomology and plant pathology are held periodically. In collaboration with the Institut für Dokumentationswesen, Institute of Food Technologists and the Centrum voor Landbouwpublikaties en Landbouwdocumentatie, the Bureaux are also responsible for the International Food Information Service. Chair. W. G. ALEXANDER, C.B.E. (U.K.); Vice-Chair. E. SEIGNORET (Trinidad and Tobago), Dr. V. ARMSTRONG (New Zealand); Sec. Sir THOMAS SCRIVENOR, C.M.G.; publs. *Abstract Journals*, culled from other scientific journals (circ. 30,000); list of research workers in agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland; monographs on particular subjects.

Commonwealth Forestry Association: The Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products, and provides a means of communication between forestry organisations in the Common-

wealth; Chair. Sir ARTHUR GOSLING, K.B.E., C.B.; Vice-Chair. Prof. M. V. LAURIE, O.B.E., M.A.; Editor and Sec. E. W. MARCH, M.A.

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 25 Savile Row, London, W.1; f. 1921; set up following the Second Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923, (i) to take appropriate follow-up action on all Conference resolutions, (ii) to provide continuity between one Conference and another, and (iii) to provide a forum for discussion on any forestry matters of common interest to member governments which may be brought to the Committee's notice by any member country or organization; mems. about 50; Chair. J. A. DICKSON; Sec. Miss M. J. EDEN; publs. reports and papers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Many pooling arrangements exist between Commonwealth airlines, notably to Australia, Africa and across the Atlantic.

CONFERENCES

1946	Wellington	1950	Montreal
1947	Montreal	1951	London
1948	London	1953	London
	1956	London	

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air communications. Mems.: governments of Commonwealth Countries; Sec. Mrs. V. PURNELL.

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec R. W. G. GANDY.

LAW

English Common Law forms the basis of most of the judicial systems of the Commonwealth. Exceptions are the Canadian province of Quebec and the Island of Mauritius, where French law is the basis; Ceylon and Rhodesia, where Roman-Dutch law is the basis; and the Moslem countries of South Asia and Africa, where the legal code is in part based on Moslem civil law. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council from some countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

There have been three Commonwealth and Empire Law Conferences, in London (1955), in Ottawa (1960), in Sydney (1965). At the 1965 Conference, major discussion centred on the possibility of establishing a Commonwealth Court of Appeal, to which all members of the Commonwealth, without exception, would have recourse.

At a meeting of Law Ministers of 20 Commonwealth countries in May 1966, agreement was reached on new laws to govern the extradition of fugitive offenders. At present, the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, lays down that political asylum may not be granted by an independent member of the Commonwealth to a citizen of another independent member. This Act has been applied in the United Kingdom in the cases of Chief Enahoro (Nigeria) in 1963, and of Kwesi Armah (Ghana) in 1966.

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SCIENCE

Conferences are held on specialized subjects.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

1946 London	1958 London (Telecommunications)
1952 Canberra/	1958 London (Nuclear Science)
Melbourne	1962 London (Satellites)
1952 London	

Commonwealth Scientific Committee: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1946 by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference to ensure the fullest collaboration between the civil science organisations of the Commonwealth; Chair. Dr. R. N. GONZALEZ; Sec. and Scientific Adviser to the Commonwealth Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. GLEN; Assistant Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1948; to keep member countries in touch with scientific developments in Britain and stimulate the exchange of scientific information; Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority co-operates with Commonwealth countries as follows:

Australia:	Extended collaboration through information exchanges and visits under an agreement signed in 1961.
Canada:	Annual meetings between British and Canadian nuclear scientists.
India:	Close contacts maintained, including exchange of information and materials.
Pakistan:	Co-operation in the building of new laboratories at Rawalpindi. Collaboration through information exchanges and visits.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Conferences are held on specialised subjects.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES

1949 Saskatoon	1962 Colombo
1950 Brisbane	1964 London
1952 Calcutta	1965 Edinburgh
1955 Toronto	1966 Karachi
1959 London	1968 Sydney
1961 Auckland	1968 Kampala

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1962 at the seventh British Commonwealth Medical Conference, to promote within the Commonwealth the interests of the medical and allied sciences; to maintain the honour and traditions of the profession; to effect the closest possible links between its members; to disseminate news and information of interest. Mems.: medical associations in Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, United Kingdom; Pres. Prof. A. A. SANDOSHAN (Malaysia); Dr. GWEI AH LENG (Singapore); Vice-Pres. Prof. D. E. C. MEKIE (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. DEREK STEVENSON (U.K.); publs. newsletters.

RADIO, TV AND PRESS

CONFERENCES

1945 London (Radio)	1960 New Delhi (Radio)
1952 London (Radio)	1961 India/Pakistan (Press)
1955 Australia (Press)	1963 Montreal (Radio)
1956 Sydney (Radio)	1965 West Indies (Press)
1959 London (Radio)	1968 New Zealand (Radio)

Commonwealth Press Union: Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting, and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organise conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: over 600 newspapers, news agencies, periodicals in 32 countries; Chair, The Hon. GAVIN ASTOR; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. PIERCE-GOULDING, M.B.E., C.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, *The CPU Quarterly*.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference: Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA, England; f. 1945; the Conference is a standing association of the national public service broadcasting organizations which are responsible for the planning and presentation of the broadcast programmes of both independent and still dependent Commonwealth countries; it meets every two or three years to promote the pooling and sharing of experience and resources. In 1965 it established a permanent Study Group on Training. At the Eighth Conference in Jamaica, 1970, it was agreed that where necessary "task forces" should be set up where the larger and more established members could give advice and expertise to the developing organizations. The Ninth Conference will meet in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1973; Sec. ALVA CLARKE.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A common-user system of cable, radio and satellite communications links most Commonwealth countries, with extensions providing a world-wide network. Besides broadband cables across the Atlantic and Pacific and from Australia to Singapore-Malaysia via New Guinea and Hong Kong, there are satellite services connecting Australia, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Hong Kong and Malaysia with various countries. In addition, HF radio systems, microwave and tropospheric scatter systems, provide communications in different parts of the network.

CONFERENCES

1945 London	1962 London
1958 London	1965-66 London

Commonwealth Telecommunications Council: f. 1967 to advise Partner Governments and the nationalized telecommunications organizations on matters relating to external telecommunications systems. Mems.: 21 representing 23 Partner Governments and 1 representing British Overseas Territories and Associated States.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau: 28 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1968 to serve the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation under the direction of the Council; Gen. Sec. S. N. KALRA.

COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Commonwealth Students (ACS): 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JX; f. April 1967 at meeting of National Unions of Students of 27 Commonwealth countries: aims "to assist participants to co-operate in promoting action on issues of common concern to their members and to assist in the exchange of students between these countries, provided that this will not limit the sovereignty of any participants; and to assist students in non-Commonwealth countries where appropriate"; activities devoted primarily to "issues of educational and welfare concern"; General Conference once every three years elects seven-member Consultative Committee and a President who is Executive Officer; Pres. A. K. P. KLUDZE (Ghana); Sec. WILLIAM ROE (U.K.).

British Council: 65 Davies St., London, W1Y 2AA; f. 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad and to develop closer cultural relations with other countries; Chair. Lord FULTON, LL.D., DLITT.

Commonwealth Arts Festival Society: c/o 122 Wigmore St., London W.1; f. 1961 to organize the first Festival in 1965; aims at revealing the importance and diversity of the cultural traditions which exist in Commonwealth countries; Chairmen of the Board of Directors Lord BALFOUR OF INCHRYE; Dir.-Gen. IAN HUNTER; Admin. Sec. KATHARINE DROWER.

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 66 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1964 as an association of twenty-four societies of architects in various Commonwealth countries. Objects: collaboration on professional and educational matters; to provide member societies with advice and assistance; and to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing-house for information on architectural practice, and to encourage collaboration on research. A conference was held in Lagos, 1969, on the problems of smaller national professional institutes and the contribution of a Commonwealth association. Next Conference: Australia, 1971. Regional Conferences were held in 1968 in Barbados, Nairobi and Ceylon, and in 1969-70 in Kampala and Hong Kong; Pres. J. R. BHALLA (India); Vice-Pres. M. COLLARD (Australia); Sec. T. C. COLCHESTER, C.M.G.; publs. *Handbook* (every two years), *List of Recognized Schools of Architecture*, *Conference Reports*.

Commonwealth Collections of Micro-organisms: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1947; to foster maintenance and expansion of existing culture collections in the Commonwealth, to make more fully available for general use the cultures contained in them and to encourage the establishment of such new collections as may be necessary; Chair. Dr. S. T. COWAN; Sec. Dr. J. M. SHEWAN.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing: Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.; f. 1960; to effect close co-operation in mineral processing, especially the utilization and beneficiation of low-grade ores; Chair.

Dr. A. J. ROBINSON; Sec. A. R. TRON, B.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.M.M.; publ. *Commonwealth Mineral Processing News* (annually); *Directory of Research in Mineral Processing in the Commonwealth* (biennially).

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; Chair. Dr. K. C. DUNHAM; Sec. R. H. THYER.

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.; Exec. Sec. Sir DAVID MARTIN, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions: 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR; convenes successive Mining and Metallurgical Congresses within the Commonwealth, or in the country of any Constituent Body, as a means of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth and of fostering throughout the Commonwealth a high level of technical efficiency and professional status; to serve as an organ of intercommunication and co-operation between Constituent Bodies, and for the promotion and protection of their common interests; Chair. Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN.

Commonwealth Correspondents' Association: 2-3 Salisbury Court, London, E.C.4; f. 1939 to safeguard rights and interests of Commonwealth press representatives in London; Pres. S. KABADI (India).

Commonwealth Countries League: women's organization f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. Mrs. ALICE HEMMING; Gen. Sec. Mrs. G. DAVIES, 61 Aberdare Gardens, London, N.W.6; publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.

Commonwealth Engineering Conference: c/o The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1946; the Conference meets periodically to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in India in November 1969; Sec. M. W. LEONARD.

Commonwealth Foundation: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralize on the United Kingdom; Commonwealth Governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions;

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funds committed to date: £1.2 million; Chair. Dr. ROBERT GARDINER; Dir. G. W. ST. J. CHADWICK, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Friendship Movement: Kingscliffe House, 139-G Marine Parade, Brighton 7, Sussex, England; f. 1960 to disseminate among teachers and children a knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth and other countries through correspondence; age-group 9-18; Chair. GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH; Dir. Miss STELLA MONK, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Industries Association Ltd.: 60 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1926 as the Empire Industries Association, merged with the British Empire League in 1947; present title 1961; aims to strengthen the Commonwealth by means of mutual preferential trade, investment, migration and technical and scientific co-operation; Chair. The Rt. Hon. ROBIN TURTON, M.C., M.P.; Hon. Treas. Lt.-Col. R. F. WRIGHT; Dir. EDWARD HOLLOWAY; Sec. Miss H. PACKER; Publ. *The Monthly Bulletin*.

Commonwealth Institute: Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute, present name 1958; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms; Dir. K. J. THOMPSON, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: c/o Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 to facilitate exchange of visits and information between Commonwealth parliamentarians; organization: General Council of members from independent and dependent countries, over 90 Branches throughout the Commonwealth; Chair. Hon. PETER HOWSON (Australia); Sec.-Gen. R. V. VANDERFELT, O.B.E.; Publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), *Report on World Affairs* (quarterly, incorporating *Report on Foreign Affairs*).

Commonwealth Producers' Organization, 25 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1916; promotes the interests of producers in the Commonwealth and the development of reciprocal trade. Members in 18 countries. Chair. Sir RONALD RUSSELL, M.P.; Exec. Dir. S. STANLEY-SMITH; Publs. *Commonwealth Producer* (bi-monthly).

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: 32 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the permanent care and marking of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some 140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in London, to which Regional and Area Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreement with the Governments of certain Commonwealth countries and South Africa; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of KENT, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O.; Dir.-Gen. W. J. CHALMERS, C.B.E.

Cotton Research Corporation: 12 Chantrey House, Eccleston St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1921. Function: to provide advice and carry out research on cotton

growing, mainly for African countries, whose contributions supplement the Corporation's own income from an initial British Government endowment. Chair. Sir GEOFFREY NYE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. M. A. CHOYCE, O.B.E.; Asst. Dir. and Sec. M. H. WHITE; publs. *Cotton Growing Review* (quarterly), *Annual Report, Progress Reports from Experimental Stations* (annual).

Council for Volunteers Overseas: 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU; established 1964 as an advisory body for overseas service, it assists in the promotion of the programme for sending volunteers to developing countries. Mem.: 21 invited members, 11 representatives of voluntary bodies, 5 ex-volunteers and 3 observers; Pres. Lord HUNT; Sec. PHILIP ZEALEY.

Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1911, reconstituted 1960, to promote trade within the Commonwealth and with third parties, and to promote commercial training and information exchange; holds biennial Congresses and smaller bilateral trade conferences each year with individual countries or regions; nearly 350 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. MALCOLM J. MACDONALD, O.M.; Chair. Capt. J. JEFFERY, O.B.E., Q.C.; Dir. W. J. LUXTON, C.B.E.; Sec. H. E. NICHOLS.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES, B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. P. H. LYON, B.Sc. (ECON.), PH.D.; publs. *Annual Report, Reprint Series, Commonwealth Papers* (series), *Collected Seminar Papers*.

Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council: c/o Royal Overseas League, Park Place, St. James's St., London, S.W.1; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.: fourteen Commonwealth Societies; Chair. The Viscount AMORY, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.; Sec. D. K. DANIELS, C.B.E.

Royal Commonwealth Society: Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth; branches in principal Commonwealth countries; has full residential club facilities, lecture programmes and library; Chair. F. H. TATE; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP; publ. *Commonwealth Journal*.

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: Commonwealth House, Heath Rd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, England; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the six million blind people in the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific; Chair. Sir EDWIN ARROWSMITH, K.C.M.G.; Dir. J. F. WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Chair. Admiral Sir DAVID LUCE,

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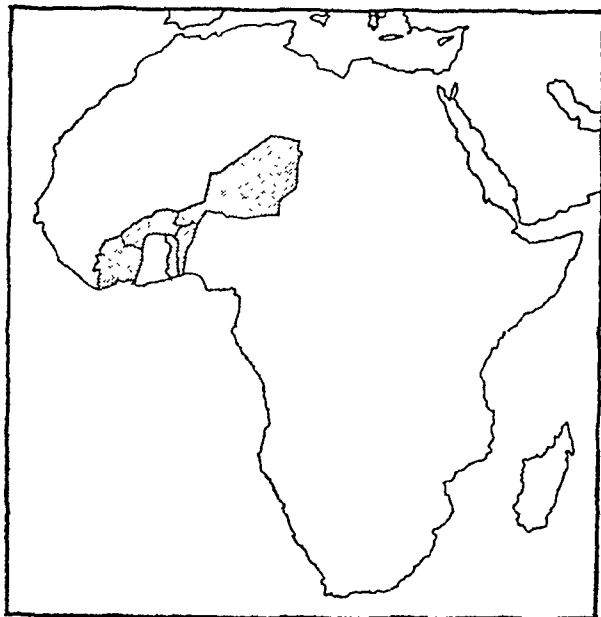
G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Dir.-Gen. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, C.B.E.; publ. *Overseas* (quarterly).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE; Chair. Viscountess DUNROSSIL; Gen. Sec. Vice-Adm. Sir JOHN GRAY, K.B.E., C.B.

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO): 3 Hanover Street, London, W1R 9HH; f. 1958 to help the developing nations solve their economic, educational and technical problems by providing young volunteers willing to serve overseas for a year or more; by 1971 over 10,000 had been sent to more than 60 countries; Chair. Viscount AMORY, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.; Dir. D. H. WHITING, O.B.E.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

A political and economic association of four states which were formerly part of French West Africa, and Togo, which joined in June 1966. The organization was founded in May 1959.



MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Niger
Togo
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

President: DIORI HAMANI (Niger).

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Assemblies of each member country, and the Ministers responsible for negotiations between the states. It is an executive body and members who fail to implement the decisions of the Council may be brought before a Court of Arbitration.

The Council meets twice a year, the place rotating annually between the capitals of the member states. The

Head of State of the host country acts as President. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

COMMISSIONS

Commissions on Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour, Public Administration, Public Works and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications and on Epidemics and Epizootics have been set up.

Secretary-General: Mlle MAURICETTE LANDERIN.
B.P. 1878, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

There is complete freedom of trade and a unified system of external tariffs and fiscal schedules. A single system of administration for ports and harbours, railways and road traffic and a unified quarantine organization will be set up.

FONDS DE GARANTIE

Central Guarantee Fund originally conceived as the Fonds de solidarité to support development projects, transformed in June 1966 into a mutual aid and loan guaranty fund designed to encourage outside lenders to finance development projects in member countries. Total to be provided annually by member states equals 650 million CFA, of which 500 million will be contributed by Ivory Coast, 42 million each by Niger, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and 24 million by Togo.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

FUNCTIONS

In August 1960 it was agreed that there should be:

1. An identical constitutional and electoral procedure in each State. Elections are to be held at the same time.
2. Each State shall have an identical organization of its Armed Forces.
3. Identical administrative organization.
4. Identical taxation and tariff policies.
5. Common Bank of Amortization.
6. A common Diplomatic Corps.

Commissions have been set up to study how these measures may be implemented.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE

In April 1961 the member states signed agreements with France, covering defence, economic affairs, judicial matters, higher education, cultural relations, civil aviation and postal and telecommunications. Upper Volta did not sign the defence agreement.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES—CIOMS

Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France

Founded 1949 under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization and UNESCO to facilitate the exchange of views and information in medical sciences, to further co-ordination between international organizations in this field.

MEMBERS

International: 57 International Associations.

National: Academies and Research Councils in thirteen countries.

Associate: Seven medical societies.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of international and national members. Meets every three years to lay down general policy. Last meeting: Geneva, September 1970.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eight international members and four national members elected by the General Assembly. Directs the affairs of CIOMS between meetings of the General Assembly.

President: Prof. A. GELLHORN (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the administration of CIOMS.

Executive Secretary: Dr. V. FATTORUSSO (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities of CIOMS are:

Co-ordination of congress and technical aid to organizers of medical meetings.

Convening of multi-disciplinary symposia and their publications.

Establishing of medical nomenclatures.

FINANCE

CIOMS is financed by members' dues and by grants from sponsoring bodies.

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter.

Calendar of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Calendar of Regional Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Proceedings of International Round Table Conferences.

Yearbook.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COMECON—CMEA

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow

The Council was founded in 1949 to assist the economic development of its member states through joint utilization and co-ordination of resources. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962.

MEMBERS

Albania*
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Mongolian People's Republic

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.

* Since the end of 1961 Albania has virtually ceased to participate in the activities of the Council.

OBSERVERS

In accordance with Article X of the Charter, the Council may invite participation of non-member countries in the work of its organs, in spheres agreed by arrangement with the relevant countries. At the present time a number of socialist non-member countries are participating in the work of the Council's organs in the role of observers.

In 1964 an agreement was concluded whereby Yugoslavia can participate in certain defined spheres of the Council's activity, where a mutual interest with member countries prevails, in the areas of foreign trade, finance and currency, and in a number of branches of industry, to all intents and purposes on the same level as member countries. The agreement also envisaged Yugoslavia attending sittings of the Council's organs in the capacity of observer.

ORGANIZATION

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Supreme organ of CMEA. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Discusses proposals from members, from the Executive Committee, Permanent Commissions and Secretariat. Considers all fundamental questions concerning economic, scientific and technical collaboration. Lays down programme of action for CMEA.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives and to form the chief executive organ of CMEA. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, their deputies and advisers. Meets at least once every two months to examine proposals from member states, the Permanent Commissions and the Secretariat. Guides all co-ordinating work linked with the resolution of problems before the Council, in agreement with the decisions of the Session of the Council. The Chair is taken in turn by representatives of each country.

Members: TODOR TSOLOV (Bulgaria), F. HAMOUZ (Czechoslovakia), HEINRICH WEISS (German Democratic Republic), ANTAL APRÖ (Hungary), PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ (Poland), GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU (Romania), DANDINGUIYN GOMBOZHAY (Mongolian People's Republic), MIKHAIL LESECHKO (U.S.S.R.).

There is also a Bureau of the Executive Committee, for Common Questions of Economic Planning. Each member state is represented by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Organization.

SECRETARIAT

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow.

Secretary of Council: N. V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretaries: T. TODOROV (Bulgaria), H. EMMERICH (German Democratic Republic), V. CONSTANTINESCU (Romania).

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees, on each of which all member states are individually represented.

Economic Questions: Moscow; Chair. A. BACHURIN.

Agriculture: Chair. V. SHOPOV.

Power: Moscow; P. NEPOROZHNY.

Coal Industry: Warsaw; Chair. J. MITRENGA.

Machine Building: Chair. K. POLÁČEK.

Chemical Industry: Berlin; Chair. G. WYSCHOFSKY.

Ferrous Metals: Moscow; Chair. I. KAZANETS.

Non-Ferrous Metals: Budapest; Chair. F. LÉVÁRDI.

Oil and Gas: Chair. N. TOHDER.

Light Industry: Chair. I. KOPCHA.

Food Industry: Chair. V. SHOPOV.

Transport: Chair. M. ZAIFRIED.

Construction: Berlin; Chair. G. KOSEL.

Foreign Trade: Moscow; Chair. N. PATOLICHEV.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS.

Co-ordination of Scientific and Technical Research: Moscow; Chair. D. GVISHIANI.

Standardization: Chair. R. GERBING.

Statistics: Moscow; Chair. V. STAROVSKI.

Finance and Currency: Moscow; Chair. V. GARBUZOV.

Radio and Electronics Industries: Budapest; Chair. D. HORGOSZ.

Geology: Ulan Bator; Chair. M. PELZHAYE.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 1958

1958	Bucharest	Considered the practical arrangements for the further development of economic co-operation between the socialist countries on the basis of implementation of the International Socialist Division of Labour. Set up permanent commissions for economic problems, building and transport.			electronics industries and on geology. Agreement made to set up an International Bank for Economic Co-operation as a result of recommendations by member states (<i>see</i> Chapter).
	Prague	Decisions to specialize and co-operate in chemicals and ferrous metals. Decided to build an oil pipeline from the U.S.S.R. to Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia.	1965	Prague	Co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Ratification of agreement of September 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of CMEA.
			1966	Sofia	Questions considered regarding the completion of the work on co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70 and long-term agreements made between member countries for exchange of goods during this period.
1959	Tirana	Approved proposals to unify power systems and recommendations for specialization in ore mining, rolled steel, oil drilling, and equipment for the chemical industry.	1967	Budapest	Proposals adopted for increasing specialization and integration of production. Preparatory work on co-ordination of development plans for 1971-75.
	Sofia	Constitution of CMEA approved. Decided to carry out preparatory work on economic planning up to 1965.	1969	Berlin	Discussed the activities and successes of CMEA during the twenty years of its existence. Decided upon a course of action to be taken by the member states of CMEA in the spheres of economics and scientific-technical co-operation.
1960	Budapest	Considered proposals for increasing agricultural production and related problems. Approved recommendations regarding specialization in the production of engineering equipment and building materials.		Moscow	Party leaders and heads of governments of member states participated in this Special Session.
1961	Berlin	Discussed co-ordination of plans for the development of national economy between 1961-65. Long-term agreements drawn up between member states for exchange of goods between 1961-65.			Agreement reached to increase the role of CMEA as an organization for co-operation between member states. Stressed the necessity for strengthening bonds between member states, particularly those of economic relations. Agreement reached on the necessity of creating an Investment Bank for member states and the need to improve the facilities of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation.
	Warsaw	Approved project for the International Socialist Division of Labour.	1970	Warsaw	Heads of governments of member states participated in this session. Report of the Executive Committee progress of work since the 23rd (Spec Session) was discussed. This session is to bring into perspective and study greater depth the complex program for successful co-operation between member states and for strengthening economic bonds between them. Decision taken to speed up fulfilment of resolution of 23rd Session of Council.
1962	Moscow	Decision to set up an Executive Committee of CMEA (<i>see</i> above). Decided to form a number of new Permanent Commissions. CMEA Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Constitution to allow the admission of non-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member.			
	Bucharest	Considered proposals to further the development of agriculture. Permanent Commission on finance and currency established.			
1963	Moscow	Work on the co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Decided to set up Permanent Commission on radio and			

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CMEA TRADE

Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of economic co-operation between member states of CMEA. Trade between member states was planned by yearly agreements until 1951 and thereafter by long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. In 1956 the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade was set up. Trade between member countries comprises more than 60 per

cent of their total foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies. Member countries engage in trade with socialist non-members on the basis of long-term agreements. Accordingly a long-term trade agreement was drawn up with Yugoslavia for the years 1966-70 with the result that the volume of trade between member countries and Yugoslavia doubled in this period compared with the period 1961-65.

AREA AND POPULATION

	U.S.S.R.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	POLAND	HUNGARY	ROMANIA	BULGARIA	MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Area (sq. kms.)	22,402,200	127,858	108,174	312,677	93,030	237,500	110,912	1,565,000
Population (1969)	241,748,000	14,445,000	17,075,000	32,671,000	10,316,000	20,140,000	8,464,000	1,230,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

BULGARIA

(Five-Year Plan 1961-65*)

At the end of the Second World War agriculture dominated the Bulgarian economy, whereas now heavy and light industry have a sizeable share. Industries showing the greatest development are: chemicals and engineering, ferrous metals, building, machine tools, fuel, power and cellulose.

Industrial production rose by 74 per cent between 1960 and 1965, and in the period 1960-69 by 267 per cent. Bulgaria receives considerable economic aid from the U.S.S.R.

* Subsequently extended to 1980 as Twenty-Year Plan.

Trade within CMEA (million leva)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Czechoslovakia . . .	114.9	96.8	94.0	103.6
German Democratic Republic . . .	147.7	176.1	137.9	141.5
Hungary . . .	34.9	35.5	42.6	33.4
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.5
Poland . . .	55.3	75.3	51.9	55.6
Romania . . .	24.6	23.4	30.5	29.8
U.S.S.R. . .	915.9	1,107.0	903.5	1,045.8

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Fourth Five-Year Plan aims to strike a balance between industry and agriculture; power and chemical industries are to be developed, machinery building modernized and consumer services improved.

Czech industrial effort is concentrated on engineering and building products, fuel, power and metallurgy, as it

has been for several years past. Industrial production rose by 43 per cent between 1958 and 1962.

Czechoslovakia trades with over 25 countries on a substantial scale, but over a third of her trade is with the Soviet Union.

Trade within CMEA
(million korunas)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Bulgaria	567	650	660	590
German Democratic Republic	2,305	2,877	2,294	2,362
Hungary	1,086	1,305	1,097	1,205
Mongolian People's Republic	49	46	66	57
Poland	1,434	1,785	1,691	1,668
Romania	623	787	644	718
U.S.S.R.	6,950	7,460	7,025	7,257

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(Long-Term Plan 1966-70)

The Long-Term Plan predicts considerable growth in the national economy. In comparison with 1965, the national income is growing in 1970 by 28-32 per cent, and industrial production by 37-40 per cent. The main reason for this is an increase in labour productivity; in industry as a whole this is increasing by 40-45 per cent, in the building industry by 35-40 per cent, and in agriculture by 30-35 per cent. The Plan predicts the growth of capital investment by 48-52 per cent.

In recent years, productivity and efficiency have im-

proved in industry as a result of measures taken to improve the structure of the economy. Increased productivity has been particularly marked in the electro-technical industry, in instrument-making, chemicals, machine building, transport development, and in metallurgy. It is in these spheres that the greatest structural changes in the utilization of products have taken place.

The turnover of export trade has been considerable and totals between 33 and 35,000 million marks in 1970.

Trade within CMEA
(million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Bulgaria	513.8	609.9	636.6	640.6
Czechoslovakia	1,380.9	1,544.3	1,689.4	1,740.7
Hungary	720.3	875.0	812.7	779.2
Mongolian People's Republic	16.7	12.2	26.4	22.1
Poland	942.4	1,095.5	1,224.1	1,324.0
Romania	324.4	469.3	376.1	354.0
U.S.S.R.	6,268.9	7,326.0	6,582.7	6,961.7

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HUNGARY

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The third Five-Year Plan 1966-70 envisages an increased rate of development over the second Plan. The average rate of growth of national income in the period 1961-65 was 4.5 per cent, in the period 1966-70 it was almost 6 per cent. In engineering a rise of 40-45 per cent in the output of the industry as a whole and 50-55 per cent in engineering exports is aimed for. Particular emphasis is to be placed on transport equipment manufacturing, which should double, telecommunications engineering, instru-

ments and machine tools; in 1965 these four branches produced 46.8 per cent of Hungary's engineering exports, but it is hoped to increase their share to 65 per cent by 1970. Development will be stressed in the foundry and forging industries.

There is a general trend for international co-operation in production, with component imports coming mainly from socialist countries.

Trade within CMEA
(million foreign exchange forints)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Bulgaria . . .	465.9	337.6	368.2	339.2
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,785.8	1,883.7	1,798.0	2,134.5
German Democratic Republic . . .	2,277.6	2,305.4	1,924.3	2,051.5
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	29.9*	24.5	39.9*	71.0
Poland . . .	1,309.2	1,323.2	1,193.2	1,189.6
Romania . . .	462.8	425.3	436.3	414.3
U.S.S.R. . . .	6,949.4	7,608.2	7,201.1	8,019.6

* 1966.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The fourth Five-Year Plan 1966-70 lays ever-increasing emphasis on industry, and the strengthening of the industrial-technical foundations of agriculture. Great emphasis is placed on the speed with which the fuel and power

industries are developing. At the same time there are plans to improve the increasing network of social facilities. Great help is being provided in these problems by the member countries of CMEA.

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Bulgaria . . .	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Czechoslovakia . . .	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.6
German Democratic Republic . . .	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.7
Hungary . . .	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Poland . . .	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1
Romania . . .	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
U.S.S.R. . . .	53.0	88.7	49.4	49.9

Note: No trade statistics available after 1961.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

POLAND

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Five-Year Plan 1966-70 aims to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent by 1970, and to increase the flow of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Emphasis is being placed on raising the standard of living, modernizing the country's economic structure, developing production capacity and securing employment for young people.

The Plan envisages further expansion of foreign trade with socialist countries, but together with this, expansion of trade with non-socialist countries is necessary. Trade with the Soviet Union is likely to expand; some 70 per cent of Polish engineering products go to the Soviet Union.

Trade within CMEA
(million exchange zlotys)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Bulgaria . . .	189.2	256.2	253.7	322.3
Czechoslovakia . . .	914.3	978.9	982.1	1,082.0
German Democratic Republic . . .	1,185.0	1,280.1	916.7	1,111.4
Hungary . . .	390.6	466.4	441.4	460.0
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	17.1	17.0	14.5	14.1
Romania . . .	230.0	240.9	230.7	264.2
U.S.S.R. . .	4,042.7	4,800.9	4,168.4	4,485.7

ROMANIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Five-Year Plan (1966-70) envisages an annual industrial development rate of 10.8 per cent. Largest increases are in electric power, coalmining, fertilizers and motor vehicles.

By the end of 1970 industrial output had increased more than tenfold compared with the level of production in 1950. Once primarily dependent on agriculture, Romania has been transformed into a largely industrial nation. In 1969 more than 57 per cent of her national income accrued from industry.

In 1969 Romanian foreign trade increased by 9.6 per cent. Exchanges with CMEA countries expanded by 9.4

per cent. The share of the CMEA countries in Romanian foreign trade is now 49 per cent, as opposed to 47 per cent in 1967. Trade exchanges with the U.S.S.R., which in 1960 accounted for 40 per cent of the foreign trade total, accounted for 27.3 per cent in 1969. The volume of Romania's foreign trade with the Soviet Union for this period rose by 68 per cent.

Chief imports: rolled metal, machinery and equipment, light vehicles, chemical products. Chief exports: oil products, farm produce, sawn timber, paper, furniture and other industrial products.

Trade within CMEA
(million lei)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Bulgaria . . .	153.4	195.6	119.6	124.9
Czechoslovakia . . .	603.2	651.5	676.9	844.5
German Democratic Republic . . .	544.8	506.5	462.5	727.7
Hungary . . .	207.5	256.7	219.3	234.7
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	9.1	10.9	11.3	12.6
Poland . . .	350.5	409.3	351.7	368.2
U.S.S.R. . .	2,562.1	2,788.9	2,734.0	2,729.5

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U. S. S. R.

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The aim of the Plan is to increase industrial output by 47-50 per cent, agricultural output by 25 per cent and the National Income by 38-41 per cent. Production of electric power will be 64-68 per cent larger in 1970 than in 1965, production of instruments and automation equipment will rise by 72-77 per cent and that of chemical equipment by 103-116 per cent, and the increase in the engineering and metal-working industries will amount to 60-70 per cent.

The Plan provides for further development of the U.S.S.R.'s trade with socialist countries, extension of economic co-operation with developing countries and expansion of trade with other countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

During the five-year period trade turnover with socialist countries will amount to 50,000 million roubles. This is a considerable increase compared with the previous Five-

Year Plan. Rational economic co-operation with CMEA countries is envisaged in industry, transport and trade, as well as in the spheres of credits, financial operations and foreign currency settlements. CMEA countries play an increasingly important role in Soviet international economic relations; in 1958 they accounted for slightly over 52 per cent of U.S.S.R. foreign trade, and in 1968 their share had risen to 57.5 per cent. The U.S.S.R. has played and still plays an important role in organizing reciprocal economic terms between member countries of CMEA, particularly in the development of industry and scientific-technical co-operation. The U.S.S.R. is also the main supplier of raw materials and finished goods. The U.S.S.R.'s main customers are German Democratic Republic (27 per cent), Czechoslovakia (18 per cent) and Poland (19 per cent).

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Bulgaria	802.2	877.2	854.4	876.9
Czechoslovakia	891.0	1,003.2	934.3	998.7
German Democratic Republic	1,446.0	1,446.4	1,355.8	1,565.0
Hungary	602.1	647.2	607.9	630.0
Mongolian People's Republic	47.8	47.5	174.5	176.6
Poland	928.4	1,011.4	945.1	1,079.1
Romania	410.8	404.5	375.0	428.1

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

(With amendments approved by the 16th and 17th Sessions of the Council).

The Governments of the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Taking into account that economic co-operation, successfully effected between their countries, contributes to the most rational development of the national economy, the elevation of the living standards of the population, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of these countries,

Fully resolved to continue developing all-round economic co-operation on the basis of the consistent implementation of the international socialist division of labour in the interests of building socialism and communism in their countries and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world,

Convinced that the development of economic co-operation between their countries promotes the achievement of the purposes expounded in the Charter of the United Nations,

Confirming their readiness to develop economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social and state systems, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and non-interference in domestic affairs,

Recognizing the ever growing role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in organizing economic co-operation between their countries,

Have agreed for these purposes to adopt the present Charter.

ARTICLE I

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

1. The aim of the C.M.E.A. is to facilitate, by uniting and co-ordinating the efforts of the Council's member countries, the planned development of their national economies, the acceleration of their economic and technical progress, an increase in the level of industrialization in the less industrialized countries, the uninterrupted growth of labour productivity and the steady advance in the welfare of the peoples of the Council's member countries.

2. The C.M.E.A. is based on the principles of sovereign equality of all its member countries.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

The policy of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the member countries shall be effected in accordance with the principles of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

1. The founder members of the C.M.E.A. are the countries which sign and ratify the present Charter.
2. Membership is open to any other countries which share the Council's aims and principles and agree to accept the obligations contained in the present Charter.
3. Any member country may withdraw from the Council by notice to that effect given to the depositary of the present Charter. Such notice becomes effective six months after its receipt by the depositary. On receipt of such notice the depositary will inform the member countries of the Council.
4. The member countries of the Council agree:
 - (a) to ensure the fulfilment of the recommendations of the Council organs adopted by them;
 - (b) to render the Council and its officials the necessary co-operation in the discharge of their functions under the present Charter;
 - (c) to submit to the Council materials and information necessary for carrying out the tasks assigned to it;
 - (d) to inform the Council about progress in fulfilling the recommendations adopted in the Council.

ARTICLE III FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In conformity with the aims and principles laid down in Article I of the present Charter, the functions of the C.M.E.A. are as follows:
 - (a) organize close economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the Council's member countries in the most rational use of their natural resources and the acceleration of their productive forces;
 - (b) foster the improvement of the international socialist division of labour by co-ordinating national economic development plans, and the specialization and co-operation of production in the Council's member countries;
 - (c) take measures to study economic, scientific and technical problems which are of interest to the Council's member countries;
 - (d) assist the Council's member countries in elaborating and carrying out joint measures for:
 - the development of the industry and agriculture of the Council's member countries;
 - the development of transport with a view to ensuring first priority for increasing export, import and transit shipments of the Council's member countries;
 - the most efficient use of principal capital investments allocated by the Council's member countries for the development of the mining and manufacturing industries and for the construction of major projects which are of interest to two countries or more;
 - the development of trade and exchange of services between the Council's member countries and between them and other countries;
 - the exchange of scientific and technical achievements and advanced production experience;
 - (e) take such other actions as may be required for the achievement of the aims of the Council.

2. The C.M.E.A., as represented by its organs, acting within the terms of their reference, is authorized to adopt recommendations and decisions in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE IV RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

1. Recommendations shall be made on questions of economic, scientific and technical co-operation. Recommendations shall be submitted to member countries for consideration.

Member countries carry out the recommendations they receive by decisions of their Governments or other competent bodies in accordance with their legislative processes.
2. Decisions shall be adopted on organizational and procedural matters. Unless otherwise provided for therein, decisions come into force on the day on which the minutes of the meeting are signed by the appropriate organ of the Council.
3. All recommendations and decisions of the Council can be adopted only with the consent of interested member countries, and any country may declare an interest in any question under consideration by the Council.

Recommendations and decisions do not apply to members who have declared themselves as having no interest in the question concerned. Each of these countries, however, may subsequently join recommendations or decisions adopted by the other member countries of the Council.

ARTICLE V ORGANS

1. For the purpose of carrying out the functions and exercising the powers laid down in Article III of this Charter, the C.M.E.A. is divided into the following principal organs:

Session of the Council;
Executive Committee;
Permanent Commissions;
Secretariat.

2. Other organs, as may be necessary, may be constituted in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE VI SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VIII PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

ARTICLE IX SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE X PARTICIPATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE XI RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLES XII AND XIII FINANCIAL QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

ARTICLES XIV AND XV LANGUAGES, RATIFICATION AND ENACTMENT OF THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVI PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVII CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Place Lenôtre, Strasbourg, France

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles shared by Member States, and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The ten founding Member States were joined by Greece and Turkey (August 1949), Iceland (1950), the Federal Republic of Germany (1951), Austria (1956), Cyprus (1961), Switzerland (1963) and Malta (1965). Greece ceased to be a member on December 31st, 1970.

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Norway
Belgium	Ireland	Sweden
Cyprus	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	Malta	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	Netherlands	

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

(Permanent Representatives)

Austria: HEINRICH LAUBE.	Italy: CARLO ENRICO GIGLIOLI.
Belgium: J. LODEWIJCK.	Luxembourg: ADRIEN MEISCH.
Cyprus: POLYS MODINOS.	Malta: CARMEL MALLIA.
Denmark: A. ROSENSTAND HANSEN.	Netherlands: F. J. GELDERMAN.
Federal Republic of Germany: Mrs. ELINOR VON PUTTKAMER.	Norway: LEIF EDWARDSSEN.
France: MICHEL DE CAMARET.	Sweden: SVEN EINAR BACKLUND.
Iceland: ARNI TRYGGVASON.	Switzerland: ANDRÉ DOMINICE.
Irish Republic: Miss MARY TINNEY.	Turkey: C. S. HAYTA.
	United Kingdom: D. J. B. ROBEY, C.M.G.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: OLIVIER REVERDIN (Switzerland, Liberal Democrat).	Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: HUBERT LEYNEN (Belgium).
Vice-Presidents: GEORGE DARLING (United Kingdom, Labour), GUIDO GONELLA (Italy, Christian Democrat), N. G. GEELKERKEN (Netherlands, Anti-Revolutionary), RENÉ RADIUS (France, U.D.R.), HUBERT LEYNEN (Belgium, Christian Social), KLAUS-PETER SCHULZ (Federal Republic of Germany, S.P.D.), KAJ BJÖRK (Sweden, Socialist), EROL YILMAZ AKÇAL (Turkey, Justice Party).	Chairman of the Socialist Group: KARL CZERNETZ (Austria).
	Chairman of the Liberal Group: PER FEDERSPIEL (Denmark).
	Chairman of the Independent Group: ERLING PETERSEN (Norway).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, makes recommendations to governments and may also conclude conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments, who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 140 members:

France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	18 each
Turkey	10
Belgium, Netherlands	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Ireland	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January-February, April-May and September-October. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

COMMITTEES

Standing Committee. Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least three times a year.

Ordinary Committees: political, economic, social and health, legal, culture and education, science and technology, procedure, agriculture, regional planning and local authorities, European non-member countries, population and refugees, budget, parliamentary and public relations.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: LUJO TONČIĆ-SORINJ (Austria).

Deputy Secretary-General: GALEAZZO SFORZA (Italy).

Clerk of the Assembly: GERHART SCHLOESSER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Director-General of Administration and Finance: ARMAND DAUSSIN (Belgium).

Political Director: HENRI LELEU (France).

Director of Economic and Social Affairs: FADIL SUR (Turkey).

Director of Press and Information: SANDRO SQUARTINI (Italy).

Director of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).

Director of Legal Affairs: HERIBERT GOLSONG (Federal Republic of Germany).

Head of Human Rights Directorate: A. H. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom).

Secretary of the European Commission of Human Rights: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights: M.-A. EISSEN (France).

ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

President: Professor MAX SØRENSEN (Denmark).

Vice-President: JAMES E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom).

Members: ADOLF SÜSTERHENN (Federal Republic of Germany), FELIX ERMACORA (Austria), GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy), MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDES (Cyprus), FELIX WELTER (Luxembourg), WILHELM F. DE GAAY FORTMAN (Netherlands), PHILIP P. O'DONOGHUE (Ireland), PEDRO O. DELAHAYE (Belgium), THEODOR B. LINDAL (Iceland), EDWIN BUSUTIL (Malta), LOVE KELLBERG (Sweden), BÜLENT DAVER, (Turkey), TORKEL OPSAHL (Norway).

Secretary: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

The Commission is competent to examine complaints made either by a Contracting Party, or in certain cases, by a person, non-governmental organization or group of individuals that the European Con-

vention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has been violated by one or more of the Contracting Parties. If the Commission decides to admit the application, it then proceeds to ascertain the full facts of the case and, at the same time, to place itself at the disposal of the Parties in order to try and reach a friendly settlement. If no settlement is reached, the Commission sends a report to the Committee of Ministers in which it states an opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention. It is then for the Committee of Ministers or, if the case is referred to it, the Court to decide whether or not a violation has taken place.

EUROPEAN COURT

Judges: HENRI ROLIN, President (Belgium), HUMPHREY WALDOCK, Vice-President (United Kingdom), RENÉ CASSIN (France), ÅKE ERNST VILHELM HOLMÅCK (Sweden), ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria), EUGENE ROD-

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ENBOURG (Luxembourg), ALF NIELS CHRISTIAN ROSS (Denmark), TERJE WOLD (Norway), GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI (Italy), HERMANN MOSLER (Federal Republic of Germany), MEHMED ZEKIA (Cyprus), ANTOINE FAVRE (Switzerland), CONOR A. MAGUIRE (Ireland), JOHN CREMONA (Malta), A. SUAT BILGE (Turkey), GERARD J. WIARDA (Netherlands), SIGURGEIR SIGURJONSSON (Iceland).

Registrar: MARC-ANDRÉ EISSEN (France).

The Court may only deal with a case after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgement of the Court is final.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK PROGRAMME

In December 1970 the Committee of Ministers adopted the fifth Intergovernmental Work Programme of the Council of Europe. Features of the new programme include its establishment for two years and the redistribution of activities into four chapters: Man's cultural development and permanent education; the adjustment of laws and administrative machinery to present-day living conditions; the improvement of man's physical environment in the town and in the country; development of economic and social structures and improvement of public health conditions. The Consultative Assembly has been called upon to give an opinion on the draft before its final adoption.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Council's objectives in the social sphere are: to establish equality of treatment in each member country between nationals and citizens of the other member states in such matters as social security and social and medical assistance; to pool skills and resources; to raise the living conditions of the populations; and to raise the level of workers' protection against accidents and professional diseases. The *European Social Charter*, signed on October 18th, 1961, and in force since February 26th, 1965, with regard at present to Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen. It thus complements the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees certain civil and political rights. A European Social Security Code has also been signed; it entered into force on March 17th, 1968.

Other international Conventions or Resolutions to member governments were also adopted or are under preparation. Among the Conventions are the European Interim Agreements on Social Security, the Convention on the Adoption of Children and the Agreement on Au Pair Placement. Among the Resolutions which may be quoted are the Resolution on Medical and Medico-Social Policy for Old Age, the Resolution on Labour Inspection and Resolutions still in preparation on the Protection of Young People at Work and on Health Protection in Places of Employment.

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe will also henceforth act as Secretary of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs which meets every second year. The next Conference will be held in Stockholm in September 1971 when the main topic for discussion will be the problems of incomplete families.

HEALTH

The Council is working towards the pooling of medical techniques and equipment between member states. A programme of medical fellowships has been launched, designed to enable members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to become acquainted with new methods and techniques practised in other European countries and to participate in research of common European interest.

European Agreements provide for special facilities for the medical treatment of war cripples and other injured, for a system of supply of blood and blood products through the channel of a network of 28 Blood Transfusion Centres in 15 member states, and for the duty-free importation on loan of medical and surgical equipment. Eight member countries have concluded Administrative Arrangements setting up an "excepted sanitary area" under the terms of Article 104 of the International Sanitary Regulations. Ten states carry out activities towards harmonization of their legislation in several fields, such as the pharmaceutical field, the health control of foodstuffs and the use of pesticides. Eight countries are participating in the establishment of a European Pharmacopoeia, the first volume of which was published in 1969.

POPULATION

The Council has been concerned with refugee problems since 1950, and in 1953 appointed M. Pierre Schneider its Special Representative for national refugees and over-population in Europe. M. Schneider's plan for a European Resettlement Fund to make loans to governments for the resettlements of refugees and helping them in solving the problems raised by over-population, was duly put into effect, nine countries contributing. The Fund has so far granted loans totalling over \$50 million. M. Schneider is now engaged on improving the material, legal and psychological situation of migrant workers and is preparing a European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers as well as many other recommendations to governments on the following questions: school education of migrant workers' children; safety at work for migrant workers; methods used for com-

piling migration statistics; reunion of the family; equality of treatment as between national and migrant workers; equivalence of professional diploma for car repairing technicians.

The First European Population Conference was held in 1966 and a second is planned for Strasbourg in September 1971.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The importance of this branch of the Council's activities was acknowledged by the creation in 1963 of a European Committee on Legal Co-operation, grouping delegations from all member states and from the Assembly. This committee has general responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the Council's inter-governmental activities in the legal field. It normally meets twice a year. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction.

In addition, the Ministers of Justice of member states of the Council of Europe meet from time to time for the purpose of stimulating co-operation in the legal field. The Fifth Conference of Ministers of Justice took place in London in June 1968 and the Sixth Conference in March 1970 in The Hague.

Among the more important legal conventions concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe are those on Establishment, the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, Patents (application, classification, unification of substantive law), Extradition, Commercial Arbitration, Compulsory Motor Insurance, Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, "Pirate" Broadcasts and Information on Foreign Law. A Convention on Multiple Nationality entered into force on March 28th, 1968.

PENAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The European Committee on Crime Problems is the main body of the Council of Europe working on penal law, penology and criminology. It is assisted by a *Criminological Scientific Council* composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. It organizes every year a conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes.

The activities of the European Committee on Crime Problems have in recent years resulted in Conventions on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences, on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced and Conditionally Released Offenders, on Repatriation of Minors and the International Validity of Criminal Judgements. Several Resolutions arising out of the work of the European Committee on Crime Problems have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers and concern the Mass Media and the Protection of Young People, the Status, Selection and Training of Prison Staff and the Setting-up of a Simplified Procedure to Deal with Minor Road Traffic Offences.

Various studies in penal law, penology and criminology are at present being carried out by thirteen Expert Committees.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Council for Cultural Co-operation was founded in 1962 to draw up proposals for the cultural policy of the Council of Europe and to allocate the resources of the Cultural Fund, which finances the cultural programme of the Organization. It is assisted by three Permanent Committees: *Higher Education and Research*, *General and Technical Education and Out-of-School Education and Cultural Development*. All member states of the Council of Europe are represented on these bodies, together with Finland, Greece, Spain and the Holy See.

The Educational and Cultural programme covers:

Higher Education and Research: The work is centred on reform and development, on the harmonization of interests concerned with planning and administration, on the mobility of students, staff and research workers, on the equivalence of qualifications and on research co-operation. It is carried out in close co-operation with university authorities who are represented with governments on the Committee.

General and Technical Education: Inter-governmental co-operation in tackling educational problems common to European countries began with an emphasis on comparative studies (history, geography, civic education, school guidance, teacher training, etc.), as well as with the assembly of basic material on school systems. The emphasis is now placed on obtaining guidelines for the development of key sectors of the educational system, such as: commercial and vocational education, the further training of teachers, examinations and continuous assessment, pre-school and primary education.

Out-of-School Education and Cultural Development: The work is divided into two main branches: educational development and cultural development, in addition to which research into youth problems is promoted. A European Youth Centre, which will be residential and sited in Strasbourg will become operative in 1971. In adult education the problems of the organization and content of of this branch of education within a system of permanent education and questions of new technologies of out-of-school education are prominent. In the field of cultural development a new series of projects is under way, designed to provide the quantitative and qualitative data to enable governments and local authorities to redefine their policies with regard to determination of the needs of the population, choice of facilities, management and investments. Action is also being taken to ensure the promotion of greater aesthetic, social and scientific awareness among individuals. Moreover, a long-term programme is carried out on the theme of "Sport for All". Its aim is to promote sport as an instrument for the fitness and socio-cultural development of the largest possible number. A number of traditional projects are being continued including European Art Exhibitions which demonstrate the interdependence of

national cultures and the Cultural Identity Card which offers special facilities to research workers.

Audio-visual Media and Educational Technology: Great attention is paid in all three branches of education to the present and future applications of modern media ranging from films and closed-circuit television to multi-media systems and satellites.

Modern Languages: A Major Project—Modern Languages, covering all three branches of education, is being actively pursued in co-operation with the International Association for the Development of Applied Linguistics, with the aim of improving and accelerating language teaching throughout Europe.

Documentation and Publications: A Documentation Centre for Education in Europe was established in 1964. In 1967 it was linked with a new service for information on educational research. The main educational publications of the Council for Cultural Co-operation are published in the series *Education in Europe*. Other works of a more technical character are also produced. Two periodicals *Education and Culture* and *Bulletin of the Documentation Centre for Education in Europe* are available to specialists free of charge.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS

The European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (created in 1962) advises the Committee of Ministers on environmental questions. It prepares policy recommendations and promotes European co-operation in this field. Ten Diplomas have been awarded to protected landscapes, reserves and natural features of European interest. A European Water Charter was made public in Strasbourg in May 1968 when a European Information Campaign on Water Problems was launched. In 1967, a European Information Centre for Nature Conservation began operations at the Secretariat. 1970 was proclaimed Nature Conservation Year by the Committee of Ministers. A European Conservation Conference was held in Strasbourg in February 1970, and the Committee of Ministers has decided that a Conference of Ministers responsible for the Environment shall be held in late 1972 or early 1973.

A Committee of Experts on Air Pollution was created in 1966 with tasks similar to those of the above-mentioned Committee. A Declaration of Principles of Air Pollution Control, prepared by this Committee, was approved by the Committee of Ministers in 1968.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Council of Europe provides a particularly appropriate framework for European co-operation in local authorities and regional planning questions. The Council entered this field in 1952 with the formation of a Committee on Local and Regional Affairs within the Consultative Assembly, followed in 1955 by the creation of the European Conference of Local Authorities, as a common forum for elected represen-

tatives of local and regional government from member states. In 1967 the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters was set up to enable senior officials from Ministries responsible for local government affairs and/or leading local government figures in the member states to meet.

At the same time, in response to recommendations by the European Conference of Local Authorities and the Consultative Assembly, the Council began to study regional planning problems and in 1970 called together the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. The Consultative Assembly's Committee altered its name in 1968 to the "Committee on Regional Planning and Local Authorities". The objectives are many and varied. Firstly, the intention is to provide, through the European Conference of Local Authorities, for the participation of local and regional administrators in European co-operation.

Through the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters machinery exists to establish co-operation between governments in local government questions, with a view to enabling national governments to exchange experience and ensure, as far as is possible and necessary, that the various national structures and legislations develop in harmony. Amongst the activities of this Committee are those aimed at the strengthening of the structures of local and regional government and their adaptation to the requirements of modern society and European unification.

The European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning has set itself the task of laying the foundations of a European regional planning policy, with a view to ensuring a more balanced use of the European territory and the harmonious development of its various regions.

At their first Conference, in Bonn, September 1970, the Ministers responsible for regional planning in the states represented agreed to co-operate in the following fields: institution between the participating countries of a standing exchange of information on policy legislation, experience and current developments in the field of regional planning; co-operation in the field of long-range forecasting and establishment of regular co-operation between public research institutes concerned with regional planning; co-ordination in time and space of plans and measures relating to regional planning in frontier areas; meetings and discussions between officials and research workers in the field of regional planning, in order to harmonize and improve their training and familiarize them with the policies and techniques in use in other European states; harmonization of terminology, statistics and cartographical methods.

Finally, mention should be made of the activities of local authorities aimed at spreading the European idea and promoting a closer understanding between peoples, particularly through town-twinning arrangements. These activities led some years ago to the institution of May 5th as *Europe Day*. A *Europe Prize* is awarded each year to the local authority having made the most outstanding efforts to propa-

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gate the ideal of European unity. The Council also awards a number of grants-in-aid to local authorities under a European Intermunicipal Exchanges Development Plan.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES

Since its earliest days the Council has sought to bring about the simplification of frontier formalities and the abolition of unnecessary restrictions in the way of freer travel within its area. All visas have been

abolished between the member countries of the Council, the necessity of passports has been done away with by a considerable number of them, formalities for the temporary importation of motor vehicles have been reduced to a minimum and much has been done to speed up formalities at airports. At present, a new effort is being made with a view to the preparation of practical measures for adapting frontier formalities to the requirements of the present situation (excluding customs matters).

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a large number of treaties covering particular aspects of European co-operation:

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Social Charter.

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia (*not yet in force*).

Agreement on the Exchange of War Cripples between Member States with a view to Medical Treatment.

European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.

European Cultural Convention.

European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications.

European Agreement on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study.

European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between Member Countries.

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.

Convention on the Unification of certain points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (*not yet in force*).

European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees.

European Agreement on Regulations governing the Movement of Persons between Member States.

European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

European Convention on Establishment.

European Convention on Extradition.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin.

Agreement on the Temporary Importation, free of duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment.

Agreement between the Member States of the Council of Europe on the issue to Military and Civilian War Disabled of an International Book of Vouchers for the repair of Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Appliances.

European Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the matter of Special Medical Treatments and Climatic Facilities.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood Grouping Reagents.

European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses.

European Agreement concerning Programme Exchange by means of Television Films.

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts.

European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories.

European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles.

European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests.

European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences (*not yet in force*).

Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality.

Agreement relating to Application of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

European Convention providing a Uniform Law on Arbitration (*not yet in force*).

European Code of Social Security.

European Convention on Establishment of Companies (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Adoption of Children.

European Convention on Foreign Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European Convention on Consular Functions (*not yet in force*).
 European Convention on Information on Foreign Law.
 European Convention on the Abolition of Legalization of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officers.
 European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Working and Cleaning Products (*not yet in force*).

European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.
 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.
 European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights (*not yet in force*).

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organizations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD, EFTA and Western European Union. Members of the European

Parliament hold an annual joint meeting with members of the Consultative Assembly.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly by observers, and certain European non-member countries have been invited to participate, through observers, in meetings of technical committees and specialized conferences.

BUDGET (1970)

INCOME	%	EXPENDITURE
<i>Contributions of Member States:</i>		The expenses of the Secretariat and all other common expenses are shared by member states, who bear the cost of their own delegations.
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	16.99 each	
Turkey	10.62	
Netherlands	4.06	
Belgium	3.13	
Austria, Greece, Sweden	2.55 each	
Denmark, Switzerland	1.80 each	
Norway	1.25	
Ireland	0.94	
Cyprus	0.31	
Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	0.16 each	
Total	49m. French francs	
Other Receipts	2.5m. French francs	

PUBLICATIONS

Forward in Europe: Quarterly, a regular account of Council activities.
Legal Co-operation in Europe: Twice a year, an account of the legal activities of the Council.
 Official Records of Consultative Assembly debates, documents of the Assembly, texts adopted.
 Judgements and Proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights.
 All other publications are listed in:
Council of Europe, Catalogue of Publications (annual).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

SUMMARY OF STATUTE

The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on May 5th, 1949. It defines the aim of the Council, the conditions of membership and the composition and tasks of its institutions. (For an account of the latter, *see* the section on Organization above.)

The aim of the Council of Europe is stated by the Statute to be the achievement of "a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress". Collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations are not to be affected by membership of the Council.

Every member state must "accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realization of the aims of the Council". It is further laid down that "any European state deemed able and willing to fulfil these provisions may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become a member of the Council". This has later been modified by the Committee of Ministers, who now undertake to consult the Assembly before issuing an invitation to join.

DANUBE COMMISSION

Benczur utca 25, Budapest, Hungary

Telephone: 228-085.

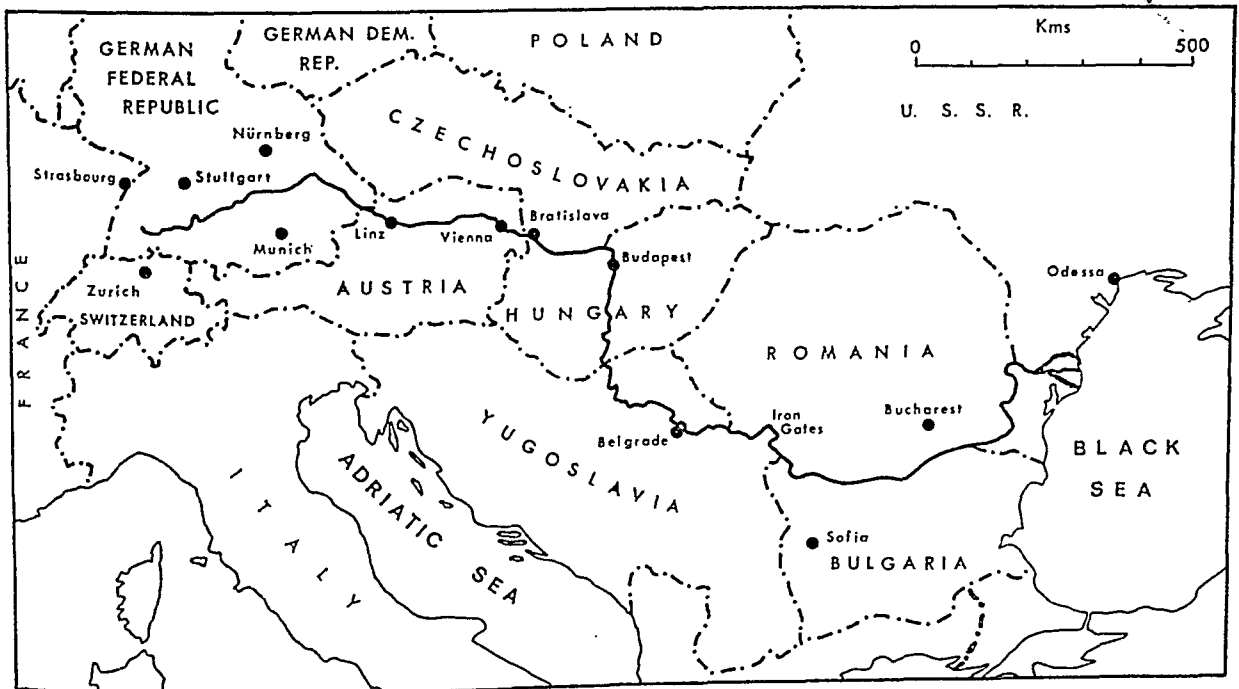
The Danube Commission Convention was signed in Belgrade in 1948. The Commission ensures the preconditions and requirements of shipping on the Danube.

MEMBERS

Austria
Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Romania

U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia



ORGANIZATION

THE ANNUAL SESSION

President (1969-72): K. ENDERL (Austria).
Vice-President: F. DVORSKÝ (Czechoslovakia).
Secretary: D. Jović (Yugoslavia).

Sessions are held once a year. A Session may adopt a resolution by a simple majority with a quorum of five, but important decisions require the attendance of the full Session. The President, Vice-President and Secretary are elected for three years by a simple majority. Resolutions are in the form of recommendations and are passed to member states for internal legislation. The Session appoints Expert Groups which meet between two Sessions as required.

SECRETARIAT AND SERVICES

The Secretariat has two sections: correspondence, publications and archives, and administration and management. In addition the Commission has four services departments: technology, navigation, hydro-meteorology, and planning and statistics. A separate department is responsible for accounts. Staff is drawn from all the member countries.

Director: L. J. KAPIKRAIAN (U.S.S.R.).

Assistant Director (Secretariat): (vacant).

Assistant Director (Services): S. SIMEONOV (Bulgaria).

Assistant Director (Accounts): E. CHRIST (Austria).

DANUBE COMMISSION

ACTIVITIES

General Work Plans. Based on proposals of the Danubian States and the special river administrations. The Commission assesses total expenditure for any large plans and carries out the work if a single state cannot do so. It consults continually with member states and river administrations while work is proceeding.

Uniform Navigational System. Navigational rules have been unified and manuals of navigational procedure published. To secure observations of these rules a river inspection system has been set up, with functions laid down by the Commission.

Manuals for River Users. Publications include pilots' charts covering most of the Danube, sailing directions, mileage charts and lists of temporary winter quarters.

Co-ordination in Hydro-Meteorological Services. Liaison has been improved for the provision of hydro-meteorological information and water-level forecasts. Assessing water-levels is carried out by a uniform method.

Hydrotechnical Services. Steps are being taken to measure the minimum dimensions of locks and bridges and the minimum heights of high-tension cables and telephone lines. The Commission works out statistical surveys noting the appearance of sandbanks, and classifies the results. A similar analysis is being made of glacial activity.

Customs, Sanitary, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regula-

tions. The Commission has undertaken to formulate uniformly applicable rules.

Legal Problems. The Secretariat of the Commission studies the most important legal questions connected with shipping on the Danube and submits its proposals to the Commission.

International Co-operation. The Commission works closely with many international bodies, including the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency, ITU and the World Health Organization. An agreement of collaboration and co-operation was signed with the World Meteorological Organization in 1962. In 1965 the Commission became a member of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

Independent Yugoslav-Romanian Co-operation. A giant hydroelectric dam is being planned at Djerdap by Yugoslav and Romanian engineers independently, but taking into account recommendations made by the Danube Commission. The dam will control the currents of the Iron Gates, where the river is only about 500 ft. wide but up to 280 ft. deep. The effect on navigation will be to raise the annual tonnage capacity to 90 million tons. At present, 12 million tons of shipping, one-third of which is Russian, pass annually through the Iron Gates. The project is expected to be completed in 1971.

BUDGET

1970: 5,419,100 forints.

Member countries pay an equal annual contribution to the costs of the Commission.

LANGUAGES

The official languages are Russian and French.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the Sessions.
Danube Uniform Marking System.
Basic Regulations of Navigation.
River Supervision.
Pilots' Charts.
Survey Map.
Mileage Chart.
Sailing Directions.

Hydro-meteorological Co-ordination.
Installation of Buoys.
Danube Signalling Stations.
Winter Ports and Temporary Winter Quarters.
Danubian Ships.
Danube Profile.
Control of Ice on the Danube.

Danube Maintenance (annual).
Statistical Bulletin (annual).
Hydrological Bulletin (annual).
Compilation of Inland Laws concerning Shipping on the Danube.
Compilation of Agreements on Danube Navigation.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Established December 1967, the Community provides an institutional and legal framework to strengthen the Common Market between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and has absorbed the common services and research activities formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization.

MEMBERS

Kenya

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi have made formal application to join the Community.

HISTORY

The foundations of regional integration in east Africa were laid under British colonial rule. A customs union between Kenya and Uganda had been established in 1917, into which Tanganyika was drawn in successive stages. An East African Common Market was established in the 1920s, giving Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika a common external tariff, designed to protect European-dominated highland agriculture in Kenya and the new industries in Nairobi and Mombasa. The East African Currency Board was established in 1917 and a common currency was in use in east Africa from that date until 1966, when the three countries set up their own central banks and issued national currencies.

In 1948 the East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to operate joint services in the fields of transport and communications, administration, research and education. In addition to the common external tariff, there were common monetary, banking and financial systems. These joint operations encouraged a sharp increase in trade within the region.

After independence the High Commission was replaced in 1961 by the East African Common Services Organization under the three Heads of State. Integrated activities were continued, and several joint ministerial committees were created.

There were no provisions for integrated economic planning or for harmonization of taxation and monetary policy, and the arrangements were increasingly threatened by the separate policies pursued by the three countries. The benefits derived from the union appeared to be largely in Kenya's favour, while Tanzania was the net loser. Industries, as well as the administrative headquarters of common services, tended to be concentrated in Kenya. Tanzania pressed for reforms of the economic institutions, and in 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed, providing for the relocation of certain industries and joint measures to protect new industries in Uganda and Tanzania from Kenyan competition. However, the Agreement was badly implemented and led to bitter disputes

between the member countries. In 1965 the EASCO was in danger of breaking up, and a Commission on East Africa was set up, composed of three senior ministers from each state, and chaired by a UN official, Professor Kjeld Philip. The Commission presented its report to the three governments in May 1966. On the basis of its recommendations, a Treaty for East African Economic Co-operation was drawn up and signed, coming into effect in December 1967.

The Treaty takes into account the need for planned development policies, a better framework for close co-ordination and more equitable allocation of gains and growth opportunities. Under the terms of the Treaty administrative offices have been relocated so that they are more equally divided between the member States, and the East African Development Bank has been established. The East African Common Market is given a legal basis as an integral part of the East African Community, established by the Treaty.

Accession of new members is provided for. In 1968 negotiations were opened between the East African Community and Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi, who had all applied to join the Community.

In October 1965 the UN Economic Commission for Africa sponsored a conference at Lusaka, at which the idea of an Economic Community of Eastern Africa was launched. This would embrace the East African Community, Zambia, Ethiopia and Burundi, and possibly Somalia, Malawi and Rwanda. A draft treaty was initialled at a conference of ministers in Addis Ababa in May 1966, and a Provisional Council created.

Negotiations between the European Economic Community and Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania were opened in 1965. In July 1968 an Association Agreement was signed at Arusha by the EEC and the members of the East African Community, but never came into force. A new Arusha Agreement was signed in September 1969 and will expire on January 31st 1975.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

ORGANIZATION

EAST AFRICAN AUTHORITY

Responsible for the general direction and control over the executive functions of the Community. Composed of the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Three East African Ministers assist the Authority in the exercise of its executive functions and advise it generally on the affairs of the Community. The East African Ministers have no national responsibilities but are able to attend and speak at meetings of the Cabinet of the country by which they were nominated.

East African Ministers: J. S. MALECELA, SHAFIQ ARAIN, R. J. OUKO.

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Replaces the Central Legislative Assembly. Legislates or services provided by the Community, but does not debate the Estimates of the four Corporations.

Members: nine from each state, the three East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Secretary-General, Counsel to the Community, and a Chairman.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

Main organ for the supervision of the functioning and development of the Common Market; keeps its operation under review; settles problems and disputes arising from the implementation of the Treaty concerning the Common Market; considers methods of creating closer economic and commercial links with other States, associations of States and international organizations.

Members: the three East African Ministers, three National Ministers from each country.

OTHER COUNCILS

The following four Councils have also been established as consultative organs to advise Member States and the Community on planning and the co-ordination of policies; each is composed of the three East African Ministers and a varying number of national Ministers from each country:

Communications Council

Economic Consultative and Planning Council

Finance Council

Research and Social Council

COMMON MARKET TRIBUNAL

Composed of a Judicial Chairman, three members (one from each country) and a fourth chosen by the other three, plus the Chairman. Only member states are permitted to refer disputes to the Tribunal, although the Common Market Council may seek advisory opinions. Decisions, which are binding on member states, are reached by a majority vote.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Arusha, Tanzania

Composed of the three Secretariats (Ministries): Finance and Administration (*Deputy Minister* ALI KISSEKA), Common Market and Economic Affairs (*Deputy Minister*: vacant), Communications, Research and Social Services (*Deputy Minister* G. N. KALYA); Office of the Secretary-General, The Chambers of the Counsel to the Community and the Community Service Commission.

The Secretariat co-ordinates the work of the five Councils and is responsible for execution of the Councils' decisions. The Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat of the Central Secretariat is also charged with co-ordinating the implementation of the Association Agreement signed in September 1969 at Arusha, between the East African Community and the European Economic Community.

Secretary-General: ZERUBABERI HOSEA KWAMYA BIGIR-WENKYA.

Counsel to the Community: PAULO SEBALU.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EAST AFRICA

P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi

Permanent Members:

President: Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS.

Vice-President: Mr. Justice J. F. SPRY.

Justices of Appeal: E. J. E. LAW, B. C. W. LUTTA, A. MUSTAFA.

Registrar: T. T. M. ASWANI.

This Court, which was established in 1951, hears appeals from the Courts of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kampala, Uganda

Established in 1967, the Bank's aims are as follows:

To provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states; priority is given to industrial development in the relatively less developed countries and about 77 per cent of ordinary and special funds are to be invested in Tanzania and Uganda over consecutive five-year periods.

To further the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the member states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

To co-operate with national development agencies in

the three countries in financing operations, and also with other institutions, both national and international, that are interested in the industrial development of member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the governments. Total initial subscriptions by the governments totals Sh. 120 million and the total authorized capital is Sh. 400 million. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

Director-General and Chairman: IDDI SIMBA.

Directors: J. N. MICHUKI, S. K. MUKASA, E. P. MWALUKO.

COMMUNITY CORPORATIONS

The four Community Corporations are self-accounting, statutory bodies. The Railways, Harbours, and Posts and Telecommunications Corporations are each controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman, three members (one from each member state) appointed by the East African Authority, and a Director-General. Board of Directors of the Airways Corporation is composed of a Chairman, Director-General, two members appointed by the Authority and two by each member state.

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; regional headquarters in each State; takes over the internal transport functions exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO.

East African Harbours Corporation: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; takes over the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General C. TAMALE.

East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation:

P.O.B. 7106, Kampala; formerly the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. The service has been self-contained and self-financing since January 1949; there are regional headquarters in each partner state; Director-General J. KETO.

East African Airways Corporation: *Headquarters:* Embakasi

Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Nairobi, Kenya; *Uganda Regional Office:* P.O.B. 523, Kampala; *Tanzania Regional Offices:* Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam, and P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Hongkong, Zambia, Ruanda, Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Somalia and U.A.R.; Director-General WILSON OKUMU LUTARA.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Service Commission: P.O.B. 1000, Arusha; f. 1957 as the Public Service Commission; establishment organization of the Community; no responsibilities in relation to the four Corporations.

East African Community Information Office: P.O.B. 1001, Arusha; news and information service for press, radio, magazines, and for the public. Arranges visits, exhibitions, and lectures, and produces literature.

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O. Box 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and

Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar; Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA.

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Act; Chair. D. MWIRARIA.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. C. L. TARIMU.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; European Office: University Press of Africa, 1 West St., Tavistock, Devon, England; f. 1948; to encourage the publication and sale of books. Publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. M. L. SEMPIRA.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

East African Meteorological Department: P.O.B. 30259, Nairobi; Headquarters, Regional Meteorological Centre, Regional Telecommunications Hub and Central Services at Nairobi; Regional Headquarters and forecast offices at Dar es Salaam, Entebbe, Mombasa and Nairobi; Port Meteorological Offices at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Responsible for collection and study of meteorological and climatological data for East Africa, pure and applied meteorological research, provision of meteorological services to aviation, shipping, agriculture and the public; Dir.-Gen. S. TEVUNGWA; publs. *Annual Report*, *Memoirs*, *Technical Memoranda*, *Climatological Statistics*.

East African Natural Resources Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha; f. 1963; Sec. E. R. KAGAZI; responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the Natural Resources of East Africa, especially as regards:

East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization: Jinja, Uganda; f. 1946; exploitation of fisheries in Lake Victoria and all lakes and rivers in East Africa; Dir. Dr. J. OKEDI; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization: Zanzibar; exploitation of marine fisheries in Indian Ocean; Dir. B. E. BELL; publ. *Annual Report*.

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute: Arusha, Tanzania; research in the application of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, etc.; Dir. Dr. M. E. A. MATERU; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research; soil science; plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. O. STARNES; publ. *Annual Report*.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization: Muguga, P.O. Kabete, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of livestock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases, especially the Theilerias, Bovine pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle, are aspects of animal production being studied; Dir. A. RASHID; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Statistical Department: P.O. Box 30462, Nairobi; to provide statistical data on an East African basis; publ. *Economic and Statistical Review* (quarterly); Chief Statistician D. C. SINGH.

East African Tax Board: Includes representatives of the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments (see below), the Community and the three Governments; tasks include correlation of the taxation systems of the three countries, keeping under review the work of the two taxation departments and ensuring their co-ordination, assisting in taxation planning. The Commissioners in each Member State under the authority of two Commissioners General are members.

East African Customs and Excise Department: P.O.B. 9061, Mombasa, Kenya; f. 1949; Commissioner-General G. M. WANDERA (Acting).

East African Income Tax Department: P.O.B. 30742, Nairobi; responsible for the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and for the assessment of Hospital Tax in Kenya. Offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Mwanza, Mbeya and Zanzibar Town; Commissioner-General H. NG'ANG'A (Acting).

Office of the East African Medical Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1949; directs and co-ordinates the activities of the East African Institute for Medical Research, the East African Virus Research Institute, the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, the East African Leprosy Research Centre and the East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre; Sec. Dr. F. KAMUNVI; publs. *Annual Reports*, papers.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases: P.O., Amani, Tanzania; f. 1949; work is divided between fundamental research, the application of knowledge to East African problems and the dissemination of knowledge among those concerned with antimalarial operations in East Africa and elsewhere; research concerns chiefly malaria and onchocerciasis and their vectors; Dir. P. WEGESA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Institute for Medical Research: P.O.B. 1462, Mwanza, Tanzania; formerly the East African Medical Survey and East African Filariasis Research Units; f. 1949; Dir. V. M. EYAKUZE; publ. *Annual Report*, scientific papers.

East African Leprosy Research Centre (The John Lowe Memorial), P.O.B. 1044, Busia, Uganda; situated on the border of Kenya and Uganda, the Centre undertakes studies on problems of leprosy in East Africa and works out a method of satisfactory control of leprosy in the field without high costs. Scientists carry out study programmes by visits to rural areas and schools to find out how far the disease is spread and to set up small clinics for treatment and prevention of further infection. Research is undertaken into immunology and drug trials in leprosy. Dir. Dr. Y. OTSYULA.

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization: P.O.B. 96, Tororo, Uganda; the laboratories study sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals; main lines of research: immunology, entomology, epidemiology, biochemistry, treatment and prevention of diseases; Dir. Dr. R. J. ONYANGO; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O.B. 49, Entebbe, Uganda; f. 1936 by the Rockefeller Foundation as the Yellow Fever Research Institute, it was taken over by the East African High Commission and by the East African Common Services Organization in 1950; in 1967 it became part of the East African Community. Work on yellow fever is now only one side of the general research on viruses, especially those carried by arthropods; Dir. G. W. KAFUKO; publ. *Annual Report*.

SUMMARY OF TREATY FOR EAST AFRICAN CO-OPERATION

Signed at Kampala, Uganda, on June 6th, 1967, by the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

PREAMBLE

Refers among other points to the fact that Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya have enjoyed close commercial, industrial and other ties for many years, and to the determination of the three Partner States to strengthen these ties and their common services, by the establishment of an East African Community, and a Common Market as an integral part of the Community.

CHAPTER I

(Articles 1-4)

Aims and Institutions

General undertaking included that the three countries shall make every effort to plan and direct their policies with a view to creating conditions favourable for the development of the Common Market and the achievement of the aims of the Community.

CHAPTER 2

(Articles 5-8)

External Trade

Three countries to maintain a Common External Tariff.

Three countries will not enter into agreements whereby tariff concessions negotiated with any country outside the Community are not available to all three countries.

Three countries will take effective measures to counteract any deviation of trade, resulting from barter agreements, away from goods produced in East Africa to goods produced outside the Common Market.

CHAPTER 3

(Articles 9-16)

Inter-Territorial Trade

Guarantees freedom of transit across one State of goods destined for another country, subject to the normal customs and other rules.

Customs duty collected on goods imported into one of the three countries, but in transit to another, shall go to the second country.

Prohibits internal tariffs (except for the transfer tax; *see below*), and quantitative import restrictions upon goods produced in East Africa. Exceptions made in respect of goods covered by certain special obligations, certain agricultural goods, and for restrictions imposed for certain defined reasons (e.g. control of arms and munitions) or in defined circumstances (e.g. balance of payments difficulties).

One country must not engage in discriminatory practices against goods from either or both of the other countries.

CHAPTER 4

(Articles 17-18)

Excise Tariffs

Removal of present differences in the excise tariff which the Common Market Council determines to be undesirable

in the interests of the Common Market, and establishment of a generally common excise tariff.

Excise duty collected on goods produced in one country, but transferred to another country, to be transferred to the second country.

CHAPTER 5

(Articles 19-21)

Measure to Promote Balanced Industrial Development

1. Harmonization of fiscal incentives offered by each country towards industrial development.

2. The Transfer Tax System:

The Transfer Tax: States which are in deficit in their total trade in manufactured goods with the other two States may impose transfer taxes upon such goods originating from the other two countries, up to a value of goods equivalent in each case to its deficit with that country. A transfer tax can only be imposed if goods of a similar description to those taxed are being manufactured, or are reasonably expected to be manufactured within three months, in the tax-imposing country. The industry to be protected by the tax must have a productive capacity equivalent to at least 15 per cent of the total domestic consumption of such products in the tax-imposing country or to a value of 2 million shillings E.A., whichever is the less.

Rate of Transfer Tax: limited to 50 per cent of the equivalent external customs tariff imposed on such goods coming from outside East Africa.

Collection: Customs and Excise Department of East Africa responsible for collection, administration and management of all transfer taxes; costs to be borne by the country or countries which imposed transfer taxes.

Limitations: No transfer tax can be imposed for longer than eight years, and all such taxes are to be revoked fifteen years after the Treaty comes into force. There will be an examination of the effectiveness of the system five years after the first tax is imposed. If a significant deviation of trade takes place to goods produced outside the Common Market, as a result of the imposition of transfer taxes, measures shall be taken to counteract such a deviation. If a tax-protected industry is able to export 30 per cent of its annual production to the other two countries, the transfer tax must be revoked, and if its exports to all countries reach 30 per cent, the situation can be considered by the Common Market Council. A country which comes into 80 per cent balance in its total trade in manufactured goods inside East Africa loses the right to impose new transfer taxes, although existing taxes will continue in force.

Anti-Dumping Provisions: Prohibit the transfer of manufactured goods at a price lower than their true value, in such a way as to prejudice the production of similar goods in each Partner State, and prohibit export subsidies for such goods (other than tax incentives and refunds of a general and non-discriminatory kind).

3. Establishment of the East African Development Bank (*see above*).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 6

(Article 23)

Industrial Licences

Present system of industrial licensing shall continue, in respect of articles now scheduled, until twenty years have expired since the commencement of the original legislation.

CHAPTER 7

(Articles 24-28)

Currency and Banking

Exchange of currency notes of the three countries (but not coin) at official par value without exchange commission and without undue delay (subject to exchange control laws and regulations not in conflict with the Treaty).

Bona Fide current account payments between the three countries permitted; all necessary permissions and authorities to be given without undue delay.

Controls may be exercised on capital payments and transfers under certain conditions. Monetary policies to be harmonized; meetings of the three Central Bank Governors to be held at least four times a year.

Reciprocal credits may be given by one Partner State to help another which is in need of balance of payments assistance, up to defined limits and for a period of not more than three years.

CHAPTER 8

(Article 29)

Other Fields of Co-operation

Harmonization of commercial laws in each State; co-ordination of surface transport policies.

CHAPTER 9

(Articles 30-31)

Common Market Council

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 10

(Articles 32-42)

Common Market Tribunal

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 11

(Articles 43-45)

Functions of the Community

The Community will operate the services formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO); also to perform services on an agency basis, as agreed by the Authority, and pass laws on certain matters.

CHAPTER 12

(Articles 46-48)

East African Authority

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 13

(Articles 49-51)

East African Ministers

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 14

(Article 52)

Deputy East African Ministers

Allows the Authority, if at any time it considers it desirable, to appoint three Deputy East African Ministers to assist the Ministers.

CHAPTER 15

(Articles 53-55)

Five Councils

Establishes the following Councils: Common Market Council, Communications Council, Economic Consultative and Planning Council, Finance Council, Research and Social Council (see above: Organization).

CHAPTER 16

(Articles 56-60)

East African Legislative Assembly

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 17

(Articles 61-64)

Staff

Provides for the senior staff of the Community, including a Secretary General and a Counsel to the Community, and for the establishment of a Community Service Commission, which will have no responsibilities in relation to staff of the new Corporations.

CHAPTER 18

(Articles 65-70)

Finance

Creation of a General Fund and special funds, and the authorization of Community expenditure.

General Fund: to be financed by customs and excise revenue and the tax on gains or profits of companies engaged in manufacturing or finance.

Distributable Pool Fund: had been operated under the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) to maintain those common services which are not self-supporting; the remainder of the Pool was distributed to Uganda and Tanzania. The Fund is to be retained, but to be distributed equally to the three countries. It is to cease altogether after the Partner States have paid the second instalment of their full initial subscriptions to the paid-in capital of the Development Bank.

CHAPTER 19

(Articles 71-79)

Four Corporations within the Community

(See above: Community Corporations)

CHAPTER 20

(Articles 80-81)

Court of Appeal for East Africa

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to continue as Court of Appeal for East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 22 (Articles 83-86)

Decentralization

Location of headquarters and the new East African Tax Board.

CHAPTER 23 Auditor-General

Provides for audit and the functions of the Community Auditor-General.

CHAPTER 24 (Article 88) Transitional Provisions

CHAPTER 25 (Articles 89-96) General Provisions

Treaty to come into force on 1st December 1967; parts of Treaty dealing with Common Market to remain in force for fifteen years and then to be reviewed; other countries may negotiate for association with the Community or for participation in its activities; modification of the Treaty by common agreement; implementation measures by way of national legislation in the three countries; abrogation of the EACSO Agreements and past agreements on the Common Market.

STATISTICS

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATES

1 shilling E.A. = 100 cents
£1 sterling = 17 shillings 17 cents U.S. \$1 = 7 shillings 15 cents

BUDGET*

(£)

REVENUE	1969-70†	EXPENDITURE	1969-70†
Government of the United Kingdom	566,511	Court of Appeal for East Africa	64,003
Government of Tanzania	1,085,642	Common Market Tribunal	38,706
Government of Uganda	629,284	Community Service Commission	28,222
Government of Kenya	1,353,302	Office of the Secretary-General and East African Legislative Assembly	195,327
General Fund Resources	7,748,174	Chambers of the Counsel to the Community Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat	78,691
General Fund Reserve	n.a.	Finance and Administration Secretariat	307,338
Reimbursements	948,200	Miscellaneous Services	853,130
Rents and Sundry Revenue	1,023,512	E.A. Customs and Excise Department	3,049,522
Other Contributions	1,358,100	E.A. Income Tax Department	1,915,140
		Communication and Research Secretariat	1,403,516
		E.A. Industrial Research Organisation	223,932
		Natural Resources Research	78,128
		Medical Research	1,106,047
		E.A. Literature Bureau	597,574
		Higher Education	79,072
		E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	1,132,480
		E.A. Meteorological Department	2,521,788
		Audit Department	879,486
			160,623
TOTAL	14,712,725	TOTAL	14,712,725

* Refers to East African Community (General Fund Services).

† Estimates.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

INTER-STATE TRADE

(£'000)

KENYA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Tanzania* .	3,806	3,288	3,692	4,018	13,282	11,382	13,069	12,848
Uganda .	7,317	10,165	8,650	7,803	15,619	14,796	13,265	15,949
TOTAL .	11,123	13,453	12,342	11,821	28,901	26,178	26,334	28,797

TANZANIA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kenya .	13,282	11,382	13,069	12,848	3,806	3,288	3,692	4,018
Uganda .	3,120	2,432	2,029	1,713	842	750	855	1,177
TOTAL .	16,402	13,814	15,098	14,561	4,648	4,038	4,547	5,195

UGANDA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kenya .	15,619	14,796	13,265	15,949	7,317	10,165	8,650	7,803
Tanzania* .	842	750	855	1,177	3,120	2,432	2,029	1,713
TOTAL .	16,461	15,546	14,120	17,126	10,437	12,597	10,679	9,516

* Excludes Zanzibar up to 1967.

TRANSPORT

RAIL, ROAD, AND WATER TRANSPORT—PASSENGER, LIVESTOCK AND GOODS TRAFFIC

ITEM	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
PASSENGER TRAFFIC:				
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets .	'000	4,529	4,888	4,760
Total Passenger Receipts	£'000	1,716	1,775	1,737
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	2,163	2,097	3,253
GOODS TRAFFIC:				
Public Tonnage Hauled	'000	5,032	4,995	5,247
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	908	902	1,015
Total Goods Traffic Tonnage Hauled	'000	5,940	5,897	6,262
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	2,407,092	2,397,963	2,539,782
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic	£'000	22,898	22,526	22,732
LIVESTOCK CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	403	420	420
PARCELS AND LUGGAGE CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	637	591	644
MAILS CARRIED—Revenue	£'000			

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	SINGLE TRACK LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRA- TION	TOTAL
1963 . .	2,689	754	720	4,163	107	4,270
1964 . .	2,690	845	696	4,231	98	4,329
1965 . .	2,697	846	723	4,266	98	4,364
1966 . .	2,698	850	724	4,272	98	4,370
1967 . .	2,702	851	717	4,270	98	4,368
1968 . .	2,704	852	720	4,276	98	4,374

CIVIL AVIATION

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

DETAIL	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Aircraft Kilometres	'000	13,806	14,162	13,772	15,375	18,024
Passengers Carried	number	241,958	284,001	343,707	422,050	451,085
Cargo Carried	tons	4,122	4,276	6,157	8,185	8,907
Mail Carried	"	1,031	1,034	1,196	1,443	1,471
Capacity Ton Kilometres Offered . .	'000	75,227	86,842	147,622	181,850	228,703
Load Ton Kilometres Carried . . .	"	39,875	45,580	67,915	83,050	90,207
Weight Load Factor	%	53	52.5	46	45.7	39.4
Gross Revenue	£'000	8,853	10,412	13,060	14,891	n.a.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS*

122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

MEMBERS

Aix-en-Provence .	Casino d'Aix-en-Provence, 2 bis boulevard de la République, Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 26 30 33.	Helsinki . .	Helsinki Festival, Unioninkatu 28, Helsinki 10. Tel: 653 690.
Athens . . .	1 rue Voukourestiou, Athens. Tel: 230-049.	Holland . . .	Holland Festival Office, Gevers Deynootweg 134. Scheveningen. Tel: The Hague 55 87 00.
Barcelona . .	Via Layetana, 139, 4°, I.a. Tel: 215, 36 57.	Lucerne . . .	Internationale Musikfestwochen, Schweizerhofquai 4, Lucerne. Tel: 041—22 52 22.
Bath	Bath Festival Office, Linley House, Pierrepont Place, Bath. Tel: Bath 2531.	Lyon	Lyon Festival Secretariat, Hôtel Ville, 69 Lyon. Tel: 28 50 31.
Bayreuth . .	Bayreuther Festspiele, Postfach 2320, 8580, Bayreuth 2. Tel: 57 22.	Montreux . .	Festival de Musique Montreux-Vevy, 42 Grand Rue, 1820 Montreux. Tel: (021) 61.33.84.
Bergen . . .	Sverres gate 11, Bergen. Tel: 30 010.	Munich . . .	Intendanz der Bayerischen Staatsoper, Munich. Tel: 2 18 51 (ext. 2185).
Berlin . . .	Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15. Tel: 8 81 04 41.	Perugia . . .	Ufficio C.I.T., Corso Vannucci 2, Perugia. Tel: 56 101, 30 147.
Besançon . .	Parc des Expositions, Planoise-Besançon. Tel: 87 20 24, 87 21 74.	Prague . . .	International Music Festival, "Prague Spring", Dům Umělců, Alesovo Nábřeží 12, Prague 1. Tel: 635-82.
Bordeaux . .	Commissariat du Festival, 252 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e. Tel: 924 97 28.	Santander . .	Dirección del Festival, Plaza de Velarde, Santander. Tel: 22 425-27 382.
Copenhagen .	The Royal Theatre, Festival Office, Tordenskjoldsgade 3, DK1055, Copenhagen K. Tel: (01) 14 46 65 (ext. 44).	Spoletto . . .	Festival of Two Worlds, Via Margutta 17, Rome. Tel: 686 762, 679.18.73.
Dubrovnik . .	Ul. Od Sigurate 1, Dubrovnik. Tel: 63.50-63.52.	Strasbourg . .	Festival de Strasbourg, 24 rue de la Mésange, Strasbourg. Tel: 32 43 10.
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, 29 St. James's St., London, S.W.1. Tel: 839 2611.	Vienna	Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna. Tel: 57 23 15-57 96 57.
Flanders . . .	Studio Ghent, St-Margrietstraat 26, Ghent. Tel: 09 259740, 09 254749.	Warsaw . . .	International Festival of Contemporary Music, "Warsaw Autumn", 27 Rynek Starego Miasta, Warsaw. Tel: 31.06.07.
Florence . . .	Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Florence. Tel: 262 841.	Zürich	Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach 8023, Zürich. Tel: 051/27.12.56.
Granada . . .	Palacio de la Madraza, Calle de los Oficios, Grenade. Tel: 22 52 01, 22 52 13.		
Graz	Steirischer Herbst, Mandelstrasse 38, 8010 Graz. Tel: 77.3.07, 77.3.09.		

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Israel	Israel Festival, Migdal Shalom, 9 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv. Tel: 51602.
Osaka	Osaka International Festival Society, 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kitaku Osaka, Japan. Tel: 231-6985 (ext. 403-5).

In November 1966 it was decided to include geographically non-European festivals in the Association, since these festivals contribute to the diffusion of European culture.

* The Salzburg Festival is not a member of the Association.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

FESTIVALS 1971

Aix-en-Provence . . .	July 10th-31st	Helsinki . . .	August 26th-September 13th
Athens . . .	July 15th-September 26th	Holland . . .	June 15th-July 9th
Barcelona . . .	September 25th-October 31st	Lucerne . . .	August 14th-September 7th
Bath . . .	May 28th-June 6th	Lyon . . .	June 10th-July 8th
Bayreuth . . .	July 24th-August 27th	Montreux-Vevey . . .	September 1st-October 3rd
Bergen . . .	May 26th-June 9th	Munich . . .	July 14th-August 6th
Berlin . . .	September-October	Perugia . . .	September 19th-October 3rd
Besançon . . .	September 3rd-12th	Prague . . .	May 12th-June 4th
Bordeaux . . .	April 30th-May 16th	Santander . . .	August 1st-31st
Copenhagen . . .	May 20th-June 5th	Spoleto . . .	June 24th-July 11th
Dubrovnik . . .	July 10th-August 25th	Strasbourg . . .	June 4th-20th
Edinburgh . . .	August 22nd-September 11th	Vienna . . .	May 22nd-June 20th
Flanders . . .	May 1st-June 30th and August 1st-September 21st	Warsaw . . .	September 18th-26th
Florence . . .	April 30th-June 30th	Zurich . . .	End May-Early June
Granada . . .	End June-Early July	Israel . . .	July 18th-August 24th
Graz . . .	October	Osaka . . .	April

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION—EBU

Founded 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union to promote the development of radio and television, to assist the study of broadcasting and to exchange information.

Seat, Secretariat-General, Administrative Office and Department of Legal Affairs:

1 rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Technical Centre: 32 avenue Albert Lancaster, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium

MEMBERS

ACTIVE

Algeria . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne.	Monaco . . .	Radio Monte-Carlo—RMC.
Austria . . .	Österreichischer Rundfunk Ges.m.b.H.—ORF.	Morocco . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine—RTM.
Belgium . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—BRT/RTB.	Netherlands . . .	Nederlandse Omroep Stichting—NOS.
Cyprus . . .	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation.	Norway . . .	Norsk Rikskringkasting—NRK.
Denmark . . .	Danmarks Radio—DR.	Portugal . . .	Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão—ENR.
Finland . . .	Oy. Yleisradio Ab.—YLE.		Radiotevisão Portuguesa S.A.R.L.—RTP.
France . . .	Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française—ORTF.	Spain . . .	Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión—RNE, TVE.
German Federal Republic . . .	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-Rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland—ARD. Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen—ZDF.	Sweden . . .	Sveriges Radio—SR.
Greece . . .	Ethnikon Idryma Radiophonias.	Switzerland . . .	Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision—SSR.
Iceland . . .	Ríkisútvarpið-Sjónvarp—RUV.	Tunisia . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Tunisienne—RTT.
Ireland . . .	Radio Telefís Éireann—RTE.	Turkey . . .	Türkiye Radyo-Televizyon Kurumu—TRT.
Israel . . .	Israel Broadcasting Authority—IBA.	United Kingdom . . .	British Broadcasting Corporation—BBC. Independent Television Authority and Independent Television Companies Association Ltd.—ITA/ITCA.
Italy . . .	Radiotelevisione Italiana—RAI.	Vatican State . . .	Radio Vatican—RV.
Jordan . . .	Jordan Television—JTV.	Yugoslavia . . .	Jugoslovenska Radiotelevizija—JRT.
Lebanon . . .	Ministère de l'Orientation et de l'Information—RL.		
Luxembourg . . .	Radio-Télé-Luxembourg—RTL.		
Malta . . .	Malta Broadcasting Authority—MBA, and Malta Television Service Ltd.—MTV.		

ASSOCIATE

Argentina . . .	Río de la Plata T.V.S.A. (Canal 13).	Iran . . .	National Iranian Television and Radio Iran.
Australia . . .	Australian Broadcasting Commission. Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.	Ivory Coast . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne.
Brazil . . .	Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão. Diários Associados Ltda. TV Globo Ltda.	Jamaica . . .	Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation.
Canada . . .	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—La Société Radio-Canada. CTV Television Network Ltd.	Japan . . .	Fuji Telecasting Company, Ltd. Mainichi Broadcasting System, Inc. National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan. Nippon Educational Television Company, Ltd. Nippon Hoso Kyokai. Nippon Television Network Corporation. Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.
Ceylon . . .	Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation.	Kenya . . .	The Voice of Kenya.
Chad . . .	Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne.	Kuwait . . .	Kuwait Broadcasting and Television Service.
Chile . . .	Televisión Nacional de Chile Ltda. (TV Chile).	Liberia . . .	Liberian Broadcasting Corporation.
Colombia . . .	Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión—Inravisión.	Libya . . .	Libyan Broadcasting Service and Libyan Television Service.
Congo (Kinshasa) . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise.	Madagascar . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision de Madagascar.
Dahomey . . .	Radiodiffusion du Dahomey.	Malawi . . .	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.
Gabon . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise.		
Ghana . . .	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.		

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

Malaysia . . . Radio and Television Malaysia.
 Mexico . . . Tele-Cadena Mexicana S.A.
 Telesistema Mexicano S.A.
 Televisión Independiente de México S.A.
 Morocco . . . Radiodiffusion-Télévision Marocaine.
 New Zealand . . . New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.
 Niger . . . Office de Radiodiffusion—Télévision du Niger.
 Nigeria . . . Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.
 Pakistan . . . Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.
 Radio Pakistan.
 Peru . . . Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión S.A. (Televisora America).
 Panamericana Television S.A.

Rhodesia . . . Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.
 South Africa . . . South African Broadcasting Corporation.
 Tanzania . . . Radio Tanzania.
 United States . . . American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
 Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
 Educational Broadcasting Corporation.
 National Association of Educational Broadcasters.
 National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
 U.S. Information Agency.
 Upper Volta . . . Radiodiffusion-Télévision Voltaïque.
 Uruguay . . . Sociedad Televisora Larrañaga S.A. (Tele 12).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme body of the EBU. Composed of representatives of all member organizations. Meets annually.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for the general policy of EBU, meets twice a year. Members (1971): representatives of broadcasting organizations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

President (1971-72): M. BEZENÇON (Switzerland).

Vice-Presidents (1971-72): W. HESS (German Federal Republic), I. PUSTISEK (Yugoslavia).

STANDING COMMITTEES

Legal Committee: Chair. H. BRACK (German Federal Republic).

Technical Committee: Chair. C. MERCIER (France).

Television Programme Committee: Chair. J. W. RENGELINK (Netherlands).

Radio Programme Committee: Chair. R. WANGERMÉE (Belgium).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Carries on general administration of EBU.

Director and Secretary-General: H. HAHR (Sweden).

Head, Television Programme Section and Television Programme Committee Secretariat: M. VILCEK (Yugoslavia).

Head, Radio Programme Section and Radio Programme Committee Secretariat: A. M. DEAN (U.K.).

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal assistance to member broadcasting organizations and permanent secretariat of the Legal Committee.

Director: G. STRASCHNOV (France).

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Comprises the Technical Directorate, the Eurovision Control Centre, the Receiving and Measuring Centre, and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Director: G. HANSEN (Belgium).

ACTIVITIES

General: 1970 marked the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the EBU at Torquay, England. The Union has grown from 23 Active Members to 88 Active and Associate Members in 65 countries. Active membership is strictly limited to the European Broadcasting Area, as defined by the International Telecommunication Union, and Associate Members are drawn mainly from countries outside the Area. The EBU, which includes the Eurovision news and programme exchange, is defined in its Statutes as an association of organizations which operate broadcasting services. The Union is non-commercial, non-governmental and non-political. The main objectives are:

- (a) to support in every domain the interests of member broadcasting organizations and to establish relations with other broadcasting organizations or groups of organizations;
- (b) to promote and co-ordinate the study of all questions relating to broadcasting, and to ensure the exchange

of information on all matters of general interest to broadcasting services;

- (c) to promote and take all measures designed to assist the development of broadcasting in all its forms;
- (d) to seek the solution, by means of international co-operation, of any differences that may arise;
- (e) to use its best endeavours to ensure that all its Members respect the provisions of international agreements relating to all aspects of broadcasting.

Legal: Across the differences in laws and customs, broadcasters have common interests which bring them together to study the best ways of defending these interests. The essential task of the EBU Legal Committee is to follow very closely the establishment and revision of international conventions dealing with the rights that those who collaborate in or provide services for programmes can claim, or the rights that broadcasting organizations them-

selves can claim for their programmes. In 1971, the Legal Committee will be concerned with the revisions of the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention.

Technical: In the technical field the activities to which the EBU attaches the greatest importance are those that require collaboration between Members in order to decide upon a common course of action or point of view. Such activities are in some cases of a practical nature, such as the technical planning and supervision of international television transmissions, while in others they relate to matters of principle, which may determine for many years future trends in broadcasting practice; these include problems posed by the introduction of new techniques, studies leading to international standardization and research work of a nature which cannot readily be undertaken except by a combined effort. The technical activities of the EBU are divided into three main categories: operations, research and development and publications. A constant preoccupation of the Union is the question of communication satellites. The implications of computers in broadcasting are also now actively under study.

Radio Programmes: As the EBU Radio Programme Committee has matured since its creation in 1964, so its work has tended to concentrate less on physical programme exchange and more on the type of service which, due to its activities, can be rendered to member organizations. Examples include the mutual exchange of musical materials, the publication and sale of musical materials, etc., but the Committee is equally active in collecting information from Members on trends, patterns, innovations, experiments and all manner of progress and development in radio programming. Regular analyses of this information are made and distributed to all organizations. In the field of programme exchanges, music of all types is the principal concern, including the EBU Concert Seasons, now in their fourth year, which are broadcast live simultaneously by the many countries taking part; other musical activities include the commemoration of anniversaries of great composers, e.g. the Beethoven Commemoration in 1970. The EBU Radio Programme Committee also concerns itself with radio drama, education by radio, the exchange of historical and interesting sound archive material, international sporting events and co-operation with other international bodies.

Television Programmes: The Television Programme Committee studies all aspects of international television programme co-operation, in particular: the organization of multilateral programme exchanges and news transmissions which include the multilateral transmissions over the Eurovision Permanent Network, and intercontinental transmissions via satellites; exchanges of recorded television programmes and films, including agricultural and educational programmes; the setting up of joint productions; the organization of screening sessions and the running of staff training courses. The EBU does not itself produce programmes but is a system for the planning and co-ordination of programmes produced and, in principle, financed by individual broadcasting organizations (except in the case of EBU contracts) and offered to members on a multilateral basis.

Eurovision: The Eurovision activities have developed from modest beginnings in 1954—after the first international television transmission across the Straits of Dover in 1950 had shown the way—to worldwide transmissions by satellite in 1971. It is an example of international co-operation in all fields and the highly successful coverage of the 1970 World Football Championship from Mexico demonstrated the standard which has been reached. Planning is now going ahead for transmissions of the Olympic Games in 1972. As part of its continuing development in the news field, the EBU is conducting an experimental daily news exchange via satellite with Latin American countries in 1971. Possibilities are also being explored with Asian countries. At the end of 1970, the Eurovision Network linked 27 television services in 22 countries of Europe and North Africa. The total length of the vision circuits is more than 100,000 km. but, in addition, links with Intervision in Eastern Europe and via Intelsat satellites to many other countries provide the means whereby nearly all television services in the world may now contribute to and receive Eurovision programmes. Over 3,000 filmed news items of all kinds were distributed over the network in 1969—an average of more than eight items a day. They were taken by the majority of news services, giving a total of 35,000 relays. The Luxembourg, Portuguese and Tunisian television services joined the news exchange on a regular basis in 1969, while Greece is now linked to the network via Italy for occasional programme transmissions. Altogether, 668 programmes (636 in 1968) of a total duration of 951 hours (898 in 1968) were transmitted to many countries in the European Broadcasting Area.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

TELEVISION LICENCES OR SET NUMBERS

COUNTRY	1959	1966	1967	1968	1969
Algeria	—	—	83,037	90,000	101,000
Austria	112,223	834,999	975,180	1,008,402	1,272,521
Belgium	392,355	481,149	531,566	1,832,534	1,999,836
Cyprus	—	20,839	27,441	30,748	41,552
Denmark	351,044	1,140,371	1,182,143	1,224,053	1,264,355
Finland	34,258	822,691	899,737	957,766	1,016,331
France	1,406,242	7,471,192	8,316,325	9,195,606	10,153,180
German Federal Republic .	3,375,003	12,719,599	13,805,653	15,232,167	15,909,146
Greece	—	—	—	50,000	120,000
Iceland	—	16,000	20,995	30,000	35,000
Irish Republic	—	320,061	388,634	394,515	432,735
Israel	—	20,000	26,000	75,000	189,500
Italy	1,576,058	6,874,543	7,686,427	8,346,641	9,042,959
Jordan	—	—	—	10,000	19,000
Luxembourg	5,500	36,297	44,274	51,885	61,649
Malta	—	31,029	34,588	39,119	43,444
Monaco	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
Morocco	—	36,479	70,388	99,673	144,547
Netherlands	584,766	2,369,997	2,559,162	2,764,149	2,938,815
Norway	—	573,757	662,415	736,409	795,642
Portugal	29,854	210,913	253,570	290,393	351,557
Spain	175,000	2,325,000	2,685,000	3,335,000	3,845,000
Sweden	598,530	2,160,435	2,267,700	2,353,007	2,404,000
Switzerland	78,700	754,161	871,141	1,022,530	1,186,792
Tunisia	—	5,500	35,000	37,000	50,267
Turkey	—	—	93	299	3,054
United Kingdom	10,114,419	13,919,191	14,910,346	15,531,471	15,829,572
Yugoslavia	12,000	777,299	1,001,929	1,249,113	1,542,662
TOTAL	18,845,952	53,921,502	59,338,744	66,092,480	70,809,116

PUBLICATIONS

EBU Review (monthly in English and French editions).
The Review is divided into two parts: A—Technical,
B—General and Legal.

Annual Report of Activities; General, Legal and Technical
Monographs; Reports of seminars and workshops for
producers and directors of educational television and
of programmes for children and young people; Lists of
European broadcasting stations (long- and medium-
wave and VHF sound broadcasting and television).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

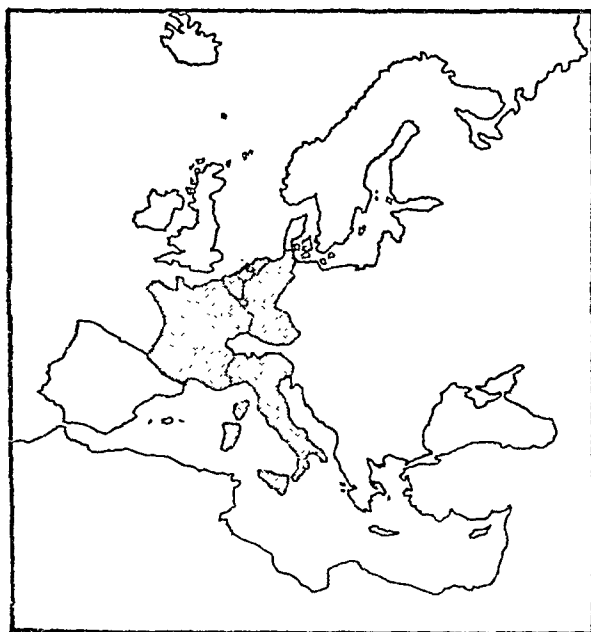
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC

(The Common Market)

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY—EURATOM

The three European Communities are legally separate but share a common European Parliament and Court of Justice. There are common legal, statistical and information services. A treaty merging the Councils of Ministers of the three Communities into a single Council and the Commissions into a single Commission was signed in April 1965; the merger took place in July 1967.



MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

MEMBERS

Belgium
France
German Federal Republic
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN STATES

Greece
Turkey

ASSOCIATED STATES (under Yaoundé Convention)

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)

Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania

Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Somalia
Togo
Upper Volta

(under Arusha Agreement)

Kenya

Uganda

Tanzania

ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES

Comoro Islands
French Afar/Issa Territory
French Austral Lands
French Guiana
French Polynesia

Guadeloupe
Martinique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia

Réunion
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Surinam
Wallis and Futuna Islands

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CHRONOLOGY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1950 | May | Robert Schuman proposed that the French and Federal German coal and steel industries be placed under a common authority in a community open to other European nations. | July | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. Second movement of 30 per cent towards a common external tariff. Signature of Yaoundé Convention associating seventeen African states and Madagascar with EEC. |
| 1951 | April | European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty signed in Paris. | Sept. | Agreement of Association with Turkey. |
| 1952 | July | ECSC Treaty came into force. | Dec. | EEC Council takes basic decisions extending common farm policy to rice, dairy produce and beef. |
| 1954 | Dec. | Agreement of Association between ECSC and U.K. | 1964 | June |
| 1955 | June | Messina Conference. | | Nov. |
| 1957 | Mar. | EEC & Euratom Treaties signed, Rome. | | Dec. |
| 1958 | Jan. | EEC and Euratom Treaties came into force. | | Dec. |
| 1959 | Jan. | First 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. Introduction of Euratom Common Market. | 1965 | Jan. |
| | | | | April |
| 1960 | July | Second 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | | |
| | Dec. | Common Market time-table accelerated. Internal tariffs reduced by further 10 per cent. First 30 per cent alignment towards a common external tariff. | | June |
| 1961 | Aug. | Applications for membership of EEC received from U.K., Denmark, Ireland. | | July |
| | Sept. | Conclusion of Agreement of Association with Greece. | | |
| | Nov. | Talks open between EEC and U.K. | 1966 | Jan. |
| | Dec. | Applications for Association received from Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Further 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | | |
| | Dec. | Abolition of industrial quotas. End first stage EEC transition period. | | May |
| 1962 | Jan. | Agreement with U.S.A. on reciprocal tariff cuts for industrial goods. | | July |
| | Feb. | EEC Council takes decisions on basic common agricultural policy for grains, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables. | | |
| | April | Norway applies to join EEC. | | Dec. |
| | June | Further 10 per cent reduction in EEC internal tariffs. | | |
| | Aug. | Agricultural Common Market starts for grains. | 1967 | Feb. |
| | Dec. | EEC Council of Ministers offers new form of Association to countries covered by the Association Convention and now independent. | | |
| 1963 | Feb. | Breakdown of negotiations between United Kingdom and EEC. | | |

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1967 <i>cont.</i>	May	Conclusion of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations under GATT. Applications for Community membership lodged by U.K., Denmark and Ireland.	July	Six agree to co-ordinate more closely their economic and monetary policies and to set up a common fund to hold part of their reserves. Second Yaoundé Convention of Association between 18 African States signed.
	July	Following ratification in June of the April 1965 Treaty for the merger of the Community institutions, a single executive Commission and a single Council of Ministers for the three Communities were established. A common Community price instituted for intra-Community trade in cereals, poultry, eggs and pigmeat. Norway requests membership of the Community. Sweden requests negotiations to establish a link with the Community.	Aug.	French franc devalued leading to a two-year isolation of the French market from application of common farm prices.
1968	July	Establishment of the customs union. Remaining tariffs on trade between member states are removed and the Common External Tariff is introduced. Association Agreement between the EEC and the three countries forming the East African Community (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) signed at Arusha. Common market regulations for beef and veal, milk and dairy products and sugar come into force. Free movement of labour introduced. Council adopts five regulations laying foundations for common transport policy.	Sept.	Representatives of the East African Community and the EEC renew the Arusha Agreement.
	Sept.	France rejects German plan for trade agreement with U.K. as step to Community membership.	Oct.	The Six agree to submit proposals for a new world preference system for the developing countries to UNCTAD.
	Nov.	Monetary crisis in Europe; Deutsche mark and French franc parities unchanged.	Nov.	Following the German revaluation of October 26th the Commission, in a proposition to the Council decided on compensatory measures in favour of German farmers. A Commission memorandum to the Council proposed price cuts for wheat, rye and butter, and lower production quotas for sugar. Exploratory talks were held between the EEC and the UAR on a preferential trade agreement.
	Dec.	Commission publishes "Mansholt Plan" for radical reform of Community agriculture over a ten-year period, encouraging older, small farmers to retire and others to enlarge their farms, and to take large areas of land out of agricultural production. The Six agree to invite nine other European countries to take part in joint development of up to seventy-two research and development projects in advanced technology. Council agrees on interim solution for EURATOM problem and votes \$48m. for 1969 research budget, against \$88m. for 1968.	Dec.	Heads of State and Government of the Six meet at a Summit in the Hague and agree to complete outstanding policy measures and to open negotiations with the U.K., Ireland, Denmark and Norway in the second half of 1970. Due to difficulties in Italy and Belgium the deadline for the application of the Value Added Tax is extended to January 1st, 1972. Negotiations begin on a commercial non-preferential agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia.
			Dec.	Preliminary negotiations open between the EEC and Spain. The Six agree to reorganize the EURATOM research centre. The Six agree on plan to provide the Community with direct revenue from import levies on foodstuffs, import duties on other products and part of value-added tax revenue by stages from 1971. After 1975 the European Parliament will have power to alter the Council's budgetary proposals.
1969	Mar.	Italian Communist members take seats in European Parliament for the first time.	1970 Jan.	The Six agree on a \$2,000 mutual-aid reserve fund to counter short-term balance-of-payments troubles.
	April	President de Gaulle resigns.	Feb.	U.K. Government publishes a White Paper on the implications of British acceptance of the European Community structures.
	May	Commission publishes proposals for three-year programme to complete the economic union.		

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1970 Feb. Six agree to set up a committee under Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner to study implementation of monetary union.

May Commission produces firm policy proposals to implement Mansholt memorandum on farming reform.

June At meeting in Luxembourg formal membership negotiations are opened between the Community and four applicants: U.K., Ireland, Norway and Denmark. Regular negotiations meetings take place in subsequent months.

July New nine-man Commission takes office under President Franco-Maria Malfatti (Italian).

Council of Ministers agree to reform European Social Fund to give it more positive role in retraining workers.

Oct. Werner Committee on monetary union recommends steps towards achieving this aim by 1980.

Nov. Continuing negotiations with U.K. show that the main problems to be settled are U.K. imports of New Zealand butter and of sugar, and the size of the British contribution to the European Agricultural Fund. Six governments accept in principle the Commission's proposals to phase in the Werner plan for monetary union.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO THE THREE COMMUNITIES

European Parliament

Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxembourg

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

President: MARIO SCALBA (Italy).

Members: 142 members nominated by the Parliaments of the six states.

	Mems.		Mems.
Belgium	14	Italy	36
France	36	Luxembourg .	6
Fed. German Republic	36	Netherlands .	14

Members sit in the Chamber in political, not national, groups.

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Political affairs.
2. External economic relations.
3. Agriculture.

4. Social affairs.
5. Energy, Research and Atomic affairs.
6. Relations with African and Malagasy Associates.
7. Transport.
8. Economic affairs.
9. Finance and Budget.
10. Legal affairs.
11. Association with Greece.
12. Association with Turkey.

The task of the European Parliament is to supervise the executive organs of the three Communities, and to debate the Annual General Reports of the three Communities and all other matters of interest to them. It has powers, by a vote of censure of a two-thirds majority, to dismiss the executives of the Communities. It meets seven or eight times a year (normally in Strasbourg) for sessions of up to one week. The annual opening session is in October.

Court of Justice

12 rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg

President of the Court: ROBERT LECOURT.

Registrar: M. VAN HOUTTE.

First Chamber:

President: Prof. A. M. DONNER.

Members: M. MONACO, MERTENS DE WILMARS.

Advocate General: K. L. ROEMER.

Second Chamber:

President: Prof. ALBERTO TRABUCCHI.

Ministers: M. PESCATORE, M. KUTSCHER.

Advocate-General: M. DUTHEILLET DE LAMOTHE.

The primary task of the Court of Justice is to ensure the observance of law and justice in the interpretation and

application of the Treaties setting up the three Communities. The President of the Court is appointed by the Judges from among their members for a renewable term of three years. The Judges and Advocates-General are appointed for renewable six-year terms by the Governments of the member states. A partial renewal of the Court takes place every three years, affecting three and four Judges alternately as well as one of the two Advocates-General. The Court has full jurisdiction to settle all disputes within the Communities and to award penalties. It may review the legal validity of acts (other than recommendations or opinions) of the executives and is competent to give judgment on appeals by a member state or the executives

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of the Treaties or of any legal provision relating to their application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him.

The Court is also empowered to hear cases concerning compensation for damage, disputes between the Communi-

ties and their employees, fulfilment by member states of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank, arbitration clauses contained in any contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Communities and disputes between member states in connection with the objects of the Treaties, where such disputes are submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. It also gives pre-judicial rulings at the request of national courts on the interpretation of the Treaties or of Community legislation.

Council of Ministers of the European Communities

2 rue Ravenstein, Brussels

Secretary-General: CHRISTIAN CALMES (Luxembourg).

The Council of Ministers has the double responsibility of ensuring the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the member states and of taking the decisions necessary for carrying out the Treaties.

The Council is composed of representatives of the member states, each Government delegating to it one of its members. The office of President is exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President acting on his own initiative or at the request of a member or of the Commission.

The conclusions of the Council can usually be taken by a majority vote; where conclusions require a qualified majority, the votes of its members are weighted as follows: Belgium and the Netherlands 2, the German Federal Republic, France and Italy 4, and Luxembourg 1. Majorities are required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: twelve votes in cases where the Treaty requires a

previous proposal of the Commission, or twelve votes including a favourable vote by at least four members in all other cases. This system of voting has applied for most decisions on internal Community affairs since January 1st, 1966. Abstentions by members either present or represented do not prevent the adoption by the Council of conclusions requiring unanimity. When the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it must, where the amendment of such a proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote; as long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the European Parliament has been consulted. The Council may request the Commission to undertake any studies which the Council considers desirable for the achievement of the common objectives, and to submit to it any appropriate proposals.

The functions of the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Council of Ministers of EURATOM were transferred to the merged Council of Ministers of the European Communities on July 1st, 1967.

Commission of the European Communities

200 rue de la Loi, Brussels

President: FRANCO-MARIA MALFATTI (Italian).

Vice-Presidents: SICCO LEENDERT MANSHOLT (Dutch), RAYMOND BARRE (French), WILHELM HAERKAMP (German).

Members: ALBERT COPPÉ (Belgian), JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU (French), ALBERT BORSCHETTE (Luxembourg), RALF DAHRENDORF (German), ALTIERO SPINELLI (Italian).

Special responsibilities:

External Relations: RALF DAHRENDORF.

External Trade: RALF DAHRENDORF.

Economic and Financial Affairs: RAYMOND BARRE.

Industry: ALTIERO SPINELLI.

Internal Market and Harmonization of Legislation: WILHELM HAERKAMP.

Regional Policy: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Competition: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Budget: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Agriculture: SICCO MANSHOLT.

Energy: WILHELM HAERKAMP.

Social Affairs: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Transport: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Research and Technology: ALTIERO SPINELLI.

Development Aid: JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

Information: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Co-ordination of Enlargement Negotiations: JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

The Commission works on the principle of collegiate responsibility but with each member having responsibility for a particular sector.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission is bound to publish an Annual General Report on the activities of the Community, not later than one month before the opening of the session of the European Parliament.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President

and Vice-Presidents are similarly appointed for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

Until the entry into force of a Treaty establishing a single European Community, and for a maximum period of three years starting from the date on which its members are nominated, the Commission is composed of fourteen members, who take over the responsibilities of the three former executive bodies. No more than three of these members may be of the same nationality.

The functions of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Commission of EURATOM were transferred to the merged Commission of the European Communities on July 1st, 1969.

THE COMMUNITIES

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC

(THE COMMON MARKET)

The creation of the European Economic Community was decided upon at a Conference of Foreign Ministers of six European Coal and Steel Community nations at Messina in June 1955.

Negotiations continued into 1957 and the treaties setting up the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) were signed in Rome on March 25th, 1957. These treaties were ratified by the parliaments of the member states during the summer and autumn of 1957 and came into force on January 1st, 1958.

The aim of the European Economic Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the member states and closer relations between them.

This aim is to be achieved by various measures, of which the following are the most significant:

- (a) the elimination of import and export duties and restrictions;
- (b) the establishment of a common tariff and common commercial policy;
- (c) the establishment of free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of common agricultural and transport policies;
- (e) the establishment of a system of fair competition;
- (f) measures to co-ordinate economic policy and adjust balances of payments;
- (g) the approximation of municipal law in the member states;
- (h) the creation of a Social Fund and a European Investment Bank; and
- (i) the association of overseas countries and territories related to certain member states.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ORGANIZATION

Economic and Social Committee

3 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels

President: J. D. KUIPERS.

Vice-Presidents: M. ASCHOFF, P. BOULADOUX.

Members: 101 persons representing economic and social fields, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, 24 each from France, Federal Germany and Italy and 5 from Luxembourg. One-third represent each side of industry and one-third the general economic interest. Appointed for a renewable term of four years by the

unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (Euratom is also represented in this Committee). Members are appointed in their personal capacity and are not bound by any mandatory instructions.

The Committee is advisory and is consulted by the Council of Ministers or by the Commission of the European Communities, particularly with regard to agriculture and transport.

Specialized Bodies

Monetary Committee. Advises the Commission and Council of Ministers on monetary matters, promotes the co-ordination of national monetary policies and reviews the monetary and financial situation of member countries and the general payments system. Consists of two members nominated by each of the Six and two from the Commission.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee. Assists member countries in co-ordinating their day-to-day economic policies and in maintaining a steady rate of economic expansion. Composed of representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. During 1965 and 1966 prepared a draft five-year programme setting out foreseeable trends in the Community economy and making general policy recommendations. The programme, adopted by the Council in February 1967, will be brought up to date and expanded each year, and will provide a framework for co-ordination of national economic policies and for the various common policies to be worked out at Community

level. Comprises representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Budgetary Policy Committee. Composed of leading officials responsible for drawing up the budgets of member governments, and of Commission representatives.

Committee of Central Bank Governors. Meets to discuss credit, money-market and exchange matters, with a member of the Commission attending.

Transport Committee. Consists of national officials and experts. A Common Transport Policy, to come into effect by 1973, was agreed in June 1965. The first stage deals with international transport and the second will include national transport. Common transport prices are to be established before the end of the second stage.

Administrative Commission for the Social Security of Migrant Workers. Protects the interests of Community citizens working in a member country other than their own. Comprises national officials and representatives of the Commission.

European Social Fund

The European Social Fund was established by the Treaty in order to improve opportunities of employment of workers in the Common Market and thus contribute to raising the standard of living. Its task is to promote within the Community employment facilities and the geographical and occupational mobility of workers. The Fund is administered by the Commission, assisted by a Committee presided over by the member of the Commission specially concerned with Social Affairs and composed of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers associations.

At the request of a member state, the Fund may cover 50 per cent of expenses incurred by that state or by a body under public law for the purposes of ensuring productive re-employment of workers by means of occupational re-

training and resettlement allowances, and of granting aids for the benefit of workers whose employment is temporarily reduced, or wholly or partly suspended, as the result of the conversion of their enterprise to other productions, in order that they may maintain the same wage-level pending their full re-employment, subject to certain detailed conditions. The rules of the Social Fund were adopted by the Council of Ministers in May 1960. Total aid 1960-69: \$111.85 million. A total of 1,134,074 workers have been assisted during this period.

In July 1970 the Council agreed that the Social Fund's powers and financial resources be greatly extended in order to retrain and redeploy workers in industries and jobs threatened with redundancy but not yet unemployed.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Investment Bank

2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg

Board of Governors: Generally the Finance Ministers of the six member States.

Board of Directors: HANS RANNOU, RAYMOND DENUCE, UGO MOSCA, HERBERT MARTINI, ALFRED MUELLER-ARMACK, MAURICE PÉROUSE, STEFANO SIGLIENTI, DANIEL DEGUEN, SALVATORE GUIDOTTI, LUDOVICO NUVOLINI, ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Management Committee:

President: YVES LE PORTZ (France).

Vice-Presidents: ULRICH MEYER-CORDING (German Federal Republic), SJOERD BOOMSTRA (Netherlands), LUCA ROSANIA (Italy).

Members: The six Governments of the Community.

The task of the European Investment Bank is to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this

purpose, the Bank is to grant loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis to facilitate the financing of projects for developing less-developed regions, for modernizing or converting enterprises or for creating new activities which are called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market where such projects by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the member states, and projects of common interest to several member states which similarly cannot be entirely financed by each of the member states.

The members of the Bank are the Governments of the six member states of the Community. Its capital is 1,000 million European Monetary Agreement Accounting Units, to be subscribed by the member states as follows: France and the Federal German Republic 300 million each; Italy 240 million; Belgium 86.5 million; the Netherlands 71.5 million; Luxembourg 2 million. One-quarter of these totals has been paid up. The Bank raises most of its working capital on the open international capital markets.

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF OR ASSOCIATION WITH THE EEC

The following countries have applied for membership of the EEC: United Kingdom* (August 1961 and May 1967), Denmark* (August 1961 and May 1967), Ireland (August 1961 and May 1967), Norway (April 1962 and July 1967).

The following countries have applied for association, or some form of trade agreement with the EEC: Austria* (December 1961 and July 1967), Switzerland* (December 1961), Sweden* (December 1961), Portugal (May 1962), Cyprus (December 1962), Nigeria† (September 1963), Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda† (November 1963), Algeria (January 1968).

Trade Agreements have been signed with Iran (October 1963), Israel (July 1964 and renewed in new form June 1970), Lebanon (March 1965), Spain (June 1970), Malta (end 1970), Morocco (March 1969), Tunisia (March 1969), Yugoslavia (March 1970).

* Negotiations or talks have taken place, but are not yet completed.

† Signed July 1966 but not ratified.

‡ Signed July 1968 and renewed in September 1969.

Organs of Association

Association agreements have been signed by the members of the EEC and Greece (came into force November 1962); Turkey (came into force December 1964); the eighteen signatory states in Africa and Madagascar of the Yaoundé Convention (first Yaoundé Convention 1964-69, second Yaoundé Convention signed July 1969, will terminate on January 31st, 1975); Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (signed July 1968, renewed September 1969). Each agreement establishes a separate institutional framework. Since the Greek military coup of April 1967 the agreement with Greece has been in suspense.

Association Agreements with Greece and Turkey. An *Association Council*, comprising representatives of the Community governments and of the Commission on the one hand, and of the associated country on the other, supervises the implementation of the agreements. *Parliamentary Committees*, comprising members of the European Parliament and of the parliaments of the associated

country, meet regularly to debate the progress of the Associations and other matters of common interest.

Yaoundé Convention. The *Association Council* consists of one minister from each of the associated states and from each of the Community members, and of the members of the Commission. The *Association Committee* conducts the day-to-day business of the Association and consists of representatives from the twenty-four signatory countries. The *Parliamentary Conference* meets annually and comprises 108 members of parliament, half of them from the eighteen associated states and half from the European Parliament. An *Arbitration Court*, with a president and two European and two African judges, can be appointed to settle any disputes which may arise.

Arusha Agreement. A *Parliamentary Committee* meets once a year and an *Association Council* administers the agreement.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Development Fund

Under the association agreement concluded at the same time as the Rome Treaty (*see below*) a Development Fund for Associated Overseas Countries and Territories was set up for the purpose of promoting the social and economic development of these countries and territories, in particular the development of health, educational, research and professional activities of their populations, and economic investments of general interest directly connected with the implementation of a programme including productive and specific development projects.

The Fund (EDF I) began operations in 1959 and was endowed with a total of \$581 million contributed by the member countries. After many of the territories concerned had become independent in 1960-62, a new Convention of

Association, signed in Yaoundé, Cameroon, came into effect on June 1st, 1964. It provided for the continued operation of the Development Fund (EDF II) and the spending over a five-year period of a total sum of \$730 million, plus \$70 million from the European Investment Bank in loans, on the same lines as before and also for promoting the diversification of the economies of the Associated States and of the French Overseas Territories. The second Yaoundé Convention, signed in July 1969, provides development aid of \$748 million in grants, \$80 million in special loans at low interest rates and \$90 million in European Investment Bank loans; another \$82 million was allocated for overseas dependencies of the Six, making \$1,000 million in all (EDF III).

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITMENTS

(Situation at January 1971)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	FIRST EDF (\$'000)	SECOND EDF (\$'000)
<i>AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar):</i>		
Burundi	4,926	20,858
Cameroon	52,798	54,253
Central African Republic	18,196	25,995
Chad	27,713	23,066
Congo (Brazzaville)	25,036	20,442
Congo (Kinshasa)	19,593	75,231
Dahomey	20,778	23,722
Gabon	17,761	20,490
Ivory Coast	39,644	58,596
Madagascar	56,265	69,927
Mali	42,023	33,583
Mauritania	15,377	18,562
Niger	31,291	30,340
Rwanda	4,942	19,105
Senegal	43,831	56,186
Somalia	10,089	28,100
Togo	15,936	19,663
Upper Volta	28,351	30,706
TOTAL	474,550	638,825
<i>OCT and OD (Overseas Countries, Territories and Departments of European Community Member States)</i>	<i>66,057</i>	<i>60,179</i>
Algeria	25,320	—
New Guinea	4,490	—
Miscellaneous	10,833	21,032*
Still to be Committed	—	10,000
TOTAL	581,250	730,036

* Includes administrative expenses of \$1,869,000, and Price Stabilization Loans of \$12,703.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

The European Coal and Steel Community is the eldest of the three "sisters" of the European Community. It arose from a declaration made by M. Robert Schuman on May 9th, 1950, urging the necessity of a united Europe. This union could not be achieved all at once, or according to a single, general plan; concrete achievements, stage by stage, and above all the elimination of hostility and suspicion between France and Germany, were the solution. Accordingly he proposed, as a first step, the placing of the coal and steel industries of France and Germany under a common "High Authority", within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. Direct political action towards European federation would, at this stage, be doomed to failure, but economic co-operation could be achieved and once gained, would provide a firm foundation for the political federation to come.

The ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris on April 18th, 1951. The Treaty was ratified by substantial majori-

ties in the parliaments of The Six and came into force on July 25th, 1952. The High Authority began its work on August 10th, 1952. The functions of the High Authority and the Council of Ministers as laid down in the ECSC Treaty (*see below*) were transferred on July 1st, 1967, to the merged Commission and Council of the European Communities respectively. The Consultative Committee now exercises its functions in relation to the Commission.

The *ECSC Consultative Committee* is attached to the Commission, and consists of not less than thirty and not more than fifty-one members, including an equal number of producers, workers and consumers and dealers. They are appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of two years, and are not bound by any mandate or instructions.

The Commission may consult the Committee on all matters it deems proper, and is required to do so under certain provisions of the Treaty, particularly with regard to economic and social provisions.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY— EURATOM

The idea of the European Atomic Energy Community was born at the Messina Conference in 1955, together with that of EEC. The Treaty setting up the Community came into force on the same date as the EEC Treaty, January 1st, 1958.

EURATOM's role is to create 'the conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries in the Community' by stimulating and co-ordinating public and private research in atomic energy, by ensuring the free flow of information, and by encouraging the building of power reactors. EURATOM also has various responsibilities of a regulatory character, establishing common laws and rules in the atomic field throughout the Community. A common market in nuclear materials was introduced on January 1st, 1959, which eliminates internal import and export duties on nuclear products; a common tariff is applied to third countries; assistance is granted to the free movement of specialized labour, and a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks has been established.

Nuclear materials intended for military purposes are not subject to the control of EURATOM, which has no responsibilities in the field of armaments, and new military plant need not be notified to the Commission nor is it subject to inspection. However, the

intended use of *all* nuclear materials has to be declared, so the scope of production for military purposes comes to the knowledge of the Commission.

The supply of nuclear fuel is supervised or negotiated by an Agency, financially independent and with an option on the purchase of materials within the Community. Contracts with third countries are the exclusive right of the Agency. EURATOM is also the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

Throughout 1968 and 1969 Euratom's activities and budget were sharply reduced owing to disagreement between the Six over the role and scope of the research activities. In December 1969 the Six agreed to maintain the research centre fully staffed but to diversify research activities into non-nuclear fields and to reorganize the centre in order that it might undertake research and development work for outside industry.

The Commission and Council of Ministers of EURATOM were merged with the corresponding executive bodies of the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community on July 1st, 1967. EURATOM also shares with the other two Communities the following common organs: European Parliament and Court of Justice. The Economic and Social Committee is common to the EEC and to EURATOM.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Research: EURATOM's nuclear research assignment is to undertake research at its own Joint Research Centre or under various types of contracts with bodies in the member countries. Ispra is the largest of the four establishments of the Centre. A second is in operation (the Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau) at Mol, Belgium; a third is at Karlsruhe (the European Transuranium Elements Institute); the Dutch Petten Centre is the fourth under an agreement which came into force in 1962. Roughly half EURATOM research is undertaken under contract with public or private concerns in member countries and several hundred contracts are in course. Some of these are long-term "association contracts" in which EURATOM and the concern contribute finance and personnel; one is for the operation of the Belgian BR2 materials' testing reactor at Mol; others concern, *inter alia*, fast breeder and high temperature gas reactors, nuclear ship propulsion, fusion, agricultural and medical aspects of nuclear energy.

Co-operation with other countries and organizations: An important section of EURATOM's research work falls under agreements for joint research with other countries and international organizations. In November 1958 an agreement was signed between EURATOM and the U.S.A. for a joint power and research and development programme. Three large-scale American-designed and constructed atomic reactors have been installed or are under construction: one atomic power station is in operation in Italy, one plant at Chooz on the Franco-Belgian border and one at Gundremmingen in Bavaria. The latter two are EURATOM joint undertakings, and so benefit from certain fiscal exemptions and other investment aids. Sixty million dollars have so far been devoted to joint research and development.

Under the agreements with the U.K. and Canada, signed 1959, joint discussions and exchanges of information are taking place in many fields of common interest, such as fast breeder reactors and the economics of nuclear power (with the U.K.) and heavy-water moderated reactors (with Canada). Other agreements have been signed with Brazil and Argentina.

EURATOM is participating in the research projects of the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD. EURATOM is participating, in the place of its member countries, and in partnership with the U.K., in the building and operation of the high-temperature gas-cooled DRAGON reactor at Winfrith Heath, along with other ENEA countries.

Industry and the Common Market: About 3,155 MWe. of nuclear capacity had been installed in the Community by the end of October 1970.

It is estimated that between 1960 and 1980 Community electricity consumption will virtually quadruple, rising from an estimated 264 billion kWh. in 1960 to 950 billion kWh. in 1980, and that consumption per head will rise to 5,000 kW. in 1980 (from the 1,350 kW. or so in 1960). It is estimated that the Community's installed nuclear capacity will be 60,000 MW. in 1980 to satisfy electricity needs, over 20 per cent of total electricity production capacity. By the year 2000 the capacity is expected to be 370,000 MW., producing some two-thirds of the Community's electricity.

EURATOM is not, however, responsible for the construction of power reactors in the Community. Its role is to facilitate and encourage investment by private or public authorities in member countries.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (¹ 000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (million) (1969)
German Federal Republic.	248.5	60.84
Belgium	30.5	9.66
France	551.2	50.35
Italy	301.2	54.09
Luxembourg	2.6	0.34
Netherlands	33.5	12.87
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY .	1,167.5	188.15

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EMPLOYMENT

(1969 average—'000)

	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE	UNEMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES
German Federal Republic	26,516	179	2,533	12,936	10,868
France	20,324	337	3,009	8,101	8,857
Italy	19,336*	663*	4,023*	8,048*	6,602*
Netherlands	4,513†	63†	341†	1,852†	2,257†
Belgium	3,760	102	191	1,603	1,877
Luxembourg	140	—	16	64	60

* Excluding institutional households.

† Man-years.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(1968-69—'000 metric tons)

	FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG	EEC TOTAL
Wheat (soft)	5,971	14,682	7,525	709	901	29,788
Rye	3,203	351	75	239	96	3,964
Barley	4,745	9,139	258	390	622	15,184
Oats	4,026	3,066	390	346	398	8,226
Maize	278	5,379	3,991	—	—	9,651
Rice	—	67	515	—	—	582
Refined Sugar	1,826	2,190	1,188	61	530	6,395
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	6,294	65,630	65,621	10	130	137,685

INDUSTRY

1969 INDICES

(1963=100)

	GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEM- BOURG	COMMUNITY
Industry, total (excl. con- struction)	144	139	139	161	132	127	142
Mining and Quarrying	101	110	126	209	70	89	108
Manufacturing (excl. food- stuffs, beverages and to- bacco)	150	143	141	157	139	131	146
Textiles	128	104	98	113	112	n.a.	114
Paper	145	134	178	160	161	—	148
Chemicals	184	192	193	n.a.	149	n.a.	n.a.
Engineering	143	140	132	147	136	94	140
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	127	n.a.	123	128	127	120	n.a.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC HARD-COAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1965	1966	1967	1968	1
German Federal Republic	151,345	144,853	141,833	140,600	131,294	116,499	117,070	111
Belgium	29,600	29,249	22,757	19,786	17,500	16,435	14,806	11
France	46,500	54,405	57,606	51,348	50,338	47,624	41,911	31
Italy	600	1,074	735	389	418	410	365	5
Netherlands	13,500	12,071	11,978	11,739	10,319	8,265	6,864	5
TOTAL	241,500	241,653	234,908	223,862	209,869	189,232	181,016	167

ECSC CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1965	1966	1967	1968	1
German Federal Republic (excl. Saar)	17,902	17,435	29,400	36,821	35,316	36,745	41,160	45
Saar	2,557	2,805						
Belgium	2,296	5,003	6,600	9,162	8,911	9,712	11,570	14
France	6,221	10,627	15,200	19,599	19,594	19,655	20,400	22
Italy	2,323	4,207	6,800	12,680	13,639	15,892	16,960	16,416
Luxembourg	1,437	2,828	3,700	4,585	4,390	4,481	4,830	5,520
Netherlands	52	937	1,700	3,145	3,255	3,404	3,710	4,716
TOTAL	32,788	43,842	63,400	85,991	85,105	89,889	98,630	108,504

ENERGY

(1969 monthly average—'000 ton coal equivalent)

	GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEM- BOURG	COMMUNITY
Production of Primary Energy*	42,350	17,290	8,000	8,160	3,040	10	78,850
Gross Domestic Consumption*	77,450	50,480	37,400	16,490	13,630	1,600	197,050
Degree of Dependency on Foreign Supply (%) . .	42.4	64.5	79.2	51.4	75.6	99.4	58.6
Natural Gas Production . .	4,800	4,092	7,936	9,919	46	—	26,793
Town Gas, Coke Oven Gas and Blast Furnace Gas Pro- duction (T cal. (Ho-Pcs)) .	13,632	6,265	2,443	725	2,959	1,158	27,182
L.P.G. and Refinery Gas Pro- duction (T cal. (Ho-Pcs)) .	3,742	3,011	2,295	793	68	—	10,389
Imports of Crude Oil ('000 metric tons)	7,480	7,348	8,567	4,231	2,372	—	29,997
Net Production of Electrical Energy (GWh.)	17,582	10,960	8,860	2,938	2,302	176	42,820
of which:							
Hydroelectric Production (GWh.)	1,196	4,407	3,480	—	19	69	9,170
Nuclear Production (GWh.)	386	372	131	25	2	—	915

* Quarterly average.

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EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . .	28,582	30,756	30,595	33,567	39,242
Exports . .	27,093	29,419	31,629	35,292	39,236

TRADE WITH MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . .	6,896	7,245	7,095	7,840	9,450
Exports . .	9,602	9,999	10,424	11,217	12,744

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . .	2,607	2,782	2,702	2,994	3,588
Exports . .	2,364	2,540	2,847	3,127	3,364

INFORMATION OFFICES

Belgium . .	Official Spokesman of the Commission of the European Communities, 23 avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels. Tel.: 35.00.40.	Netherlands . .	Voorlichtingsdienst van de Europese Gemeenschappen, Mauritskade 39, The Hague. Tel.: 184815.
France . .	Bureau d'information des Communautés européennes, 61 rue des Belles Feuilles, Paris 16. Tel.: KLEber 53.26.	Switzerland . .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 72 rue de Lausanne, Geneva.
German Federal Republic . .	Presse und Informationstelle der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 11. Tel.: 26041.	United Kingdom	European Community Information Office, 23 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-235 4904.
Italy . .	Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comunità Europee, Via Poli 29, Rome. Tel.: 670.696/688.182.	United States . .	European Community Information Office, Suite 707, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; 2207 Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, New York 10017.
Luxembourg . .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, Centre Kirchberg, Luxembourg. Tel.: 479.41.		

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EDUCATION

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

Six schools have been established for the children of officials of the Communities. Where possible other children may join the schools.

Luxembourg: Founded 1953, ECSC.

Brussels: Founded 1959, EEC and Euratom.

Mol, Belgium: Founded 1961, Euratom.

Varese-Ispra, Italy: Founded 1961, Euratom.

Karlsruhe, Germany: Founded 1962, Euratom.

Petten, Netherlands: Founded 1963, Euratom.

COUNTRIES WITH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES

Algeria	El Salvador	Malaysia	Spain
Argentina	Finland	Mali	Sudan
Australia	Gabon	Malta	Sweden
Austria	Ghana	Mauritania	Switzerland
Brazil	Greece	Mexico	Syria
Burundi	Guatemala	Morocco	Tanzania
Cameroon	Haiti	New Zealand	Thailand
Canada	Iceland	Niger	Togo
Central African Republic	India	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Ceylon	Indonesia	Norway	Tunisia
Chad	Iran	Pakistan	Turkey
Chile	Ireland	Panama	Uganda
Colombia	Israel	Paraguay	United Arab Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)	Ivory Coast	Peru	United Kingdom
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Jamaica	Philippines	United States
Costa Rica	Japan	Portugal	Upper Volta
Cyprus	Kenya	Rwanda	Uruguay
Dahomey	Korea, Republic of	Saudi Arabia	Venezuela
Denmark	Lebanon	Senegal	Yugoslavia
Dominican Republic	Libya	Somalia	
Ecuador	Madagascar	South Africa	

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TREATIES OF THE COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF EEC TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;
- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and
- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four

years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect

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of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- (a) the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- (b) the ensurance thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- (c) the stabilisation of markets;
- (d) regular supplies;
- (e) reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organisation of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration

and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

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TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY

COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;
- (c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;
- (d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of

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the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (*see* section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

- (a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;
- (b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;
- (c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles,

particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: *See* the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: *See* the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of

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their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For accounts of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the Monetary Committee, the European Investment Bank, the European Social Fund and the Development Fund, see the section of Organization above.

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community, including those relating to the European Social Fund, and shall be shown in the budget.

The revenues of the budget shall comprise (apart from those contributions which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund, and apart from any other revenues) the financial contributions of member states fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	7.9
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
German Federal Republic . .	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The financial contributions of the member states which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	8.8
France	32.0
Italy	20.0
German Federal Republic . .	32.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.0

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- (a) lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;

- (b) determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- (c) establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- (a) the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- (b) the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- (c) the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and
- (d) the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- (a) no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- (b) any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

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In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member state may ask for authorisation to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxem-

bourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

FINANCING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Under Article 200 of the Rome Treaty the budget of the EEC is contributed by the member states according to a fixed key: France, Germany and Italy 28 per cent each; Belgium and the Netherlands 7.9 per cent each; and Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. The European Social Fund is financed in a similar fashion but with different proportions. The Euratom and ECSC Treaties lay down the means of financing those two Communities.

With the establishment of the common agricultural policy, variations on this basic EEC key were introduced for the years 1962-67 for agricultural expenditure. From July 1st, 1967, to December 31st, 1969, the budget of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund was financed in part by the payment to the Community of 90 per cent of the product of the levies imposed on imports into the Community of foodstuffs subject to the common agricultural policy. The remaining revenue was raised by direct contributions by the member states in the following proportions: France 32 per cent; Germany 31.2 per cent; Italy 20.3 per cent; Netherlands 8.2 per cent; Belgium 8.1 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. These proportions represent the gross contributions to the Fund. The effect of the payments from the Fund to support Community agriculture (particularly to make export refunds) has been to make France and the Netherlands net recipients from the Fund, with the other member states making net contributions.

Under Article 201 of the Rome Treaty the Commission is empowered to propose what means of financing the Community be adopted after the completion of the common external tariff (which took place on July 1st, 1968), in particular whether the direct state contributions shall be replaced by the revenue from the common tariff. In the summer of 1969 the Commission published proposals for giving the Community its own direct revenues, and these formed the basis of the agreement reached between the six governments on December 22nd, 1969.

Direct revenue financing system: The essential elements of this agreement were that from January 1st, 1975, onwards, the three Communities' activities would be financed from three main sources: (a) the levies imposed on imports from non-member countries of products subject to the common agricultural policy (less 10 per cent for administrative expenses); (b) duties imposed under the common external tariff (less 10 per cent for administrative expenses); (c) the product of up to a 1 per cent rate of the

value-added tax. In 1975-77 inclusive certain restrictions would prevent any one member country's annual contribution being more than 2 per cent greater or less than its contribution in the previous year. The agreement is subject to final agreement on certain details and the ratification, expected in the course of 1970, by the six national parliaments. The system will be phased in over the years 1970-74.

In 1970 alone the overall expenditure by the Agricultural Fund was financed in the following proportions: Germany 31.7 per cent; France 28 per cent; Italy 21.5 per cent; Netherlands 10.35 per cent; Belgium 8.25 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. Non-agricultural expenditure is being financed according to the keys in the three Treaties.

On January 1st, 1971, the phasing in of the tripartite financing system outlined above began for all forms of expenditure. From that day all import levies will be paid over to the Community together with an annually increasing proportion of customs duties which will be determined according to a reference amount based upon the total value of the levies and duties raised by each state. For example, in 1971 each state will pay in all its levies plus the value of customs duties sufficient to make up an amount equal to 50 per cent of the combined value of levies and duties. In 1972 the reference amount is 62.5 per cent; in 1973, 75 per cent; in 1974, 87 per cent; in 1975, 100 per cent. Any further revenue required by the Community will be covered by direct contributions from the national exchequers in the following proportions: Germany 32.9 per cent; France 32.6 per cent; Italy 20.2 per cent; Netherlands 7.3 per cent; Belgium 6.8 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. This scale is based partly on the relative values of the GNPs of the member countries. In 1971-74 inclusive the annual contribution of any member state shall not vary by more than 1½ per cent downwards from the amount contributed in the previous year.

Parliamentary control: At the Council meeting of December 22nd, 1969, the six governments agreed on a draft resolution on the powers of budgetary control to be granted to the European Parliament after 1975. The draft resolution provided for four stages in adopting the budget: (1) The Council draws up an estimate of the expenditure and of revenue, the latter including the rate of value-added tax to be apportioned to the Community's budget; (2) This draft budget may be amended by the European Parliament by a majority vote of its members, though any

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change in the VAT rate must be within the limits set by the Council Act establishing the Community tax; (3) The Council, acting by qualified majority vote may amend the Parliament's amendments; (4) The Parliament may amend the Council's amendments in the three stages by a vote of

a majority of its members and subject to three-fifths of the votes cast being in favour. Should the Parliament not have given a decision within a fixed period the Council's amendments made in the third stage shall be deemed to be adopted.

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS

SUMMARY OF THE SECOND YAOUNDE CONVENTION

Articles 1-16: *Trade*. The basic aim of the Association is free trade between the European Community and each of the associated states. In principle, free trade between the Community and the associated states was introduced on July 1st, 1968, when the Community's common external tariff came into force. However, the associated states retain the right to maintain, reimpose or increase customs duties on imports from the Community (in addition to fiscal duties) in the interests of their revenue, economic development, new industries and balance of payments. Conversely, the Community may impose a degree of protection for products subject to the common agricultural policy, though imports of these or similar products from the associated states are granted preference over imports from third countries.

Article 17-30: *Financial and Technical Co-operation*. Provide for continued operation of Development Fund and the spending over a five-year period of a total sum of \$828 million on the same lines as before and also for promoting the diversification of the economies of the Associated States. The European Investment Bank will make loans of up to a total of \$90 million, possibly at low interest rates.

Articles 31-40: *Right of Establishment, Services, Payment and Capital*.

Articles 41-55: *Institutions*.

Articles 56-66: *General and Final Provisions*.

SUMMARY OF THE ARUSHA AGREEMENT

Articles 2-15: *Trade*. Products originating in the East African Community are admitted to the EEC free of customs duties and charges with equivalent effect, without prejudice to the import rules for products subject to the European Community's common agricultural policy.

Annual quotas are established for unroasted coffee (56,000 metric tons), cloves (120 tons) and tinned

pineapple (800 tons). In the event of imports of these products into the EEC exceeding these totals, the EEC is authorized to consult with the exporting countries about measures to avoid disturbing traditional trade flows. The EEC will grant preferential treatment, case by case, to EAC products subject to the common agricultural policy and to processed agricultural products after consultation with the East African countries.

Imports of about sixty products from the EEC into the EAC will be freed of customs duties and equivalent charges, and from quantitative restrictions, though in the interests of their development needs and budgetary revenues the East African states may retain or introduce duties or charges on these products, and retain or impose quotas.

The East African states are free to form customs unions or free-trade areas with African countries of comparable economic development, provided the provisions of this agreement concerning origin are not changed.

Articles 16-20: *Establishment*. The East African states agree that no discrimination shall be made between nationals or companies of the EEC states in matters of the right of establishment and the provision of services, and that more favourable treatment accorded to the nationals or companies of a third country shall be extended to EEC nationals or companies.

Articles 21-22: *Payments and capital*.

Articles 23-29: *Institutional provisions*. An Association Council comprising members of the EEC Council of Ministers and of the Commission and of the governments of the African states presides over the Association, and meets once annually. The Council may appoint a committee to provide continuity of co-operation. A Parliamentary Committee shall meet once a year to discuss matters concerning the Association; it shall consist of equal numbers of members of the European Community countries and the parliaments of the East African states.

Articles 30-38: *General and final provisions*.

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SUMMARY OF ECSC TREATY

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

The European Coal and Steel Community is based on a common market, common objectives and common institutions. The aims of the Community are to contribute to the expansion of the economy, the development of employment and the improvement of the standard of living in the participating countries through the creation, in harmony with the general economy of the member states, of a common market. With these aims in view, the institutions of the Community are to ensure that the common market is regularly supplied, while taking into account the needs of third countries; to assure to all consumers in comparable positions within the common market equal access to the sources of production; to seek the establishment of the lowest possible prices without involving any corresponding rise either in the prices charged by the same enterprise in other transactions or in the price-level as a whole in another period, while at the same time permitting necessary amortisation and providing the possibility of normal returns on invested capital; to ensure that conditions are maintained which will encourage enterprises to expand and improve their ability to produce and to promote a policy of rational development of natural resources, while avoiding undue exhaustion of such resources; to promote the improvement of the living and working conditions of the labour force in each of the industries under its jurisdiction so as to harmonise those conditions in an upward direction; to foster the development of international trade and ensure that equitable limits are observed in prices charged in foreign markets; and to promote the regular expansion and the modernisation of production as well as the improvement of quality, under conditions which preclude any protection against competing industries except where justified by illegitimate action on the part of such industries or in their favour.

The following are considered incompatible with the common market and are therefore abolished and prohibited:

- (a) import and export duties, or taxes with an equivalent effect, and quantitative restrictions upon the movement of coal and steel;
- (b) measures or practices discriminating among producers, buyers or consumers, especially as concerns prices, delivery terms and transport rates, as well as practices or measures which hamper the buyer in the free choice of his supplier;
- (c) subsidies or state assistance, or special charges imposed by the state, in any form whatsoever;
- (d) restrictive practices tending towards the division or the exploitation of the market.

The Community binds itself to assist the interested parties to take action by collecting information, organising consultations and defining general objectives; to place financial means at the disposal of enterprises for their investments and participate in the expenses of readaptation; to assure the establishment, the maintenance and the observance of the normal conditions of competition, and take direct action with respect to production and the co-operation of the market only when circumstances make it

absolutely necessary; and to publish the reasons for its action and take the necessary measures to ensure observance of the rules set forth in the Treaty.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

See section on Organization, above.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROVISIONS

The High Authority is empowered to consult governments and various interested parties such as enterprises, workers, consumers and dealers and their associations, as well as experts, and to gather such information as may be necessary to the accomplishment of its mission. It is not permitted to divulge information which by its nature is considered a trade secret, and in particular information pertaining to the commercial relations or the breakdown of the costs of production of enterprises. With this reservation, it must publish such data as may be useful to governments or to any other interested parties.

The High Authority may impose fines and daily penalty payments upon enterprises which evade their obligations under this title.

Financial Provisions: The High Authority is empowered to procure its funds by imposing a levy on the production of coal and steel, by borrowing, and by receiving grants. The levies are intended to cover administrative expenses, non-repayable assistance relating to readaptation, investments and financial assistance and expenditure devoted to encouraging technical and economic research. Funds obtained by borrowing may only be used to grant loans.

Investments and Financial Assistance: The High Authority may facilitate the carrying out of investment programmes by granting loans to enterprises or by giving its guarantee to other loans which they obtain. With the unanimous agreement of the Council, the High Authority may by the same means assist the financing of works and installations which contribute directly or mainly to an increase of production, to lower production costs, or which facilitate the marketing of products subject to its jurisdiction. The High Authority may require enterprises to submit individual projects in advance, and, having given the interested parties an opportunity to express their views, issue a reasoned opinion on any such projects. If the High Authority finds that the financing of a project or the operation of any proposed installation would require subsidies, assistance, protection or discrimination contrary to the present Treaty, it may issue a binding prohibition to the enterprise in question, forbidding it to use resources other than its own funds to carry out such a project.

The High Authority is obliged to encourage technical and economic research concerning the production and the development of consumption of coal and steel, as well as workers' safety in these industries. If the introduction of technical processes or new equipment, within the framework of the general objectives laid down by the High Authority, should lead to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements in the coal or steel industries, making it especially difficult in one or more areas to re-

employ the workers discharged, the High Authority, on the request of the interested governments, may facilitate the financing of such programmes as it may approve for the creation, either in the industries subject to its jurisdiction or, with the agreement of the Council, in any other industry, of new and economically sound activities capable of assuring productive employment to the workers thus discharged, and shall grant non-repayable assistance as a contribution to payment of compensation, granting of re-settlement allowances and the financing of technical retraining of workers.

Production: The High Authority is to give preference to the indirect means of action at its disposal, such as co-operation with governments to stabilise or influence general consumption, particularly that of public services, and intervention on prices and commercial policy.

If, in the case of a decline in demand, it considers that the Community is faced with a manifest crisis, it must, after consulting the Consultative Committee and with the agreement of the Council, establish a system of production quotas. Failing this, any member state may bring the matter to the attention of the Council, which, by unanimous vote, may oblige the High Authority to establish a quota system. The High Authority may in particular regulate the rate of operation of enterprises by appropriate levies on tonnages exceeding a reference level defined by a general decision. The sums thus obtained will be earmarked for the support of those enterprises whose rate of production has fallen below the reference level.

If the Community is faced with a serious shortage of certain or of all the products subject to the jurisdiction of the High Authority, the latter must propose appropriate measures to the Council, unless the Council decides to the contrary by unanimous vote. On the basis of these proposals, the Council must establish consumption priorities and determine the allocation of the coal and steel resources of the Community among the industries subject to its jurisdiction, exports and other consumption. On the basis of the consumption priorities thus established, the High Authority is empowered, after consulting the enterprises concerned, to draw up production programmes which the enterprises are obliged to carry out.

Prices: Pricing practices contrary to the provision of Title I are prohibited and in particular unfair competitive practices, especially purely temporary or local price reductions, the purpose of which is to acquire a monopoly within the common market and discriminatory practices involving within the common market the application by a seller of unequal conditions to comparable transactions, especially according to the nationality of the buyer. In certain cases, the High Authority may fix maximum and/or minimum prices for one or more products subject to its jurisdiction, both within the common market and with regard to export.

Agreements and Concentrations: All agreements among enterprises, all decisions of associations of enterprises, and all concerted practices, tending, directly or indirectly, to prevent, restrict or distort the normal operation of competition within the common market are forbidden, and in particular those tending to fix or determine prices, to restrict or control production, technical development or investments, or to allocate markets, products, customers or sources of supply. However, the High Authority may

authorise agreements to specialise in the production of, or to engage in the joint buying or selling of specified products, if it finds that this will contribute to a substantial improvement in production or distribution, or that the agreement in question is essential to achieve these results and is not more restrictive than is necessary, or that it is not capable of giving the interested enterprises any discriminatory powers or advantages. Similar regulations apply to concentrations.

Impairment of the Conditions of Competition: If any action of any member state is liable to provoke a serious disequilibrium by substantially increasing differences in costs of production otherwise than through variations in productivity, the High Authority, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council, may take the following steps:

If the action of the state produces harmful effects for coal or steel enterprises falling under the jurisdiction of the said state, the High Authority may authorise that state to grant assistance to such enterprises, the amount, conditions and duration of which shall be determined in agreement with the High Authority. The same provisions are to apply in the case of a variation in wages and in working conditions which would have the same effects, even if such variation is not the result of an action by that state.

If the action of that state produces harmful effects for coal and steel enterprises subject to the jurisdiction of other member states, the High Authority may address a recommendation to the said state with a view to remedying these effects by such measures as that state may consider most compatible with its own economic equilibrium.

If the action of the said state reduces differences in costs of production by granting a special advantage to, or by imposing special burdens on, coal or steel enterprises falling under its jurisdiction in comparison with the other industries in the same country, the High Authority is empowered to address the necessary recommendations to the state in question, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council.

Wages and Movement of Labour: The methods of fixing wages and social benefits in force in the various member states are not affected by the Treaty, subject to certain provisions.

If the High Authority finds that any wage levels are abnormally low, whether these levels are fixed by enterprises or by government decisions, it may address recommendations to the enterprises concerned or government interested. Similar action may be taken when a lowering of wages entails a drop in the standard of living of the labour force and at the same time is being used as a means of permanent economic adjustment by enterprises or as a means of competition between enterprises. This provision does not apply to:

- (a) overall measures taken by a member state to re-establish its external equilibrium, without prejudice to the possible application of the provisions dealing with the impairment of the conditions of competition;
- (b) wage decreases resulting from the application of a sliding scale established by law or by contract;
- (c) wage decreases resulting from a decrease in the cost of living;

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(d) wage decreases intended to correct abnormal increases previously granted under exceptional circumstances which no longer apply.

With the exception of (a) and (b) above, any wage decrease affecting the whole labour force of an enterprise or a sizeable proportion thereof must be notified to the High Authority.

The member states bind themselves to renounce any restriction, based on nationality, on the employment in the coal and steel industries of workers of recognised qualifications, subject to limitations imposed by the fundamental needs of health and public order. In the case of other (non-qualified) workers and where the expansion of production in the coal and steel industries might be hampered by a shortage of suitable labour, the member states agree to adapt their immigration regulations, and in particular, to facilitate the re-employment of workers from the coal and steel industries of other member states. Any discrimination in payment and working conditions as between national and foreign workers, without prejudice to special measures concerning frontier workers, are prohibited. Social security measures are not to impede the movement of labour.

Transport: In order to implement the application of such transport rates for coal and steel as will make possible comparable price conditions to consumers in comparable positions, discriminations in transport rates and conditions of any kind, which are based on the country of origin or of destination of the products in question are forbidden.

Commercial Policy: Unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the responsibilities of the governments of the member states for commercial policy are not affected by its application. Minimum rates, below which the member states bind themselves not to lower their customs duties on coal and steel with regard to third countries, and maximum rates, above which they bind themselves not to raise such duties, may be fixed by unanimous decision of the Council upon the proposal of the High Authority, which may act on its own initiative or at the request of a member state. Between these limits, each government is to set its tariffs according to its own national procedure, upon the modification of which the High Authority may issue opinions. The High Authority is empowered to supervise the administration of import and export licences with regard to third countries in the cases of coal and steel. The member states bind themselves to keep the High Authority informed of proposed commercial agreements or similar arrangements as far as they relate to coal, steel or the importation of the other raw materials and of specialised equipment necessary for the production of coal and steel in the member states.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Among the numerous provisions of this title, the following are significant:

The establishment of the Community does not in any way prejudice the system of ownership of the enterprises subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

As far as they are competent to do so, the member states shall take any appropriate measures to guarantee the settling of international accounts arising out of trade in coal and steel within the common market; they will lend each other assistance to facilitate such settlements.

If the High Authority considers that a state has failed in any of the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of the Treaty, it shall, after permitting the state in question to present its views, take note of the failure in a reasoned decision accompanied by a justification. It shall allow the state in question a period of time within which to provide for the execution of its obligation. Such a state may appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction within a period of two months from the notification of the decision. If the state has not taken steps to fulfil its obligations within the period fixed by the High Authority, or if its appeal has been rejected, the High Authority may, with the agreement of the Council acting by a two-thirds majority:

- (a) suspend the payment of sums which the High Authority may owe to the state in question under the Treaty;
- (b) adopt measures or authorise the other member states to adopt measures which would otherwise be contrary to certain provisions of Title I, so as to correct the effects of the failure in question.

An appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction may be lodged against these decisions within two months following their notification. Should these measures prove ineffective, the High Authority shall refer the matter to the Council.

The decisions of the High Authority imposing financial obligations on enterprises shall have executive force.

After the period of transition, the government of any member state and the High Authority may propose amendments to the Treaty. Such proposals shall be submitted to the Council. If the Council, acting by a two-thirds majority, approves a conference of the representatives of the governments of the member states, such a conference shall be immediately called by the President of the Council, with a view to agreeing on any modifications to be made to the provisions of the Treaty. Such amendments shall come into force after ratification by all the member states.

The Treaty is concluded for a period of fifty years from the date of its entry into force.

Any European state may request to accede to this Treaty. It shall address its request to the Council, which shall act by unanimous vote after obtaining the opinion of the High Authority. Also by unanimous vote, the Council shall fix the terms of accession, which shall become effective on the day the instrument of accession is received by the government acting as depositary of the Treaty.

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SUMMARY OF EURATOM TREATY

The preamble to the Treaty states that the signatory powers:

"Realising that nuclear energy constitutes the essential resource for ensuring the expansion and invigoration of production and for effecting progress in peaceful achievement,

"Convinced that only a common effort undertaken without delay can lead to achievements commensurate with the creative capacities of their countries,

"Resolved to create the conditions required for the development of a powerful nuclear industry which will provide extensive supplies of energy, lead to the modernization of technical processes and in addition have many other applications contributing to the well-being of their peoples,

"Anxious to establish conditions of safety which will eliminate danger to the life and health of the people,

"Desirous of associating with international organizations concerned with the peaceful development of atomic energy,

"Have decided to establish a European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)."

AIMS OF THE COMMUNITY

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the aim of the Community to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in member states and to the development of commercial exchanges with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries.

ARTICLE 2. For the attainment of its aims the Community shall:

- (a) develop research and ensure the dissemination of technical knowledge;
- (b) establish, and ensure the application of, uniform safety standards to protect the health of workers and of the general public;
- (c) facilitate investment and ensure, particularly by encouraging business enterprise, the construction of the basic facilities required for the development of nuclear energy within the Community;
- (d) ensure a regular and equitable supply of ores and nuclear fuels to all users in the Community;
- (e) guarantee, by appropriate measures of control, that nuclear materials are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are intended;
- (f) exercise the property rights conferred upon it in respect of special fissionable materials;
- (g) ensure extensive markets and access to the best technical means by the creation of a common market for specialized materials and equipment, by the free movement of capital for nuclear investment, and by freedom of employment for specialists within the Community;
- (h) establish with other countries and with international organizations any contacts likely to promote progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ARTICLE 3. The achievement of the tasks entrusted to the Community shall be ensured by:

- an Assembly
- a Council
- a Commission
- a Court of Justice

The Council and the Commission shall be assisted by an Economic and Social Committee acting in a consultative capacity.

PROVISIONS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

Articles 4-11: deal with development of research.

Article 8 provides for the establishment of a Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

Articles 12-29: the dissemination of information, including (Articles 24-27) provisions concerning security.

Articles 30-39: health protection.

Articles 40-44: investment.

Article 41 enacts that certain investment projects must be communicated to the Commission.

Articles 45-51: joint enterprises.

Article 46 enacts that any project for the establishment of a joint enterprise, whether originating from the Commission, a member state, or any other source, shall be the subject of an enquiry by the Commission.

Articles 52-76: supplies.

Article 52 provides for the establishment of a Supply Agency.

Articles 77-85: safety control.

Articles 86-91: property rights.

Articles 92-100: the nuclear common market.

Article 93 enacts the abolition after one year of all import and export duties and all quantitative restrictions on imports and exports in respect of certain nuclear materials and equipment listed in Annex IV to the Treaty.

Articles 101-106: external relations.

These articles lay down the conditions for agreements with third countries or international organizations.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

Articles 107-160: the Institutions of the Community.

Articles 107-114: the Assembly.

Articles 115-123: the Council.

Articles 124-135: the Commission.

Article 134: Scientific and Technical Committee attached to the Commission.

Articles 136-160: the Court of Justice.

Articles 161-164: provisions common to several institutions.

Articles 165-170: the Economic and Social Committee.

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FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Articles 171-183.

Article 171 provides for an operational budget and a research and investment budget. The former covers administrative expenses and safety control and health protection. Under Article 172 the scale of contributions to the operational budget is fixed as follows:

	%
Belgium	7.9
Germany	28.0
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The scale of contributions to the research and investment budget is as follows:

	%
Belgium	9.9
Germany	30.0
France	30.0
Italy	23.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	6.9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 184-208: cover certain legal aspects of the Community's status and define certain technical terms.

Article 205 allows for the application of any European state to membership of the Community.

Article 208 states that the Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

PROVISIONS FOR THE INITIAL PERIOD

Articles 209-224.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCERS

GENERAL

Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (UNICE): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; Pres. F. BERG; Sec.-Gen. Mlle H. M. CLAESSENS: National Delegates EICHNER, SCHLOTFELDT (German Federal Republic), SAUWENS (Belgium), ASTIER (France), MONDELLO (Italy), HAYOT (Luxembourg), VAN ROOIJ (Netherlands), KOULOPOULOS (Greece).

BUILDING

Comité Permanent pour l'Etude des Problèmes Posés par le Marché Commun Européen dans l'Industrie de la Construction: 3 rue de Berri, Paris 8e., France; f. 1957; Pres. HENRI COURBOT; Sec. JACQUES HOUDRY.

CERAMICS AND GLASS

Bureau de Liaison des Industries Céramiques du Marché Commun (Céramie-Unie): 47 Cantersteen, Brussels 1; f. 1962; Permanent Sec. A. P. THILL.

Comité Permanent des Industries du Verre de la C.E.E.: 3 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e, France; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEYÉ; Sec.-Gen. JAMES BARRELET.

Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Tuiles et de Briques: 23 rue de Cronstadt, 75-Paris 15e; f. 1952.

Fédération Européenne des Industries de Porcelaine et de Faïence de Table et d'Ornementation (F.E.P.F.): 47, Cantersteen, Brussels 1; f. 1958; 17 mems.; Pres. SAM. H. JERRETT; Sec.-Gen. A. P. THILL.

Groupe de Travail C.E.E. de la Fédération Européenne de la Porcelaine et de Faïence de Table et d'Ornementation: 47 Cantersteen, Brussels 1; f. 1958; Pres. M. FERON; Sec. A. P. THILL.

Groupe des Fabricants d'Appareils Sanitaires en Céramique de la C.E.E. (GEFACS): 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e; Pres. E. VERCOUTER; Sec.-Gen. J. VUILLAUME.

Groupement des Producteurs de Carreaux Céramiques du Marché Commun: 47 Cantersteen, Brussels 1; f. 1959; 6 mems.; Pres. A. GAMBIGLIANI; Sec. A. P. THILL.

CHEMICALS

Bureau de Liaison des Associations de Fabricants de Peintures et d'Encres d'Imprimerie des Pays du Marché Commun: 49 square Marie Louise, B-1.040-Brussels, Belgium.

Comité de Coordination des Industries de la Transformation des Matières Plastiques de la Communauté Européenne: 49 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1960; Pres. J. PENNEL; Sec.-Gen. L. BUSLAIN.

Groupement Européen des Associations Nationales de Fabricants de Pesticides—(GEFAP)—Section C.E.E.: 49 square Marie-Louise, B-1.040-Brussels; f. 1960; Pres. J. BORDUGE; Sec.-Gen. Y. DENARET.

Secrétariat International des Groupements Professionnels des Industries Chimiques des Pays de la C.E.E.: 49 square Marie-Louise, B-1.040-Brussels; f. 1958.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Commission Interprofessionnelle des Industries de l'Habillement de la C.E.E.: 20 ave. des Arts, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959; mems.: professional organizations in the six EEC countries; Pres. A. DE STEXHE; Sec. J. DECAT.

Marché Commun—Comité de Liaison et d'Etudes de l'Industrie de la Chaussure: 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1958; 5 mems.; Pres. M. TROLLI; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT MAEYAERT.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Commission Exécutive pour la C.E.E. de la Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Brosserie et Pinceauterie: 70 Coudenberg, Brussels 1; f. 1958; Pres. M. MALGRAIN.

Union Européenne de la Literie: Königsallee 68, 4 Düsseldorf, Federal Germany; Pres. M. LEGRAND; Sec. R. GÖRNANDT.

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ENGINEERING

Comité de Liaison de la Construction d'Equipements et de Pièces d'Automobiles (CLEPA): Westendstrasse 61, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main, Federal Germany; Pres. J. M. DE VOOGD.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel de Blanchisserie et de Nettoyage à Sec (ELMO): c/o Fabrimetal, 21 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; Sec. R. VANDEN EYNDEN.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Frigorifique de la C.E.E. (CECOMAF): 10 av. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. M. MEYRE; Sec. M. DE ROUVRAY.

Fédération Internationale des Producteurs Autoconsommateurs Industriels d'Electricité (FIPAGE): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1954; 10 mems.; Pres. K. H. BUND; Man. Dir. M. DE LEENER; Sec.-Gen. A. THONON.

Groupeement des Producteurs d'Isolateurs et de Pièces Isolantes Minérales à Usage Electro-technique de la C.E.E. (Groupisol): 47 Cantersteen, Brussels 1; f. 1967; Pres. J. DUPUY; Sec.-Gen. A. P. THILL.

LEATHER

Confédération des Associations Nationales de Tanneurs et Mégissiers de la C.E.E.: 122 rue de Provence, Paris; f. 1957; Pres. M. DAYNE; Sec. A. GAMPERT.

Conseil Européen du Cuir Brut (Comité des Six): 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 8e; f. 1958; Pres. A. DEBESSAC; Sec.-Gen. HUBERT.

METALLURGY

Comité de Liaison de l'ORGALIME pour les Communautés Européennes: 13 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. N. GROENHART.

Comité de Liaison des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux de la Communauté Européenne: 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, B-1000, Brussels; f. 1957; Pres. M. DE MERRE (Belgium); Assessor P. GUILLAUME (Belgium).

Comité des Associations Européennes de Fonderie: 2 rue de Bassano, F-75, Paris 16e; f. 1953; mems.: 14 West European countries; Pres. C. BLAAUW.

Conférence de l'Industrie Européenne Productrice d'Articles Emailés (EUREMAIL): Hochstrasse 115, Hagen/Westfalen, Germany; f. 1960; Sec. Dr. HERBERT NOTH.

Secrétariat Européen des Fabricants d'Emballages Métalliques Légers: 21 rue des Drapiers, B-1050 Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. HENRI THIÉBAUD; Sec. JACQUES MOLITOR.

MINING

Comité d'Etude des Producteurs de Charbon d'Europe Occidentale: 31 av. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; Pres. P. GARDENT; Sec.-Gen. A. WORONOFF.

PAPER

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Cartons Ondulés: 36 rue de Châteaudon, Paris 9e; f. 1959; Pres. L. HUUGHE; Sec. R. DU BOUCHERON.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence (A.I.S.): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; Pres. U. ALBINI; Sec.-Gen. J. DONCKERWOLCKE.

Commission Permanente de la C.E.E. de L'Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence: 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; Pres. R. COUVREUR; Sec. J. DONCKERWOLCKE.

Groupeement International de l'Industries Pharmaceutique des Pays de la C.E.E. (G.I.I.P.): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. VEKEMANS; Sec. A. GUILMOT.

PRECISION ENGINEERING

Comité Européen des Constructeurs d'Instruments de Pesage: 36 av. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. BERDING; Sec. MICHEL.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Aerologique: 10 av. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1959; 10 mems.; Pres. GODEFROI.

Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de l'Optique et de la Mécanique de Précision: Pipinstrasse 16, Cologne; Pres. Dr. MÖLLER; Sec. Dr. VON DER TRECK.

RUBBER

Bureau de Liaison des Industries du Caoutchouc de la C.E.E.: 19 av. des Arts, B-1040 Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. J. BILLIAU; Sec. A. J. ZAYAT.

TEXTILES

Association des Enducteurs, Calandriers et Fabricants de revêtements de sols plastiques de la Communauté Européenne (A.E.C.): 49 av. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4; Pres. J. C. BUNOUST-ROQUÈRE; Sec. LÉON BUSLAIN.

Association Européenne Rubans, Tresses, Tissus Élastiques (AERTEL): 2 rue des Moulins, Paris 1er; Pres. H. VON BAUR; Sec. P. J. ROUCHY.

Comité des Industries du Coton et des Fibres Connexes de la C.E.E. (EUROCOTON): 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; Pres. JACQUES THIRIEZ; Sec.-Gen. G. MASSENAUX.

Comité des Industries de l'Achèvement Textile des Pays de la C.E.E.: Building Lieven Bauwens, Martelaarslaan 65, Ghent; Pres. Baron G. DE GERLACHE DE GOMERY; Sec. A. LANOYE.

Comité des Industries de l'Impression sur Tissus de la C.E.E. (C.I.I.T.): Baumschulallee 21, 53 Bonn; f. 1959; Pres. S. YNTEMA; Sec. Dr. D. STUNKEL.

Comité des Industries du Jute du Marché Commun: 33 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; Pres. TOMMY MARTIN.

Comité des Industries Lainières de la C.E.E.: 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1961; Sec. G. MAEYAERT.

Comité des Industries de la Maille de la C.E.E. (MAILLE-UIROP): 24 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; Pres. J. CANTAERT; Sec. ANDRÉ JOYE.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Comité Européen de l'Industrie de la Robetterie (C.E.I.R.): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1959; 14 mems.; Pres. P. E. PINON; Sec. A. LOMBAERTS.

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Confédération Internationale du Lin et du Chanvre: 8 rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris 9e; Pres. A. DEQUAE; Sec. A. RITTER.

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Fédération Internationale de la Filterie: 37 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; Pres. HUBERT CRESPEL; Secs. ANDRÉ RITTER, MICHEL LOTIGIE.

Confédération Internationale des Fabricants de Tapis et de Tissus pour Ameublement (CITTA): Domagkweg 8, Wuppertal-Elberfeld; f. 1960; mems.: national associations of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland; Pres. F. C. VAN DEN BERGH; Dir. Dr. R. MEUSERS.

Groupe de la C.E.E. du Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques: 29-31 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; Pres. J. DE PRÉCIGOUT; Recorder S. MORNARD.

Groupe de Travail "Marché Commun" de l'Association Internationale des Utilisateurs de Fils de Fibres Artificielles et Synthétiques: 5 place du Palais-Bourbon, Paris 7e; Sec. Gen. F. VIGIER.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Comité de Liaison de la Construction de Carrosseries et de Remorques: Westendstrasse 61, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main; Pres. H. EYLERT.

Comité de Liaison des Fabricants de Pièces et Equipements de Deux Roues (COLIPED): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels; Pres. A. C. BEYLJENS; Sec. E. TRIBOUT.

Comité de Liaison de la Construction Automobile pour les Pays de la Communauté Européenne: Corso Galileo Ferraris 61, Turin, Italy; Pres. BISCARETTI.

WOOD AND TIMBER

Comité Central de la Propriété Forestière de la C.E.E.: 110 route de Condroz, Ougrée, Belgium; f. 1961; Pres. Comte CHARLES DE LIMBURG STIRIUM; Sec. PIERRE GATHY.

Comité des Pépiniéristes Forestiers de la C.E.E.: c/o Zentralverband der Forstpflanzenbetriebe e.V., Halstenbek/Holstein, Germany; f. 1962; Pres. R. RAHTE; Sec.-Gen. R. A. STREITBERGER.

Commission Exécutive des Industries du Bois pour la C.E.E.: 36 ave. Hoche, Paris; Pres. A. PROVOST; Man. Dir. J. M. MACQUART.

Fédération Européenne des Associations du Bois de Mine: 27 rue N. Bosret, Namur; Pres. M. DEMON; Sec. H. SCHMITZ.

Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Menuiseries Industrielles de Bâtiment: 36 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. G. B. CROW; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER.

Groupement des Scieries des Pays de la C.E.E.: 109-111 rue Royale, Brussels 1; f. 1958; Pres. (vacant); Sec. ALBERT DEJAFFE.

DISTRIBUTORS

BUILDING

Union des Fédérations Nationales des Négociants en Matériaux de Construction des Pays de la C.E.E. (UFEMAT): 23 rue de la Limite, Brussels 3; f. 1959; 9 mems.; Pres. H. DRUART; Sec.-Treas. P. LEGRAND.

CHEMICALS

Confédération Internationale du Commerce de la Droguerie: Klosterstr. 92, Cologne-Lindenthal; Pres. R. GENTZCH.

Groupeement International de la Répartition Pharmaceutique des Pays de la C.E.E.: 6 rue de la Trémolle, Paris 8e; Pres. D. SAUPKE; Sec.-Gen. J. PERIER.

Union du Commerce des Engrais des Pays de la C.E.E.: piazza G. G. Bolli 2, Rome; Pres. ARMANDO GAVAGNI; Sec. ERNESTO BASSANELLI.

FUEL AND POWER

Comité de la Communauté Européenne de l'Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique (UNIPED): 124 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; Pres. L. DE HEEM.

Comité Européen de Liaison des Négociants et Utilisateurs de Combustibles (C.E.L.N.U.C.O.): 62 blvd. Flandrin, Paris 16e; Pres. JEAN PICARD; Sec. P. DELMON.

METALS AND MACHINERY

Centre de Liaison International des Marchands de Machines Agricoles et Réparateurs Commission pour le Marché Economique Européenne: Stadhouderslaan 126, The Hague; Pres. B. G. STEENBERGEN; Sec. J. PERMILLEUX.

Commission de la C.E.E. du Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole: 19 rue Jacques-Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1962; Pres. P. DE SAINT-HUBERT; Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE.

Fédération Internationale des Associations de Négociants en Acier, Tubes, Métaux: 65 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris; Pres. G. P. PHILIPSON-STOV; Sec.-Gen. A. NOEL.

Fédération Internationale des Associations de Quincailliers et Marchands de Fer: Talstrasse 66, CH 8001 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. Dr. C. E. BISCHOFF.

PAPER

Comité Européen de Liaison du Commerce de Gros des Papiers et Cartons (COMPA): 2 rue de l'Aurore, 1050 Brussels; f. 1967; Chair. A. GIBSON; Sec. E. JONCKHEERE.

Union des Distributeurs de Papiers et Cartons de la C.E.E. (EUGROPA): 2 rue de l'Aurore, Brussels 5; f. 1957; Chair. J. MARTIN; Sec. E. JONCKHEERE.

Union Européenne des Groupements de Grossistes spécialisés en papeterie (UEGGSP): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 38, Utrecht; Pres. J. A. DORTMOND (Netherlands).

TEXTILES

Comité "Marché Commun" de l'Association Européenne des Organisations Nationales des Commerçants-Détailants en Textiles: 18 rue des Bons Enfants, Paris; Pres. R. BOISDE; Sec. J. CHOUARD.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Comité de Travail C.E.E. de l'Association Internationale des Groupements d'Achats de Textiles: Neumarkt 14, Cologne; f. 1951; 45 mems.; Pres. J. D. JOUGMA; Sec. Dr. WEINWURM WENKHOFF.

TIMBER

Association des Groupements du Négoce Intérieur du Bois et des Produits Dérivés dans les Pays de la C.E.E.: Vereniging van Nederlandse Houtkopers, Keizersgracht 298, Amsterdam-C; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Dr. J. W. BAKKER.

Confédération du Liège de la C.E.E. (Industrie et Commerce): 52 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1962; Pres. P. ADNOT; Sec.-Gen. E. BOSCH.

Union pour le Commerce des Bois Tropicaux dans la C.E.E.: 109-III rue Royale, 1000 Brussels; Pres. A. DE WAGHENEIRE; Sec. M. MAELFEYT.

Union pour le Commerce d'Importation des Sciages de Conifères dans la C.E.E.: Keizergracht 298, Amsterdam; f. 1960; Pres. J. KEY; Sec. Dr. J. W. BAKKER.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOODSTUFFS

PRODUCERS

GENERAL

Comité de Liaison des Vétérinaires de la C.E.E.: 28 rue des Petits-Hôtels, Paris; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. J. DERIVAUX; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MERKT.

Comité des Constructeurs Européens de Matériel Alimentaire (COCEMA), Commission de la C.E.E.: UDMA, 4 Düsseldorf-Oberkassel, Luegallee 65; f. 1960; Pres. ROBERT ANDRÉ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GASDE.

Comité des Organisations des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Agricoles de la C.E.E.: 12 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; Pres. R. DE MUNCK; Sec.-Gen. E. TESSIER.

Comité des Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles de la C.E.E. (GOPA): 8 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; f. 1958; Pres. M. VETRONE (Italy); Sec.-Gen. A. HERLITSKA.

Comité Général de la Coopération Agricole de la C.E.E. (COGECA): 8 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; Pres. C. R. TYBOUT (Netherlands); Sec. A. HERLITSKA.

ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS

Fédération Européenne des Fabricants d'Adjuvants pour la Nutrition Animale (F.E.F.A.N.A.): Adenauerallee 170, 5300 Bonn 1; f. 1963; Pres. Dr. J. P. SPANOGHE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. BEHM.

Fédération Européenne des Fabricants d'Aliments Composés pour Animaux: 65 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1; f. 1959; 9 mems.; Pres. A. KÜHN; Man. Dir. MAURICE WEBER; Sec.-Gen. A. P. NAMUR.

BAKERY

Association Internationale de la Boulangerie Industrielle: 112 blvd. Montebello, Lille; Pres. HENRI JOORIS; Sec.-Gen. WERNER SARO.

Comité des Fabricants de Levure de Panification de la C.E.E.: 7 rue Léonce Reynaud, Paris 16e; Pres. K. B. BENECKE; Sec.-Gen. R. VAN DE WIELE.

BEVERAGES

Comité de la C.E.E. des Industries et du Commerce des Vins, Vins Aromatisés, Vins Mousseux, Vins de Liqueur: 13-15 rue de Livourne, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. G. S. RODERS; Sec. Mme M. COOREMAN.

Comité de l'Industrie des Cidres et Vins de Fruits de la C.E.E.: 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; Pres. P. J. TEEBAAL.

Comité des Professionnels Viticoles de la C.E.E.: 3 rue de Rigny, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. F. CHEVALIER; Sec.-Gen. Mlle J. MULLER.

Communauté de Travail des Brasseurs du Marché Commun: 207 blvd. du Souverain, 1160 Brussels; Pres. M. LE JONKHEER O. WITTERT VAN HOOGLAND; Sec.-Gen. A. A. M. KEMPERINK.

Union Européenne des Associations de Boissons Gazeuses des Pays Membres de la C.E.E.: 43 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; Pres. ALLARY.

Union Européenne des Alcools, Eaux de Vie et Spiritueux: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; f. 1959; Pres. OTTO VON GROTE; Sec.-Gen. R. CARBONNELLE.

Union Européenne des Sources d'Eaux Minérales Naturelles du Marché Commun: Kennedyallee 28, 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg; f. 1959; Pres. Dr. O. WÜTTKE; Sec.-Gen. R. FAYARD (France).

CEREALS

Association des Amidonneries de Maïs de la C.E.E.: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; Pres. P. CALLEBAUT; Sec. R. BAUER.

Association des Petites et Moyennes Meuneries de la C.E.E.: Baumschulallee 6, 5300 Bonn; f. 1959; Pres. PROSPER CONVERT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. BERTEN.

Comité de Liaison des Amidonneries de Riz de la C.E.E.: 7 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels 1; Pres. HORST KLEIN.

Groupeement des Associations des Maisiers de la C.E.E. (Euromaisiers): 149 Bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er; f. 1959; Pres. JACQUES VAN DER VAEREN; Sec.-Gen. G. MAY.

Groupeement des Associations Meunières des Pays de la C.E.E.: 66 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; 165 rue du Midi, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Del. Gen. MAURICE LOUBAUD.

Secrétariat de l'Association des Amidonniers de Blé de la C.E.E.: Postfach 3065, 5300 Bonn 3; Pres. HUGO CARL DEITERS; Sec.-Gen. WOLFGANG HEES.

Union des Associations des Riziers de la C.E.E.: 25 rue du General Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1961; Pres. G. LUTHKE; Sec.-Gen. G. LEBUGLE.

Union des Associations des Semouliers de la C.E.E.: via del Viminale 43, Rome; Pres. A. COCOZZA; Sec.-Gen. G. PORTESI.

Union des Riziculteurs de la C.E.E.: Palazzo dell'Agricoltura, Piazza Zumaglini, Vercelli, Italy; f. 1963; Pres. M. GREPPI (Italy); Sec. R. METZ (France).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DAIRYING

Association des Fabricants de Laits de Conserve des Pays de la C.E.E. (ASFALEC): 140 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. M. K. SCHWEMER; Sec. Mme S. SMEE.

Association de l'Industrie de la Fonte de Fromage de la C.E.E. (Assifonte): Kaiser-Friedrich-Strasse 13, 5300 Bonn; f. 1964; Pres. E. PIAGET; Sec.-Gen. H. MAHN.

Association de l'Industrie Laitière de la C.E.E.: 140 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. ERCOLE LOCATELLI; Secs. J. G. BECUE, H. JARROUSSE; Admin. Sec. J. F. OPPENHEIM.

FERTILIZERS

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Engrais et Pesticides: Reuterweg 51-53, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main; f. 1963; Pres. J. GRÄFE; Sec.-Gen. J. KUNZE.

Union des Fabricants Européens de Farines Animales: 3 rue de Logelbach, Paris 17e; f. 1959; Pres. A. VERDIER-DUFOUR; Sec. J. K. KROES.

FOOD INDUSTRIES

Association des Fabricants de Café Soluble des Pays de la C.E.E. (AFCASOLE): 12 rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2e; Pres. A. KELLER; Sec.-Gen. R. MARCADET.

Association des Industries Alimentaires des Glaces et Cremes Glacées de la C.E.E.: 194 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er; Pres. H. ERICHSEN; Sec.-Gen. J. COLANERI.

Association des Industries des Aliments Dietetiques de la C.E.E.: 5 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e; f. 1959; Pres. OSCAR PIO; Sec.-Gen. E. DE LINIERES.

Association des Industries Margarinières des Pays de la C.E.E. (I.M.A.C.E.): 1 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; Pres. H. SEIBEL; Sec.-Gen. E. JAHAN.

Association des Industries du Poisson de la C.E.E. (A.I.P.-C.E.E.): 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. PAUL DE TORQUAT; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.

Association des Organisations Nationales d'Entreprises de Pêche de la C.E.E.: 32 rue Philippe-le-Bon, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; 5 member organizations; Pres. R. BAUWENS (Belgium).

Centre de Liaison des Industries Transformatrices de Viande de la C.E.E.: 7 rue Alfred de Vigny, Paris; Pres. J. VAN DER POORTEN; Sec.-Gen. P. BRUAND.

Comité de Travail des Malteries de la C.E.E.: 85 blvd. Emile Jacqmain, Brussels; Pres. G. VAN ROYE; Dir. LÉON MATILLARD.

Comité des Industries des Mayonnaises et Sauces Condimentaires de la C.E.E.: 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. B. BISTER; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.

Comité des Industries de la Moutarde de la C.E.E.: 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. J. POUPON; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.

Comité Permanent International du Vinaigre de la C.E.E.: 8 rue de l'Isly, Paris 8e; f. 1957; Pres. B. DAGOUSSET; Sec.-Gen. B. AMESPIL.

Commission Intersyndicale des Deshydrateurs Européens: Baljeestraat 1, Leeuwarden, Netherlands; Pres. M. VON COURTEN; Sec. M. VAN DER LEIJ.

Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huilerie de la C.E.E.: 1 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; f. 1957; Pres. J. JAUFFRET; Sec. A. SIEFFERT.

Fédération des Associations de l'Industrie des Bouillons et Potages de la C.E.E.: 12 rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2e; f. 1958; Pres. F. BERNING; Sec.-Gen. R. MARCADET.

Organisation Européenne des Industries des Confitures et des Conserves de Fruits: 172 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; Pres. AMILCARE BERTOZZI; Sec.-Gen. E. TOEBOSCH.

Organisation Européenne des Industries de la Conserve de Légumes: 78 rue du Long Chêne, 1970 Wezembeek-Oppem, Belgium; Pres. F. JANSEN; Sec.-Gen. L. BOLLY.

Organisation Européenne des Industries de la Conserve de Tomates: 78 rue du Long Chêne, 1970 Wezembeek-Oppem, Belgium; Pres. P. MAINGUY; Sec.-Gen. L. BOLLY.

Union des Associations de Fabricants de Pâtes Alimentaires de la C.E.E.: Via Pietro Verri 8, Milan 20121; Pres. JEAN PANZANI; Sec.-Gen. DR. MARIO BATTAGLIA.

Union des Associations des Fabricants de Farine de Poisson de la C.E.E.: 2 Hamburg 50 (Altona), Museumstrasse 18, 111; f. 1962; Pres. J. VERDIER-DUFOUR; Sec.-Gen. DR. K. SEUMENICHT.

Union Européenne des Industries de Transformation de la Pomme de Terre: 5201 Oberpleis/Frohnhard, Germany; f. 1963; Pres. M. D'ARNAUD-GERKENS; Sec.-Gen. F. HACKE.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Association de l'Industrie des Fruits et Légumes au Vinaigre, en Saumure, à l'Huile et des Produits similaires de la C.E.E.: Terweepark 2, P.O.B. 177, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1959; Pres. H. KÜHNE; Sec.-Gen. P. J. TEEBAAL.

Comité de Liaison des Organisations des Industries Transformatrices des Fruits et Légumes de la C.E.E.: 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1963; Pres. H. KRAUSE; Sec.-Gen. E. TOEBOSCH.

Commission de l'Industrie des Jus de Fruits et de Légumes de la C.E.E.: 10 rue de Liège, Paris 9e; Pres. M. TEEBAAL; Sec. G. D'EAUBONNE.

Organisation de l'Industrie des Fruits et Légumes Surgelés de la C.E.E.: Terweepark 2, Postbox 177, Leiden; f. 1962; Pres. RUDOLF AUF DEM HÖVEL; Sec.-Gen. P. J. TEEBAAL.

HORTICULTURE

Comité des Planteurs de Houblon du Marché Commun: 8 rue de Spa, 1040 Brussels; f. 1961; 3 mems.; Pres. L. HÖFTER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. DR. A. KASTNER.

Sous-Commission "Marché Commun Européen" de l'Association internationale des Producteurs de l'Horticulture: Stadhoudersplantsoen 12-18, 's-Gravenhage; Pres. M. TURBAT (France); Sec. E. HAEEKENS (Belgium).

LIVESTOCK

Union Européenne des Fondateurs et Fabricants de Corps Gras Animaux: 3 rue de Logelbach, Paris 17e; Pres. P. L. RODES; Sec.-Gen. CH. THOMAS.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SUGAR

Association des Industries de Produits Sucres de la C.E.E.: CAOBISCO, 172 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; Pres. FRANCO BUITONI; Sec. PAUL H. LEURQUIN.

Association des Fabricants de Glucose de la C.E.E.: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; Pres. G. VASSALLO; Sec. R. BAUER.

Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre: 41 avenue de Friedland, Paris 8c; f. 1954; Pres. Dr. F. HABIG; Sec.-Gen. DE LA FOREST DIVONNE.

Commission des Pays du Marché Commun de la Confédération Internationale des Betteraviers Européens: 29 rue de Général Foy, Paris 8; Pres. H. CAYRE (France); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France).

DISTRIBUTORS

GENERAL

Commission des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires de l'U.N.I.C.E.: 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1959; Pres. W. NEUTELINGS; Rapporteur M. LOUBAUD.

BEVERAGES

Communauté Européenne des Associations du Commerce de Gros de Bière des Pays Membres de la C.E.E.: 31 Geraardbergsesteenweg, Bottelare, Belgium; Pres. J. CH. LEGENDRE (France); Sec.-Gen. L. SCHELDEWAERT (Belgium).

CEREALS

Comité des Semences du Marché Commun (GOSEMO): 24 bis rue des Fripiers, 1000 Brussels; Pres. J. P. DUDOK VAN HEEL; Sec. L. DEVER.

Comité du Commerce des Céréales et les Aliments du Bétail de la C.E.E.: 98 rue Stévin, 1040 Brussels; Pres. J. Levy; Sec. Mme G. DIETRICH.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Semences: 29 ave. Mac-Mahon, Paris 17e; Pres. J. LEQUERTIER; Sec.-Gen. I. ZUCCHINI.

Groupeement des Coopératives de Céréales de la C.E.E.: Boerenbond, 32 Lange Nieuwstraat, 2000 Anvers, Belgium; f. 1959; Pres. M. G. H. MORSINK; Sec. M. VAN LOON.

Groupeement des Coopératives Agricoles de Céréales de la C.E.E.: CEBECO, Blaak 31, Rotterdam; Pres. G. H. MORSINK; Sec. EMM. VAN LOON.

Union Européenne des Commerces des Grains, Graines Oléagineuses, Aliments du Bétail et Dérivés: 248 Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; Pres. W. A. WILSON, C.B.E.

DAIRY

Union Européenne du Commerce des Produits Laitiers et Dérivés: 4 rue de la Lingerie, Paris 1er; Pres. M. WIRRI-GER; Sec.-Gen. M. COQUET.

Union Européenne du Commerce de Gros des Oeufs, Produits d'Oeufs et Volailles: Utrechtseweg 31, Zeist, Netherlands; f. 1959; mems.: 14 national organizations; Pres. G. VERBRUGGHE (France); Sec. H. H. KNOOP (Netherlands).

Union Européenne du Commerce Laitier (UNECOLAIT): 5300 Bonn, Baumschulallee 6; f. 1959; Sec.-Gen. Dipl.-Volkswirt O. BURSKA.

Union Internationale des Fédérations de Détaillants en Produits Laitiers: Baumschulallee 6, Bonn; Pres. FELIX BARTHELEMY; Sec.-Gen. O. BURSKA.

FOOD INDUSTRIES

Association des Fédérations Nationales de la Boulangerie et de la Boulangerie-Pâtisserie de la C.E.E.: 83 blvd. Mettwie, Brussels; Pres. P. GRINGOIRE, K. F. LANG; Sec.-Gen. VAN SCHAPE.

Association des Organisations Professionnelles du Commerce des Sucres pour les Pays de la C.E.E. (ASSUC): c/o Société Exportation Sucres, 54 St. Katelijnevest, Antwerp; Pres. REHME; Treas. D. DE NIJS.

Association Européenne du Commerce en Gros des Viandes: 59 rue St. Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1958; Pres. E. LEMAIRE-AUDOIRE; Sec.-Gen. WILLY DUPONT.

Association du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Café dans la C.E.E. (ACICAFE): Markgravesstraat 12, Anvers; Pres. R. DE HAES.

Comité des Organisations de la Boucherie-Charcuterie de la C.E.E.: 95 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels; Pres. P. MINON; Sec.-Gen. E. BROOS.

Comité Européen des Groupements Professionnels des Importateurs et Distributeurs-Grossistes en Alimentation (ECIWA): 60 rue St. Bernardstraat, 60, Brussels 6; f. 1963; Pres. M. LABRUYÈRE.

Comité Européen du Commerce des Produits Amylaces et Dérivés: Piazza Belgioioso 1, Milan, Italy; f. 1963; Pres. G. CIPELLETTI; Sec.-Gen. C. SCAMARDELLA.

Comité Européen du Thé: 86 ave. Paul Deschanel, Brussels; f. 1960; 5 mems.; Pres. EDOUARD CLAES.

Comité Marché Commun dans l'Union Internationale des Organisations de Détaillants de la Branche Alimentaire (ULDA): Hessenhaus, 6200 Wiesbaden, Kronprinzenstrasse 28, Germany; f. 1960; Sec. Dr. A. MOJE.

Fédération des Organisations Nationales des Grossistes, Importateurs et Exportateurs en Poisson de la C.E.E.: 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; f. 1963; Pres. LAPIERRE; Sec.-Gen. I. ABATTUCCI.

Fédération pour le Marché Commun des Importateurs de Protéine Animale: c/o Verein der Getreidehändler der Hamburger Börse, Kontor 24, Hamburg 11; f. 1961; Pres. PAOLO FRIEDENBERG (Italy); Sec.-Gen. RA H. HANSEN.

Groupeement Européen des Maisons d'Alimentation et d'Approvisionnement a Succursales: 3 avenue L. Gribaumont, Brussels 15; f. 1965; Pres. Dr. J. B. FELTEN; Sec. Dr. FR. KEMPCHEN.

Union des Groupeement d'Achats de l'Alimentation (UGAL): 3 ave. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels; f. 1963; Pres. H. CLEMENS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. SCHROIF.

Union Internationale des Organisations de Détaillants de la Branche Alimentaire (UIDA): Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne; Pres. ERNST ANRIG; Sec. A. BLATTNER.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Association des Délégués des Organisations Professionnelles des Producteurs et Ramasseurs de Plantes Médicinales et Aromatiques de la C.E.E.: Kaufmannstrasse 71, 5300 Bonn; f. 1959; Pres. D. VON KAMEKE (Germany); Sec. H. ALTPETER (Germany).

Association des Obtenteurs de Pommes de Terre du Marché Commun (Assopomac): 5300 Bonn, Kaufmannstrasse 71, Germany; f. 1964; Pres. D. VON KAMEKE; Sec.-Gen. K. H. KLOCKMANN.

Comité du Commerce de la Pomme de Terre des Pays de la C.E.E.: 204 Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; f. 1952; Pres. PIERO POLASTRO; Sec.-Gen. M. ADEMA.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Pommes de Terre: c/o Baywa, Türkenstrasse 16, Munich 2; Pres. RICHARD MAAS.

Fédération Européenne des Importateurs de Fruits Secs, Conserves, Epices et Miel (FRUCOM): Mathenesserlaan 472, Rotterdam; Pres. G. SCHNEIDER; Sec. N. A. KOEDAM.

Fédération Européenne des Unions Professionnelles de Fleuristes: Bankstrasse 72, Düsseldorf; f. 1958; mems.: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, U.K.; Pres. J. DONZIER; Sec. A. VOSS.

Union du Commerce de Gros en Fruits et Légumes des Etats Membres de la C.E.E.: 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4; Pres. J. BRETEAU; Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

Union des Groupements Professionnels de l'Industrie de la Féculerie de Pommes de Terre de la C.E.E.: Hoofdstraat 157, Hoogezand, Netherlands; Pres. Dr. J. H. DOORN-BOS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. HAMMINGA.

HIDES AND SKINS

Comité des Ventes Publiques de Cuirs et Peaux Verts des Pays de la C.E.E.: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e; f. 1964; Pres. A. DUBOIS; Sec.-Gen. Mme SAMICA.

Groupeement des Négociants en Cuirs et Peaux Bruts de la C.E.E.: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e; f. 1961; Pres. J. MERCIER; Vice-Pres. P. PARANTEAU.

HORTICULTURE

Commerce International de Bulbes à Fleurs et de Plantes (C.I.B.E.P.): Kenaupark 31, Haarlem; Pres.-Gen. F. GERKE; Sec.-Gen. F. B. M. NEDERVEEN.

Groupeement du Négoce Houblonnier du Marché Commun: 27 rue de la Limite, Brussels 3; f. 1960; 4 mems.; Pres. WILLI KLOTZ; Sec. RUDOLF ZELENKA.

Union Internationale du Commerce en Gros en Fleurs: Jülicher Strasse 32, Düsseldorf 4; Pres. Dr. B. KÜFFER; Sec.-Gen. P. MOELLER.

LIVESTOCK

Commission du Marché Commun de l'Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et de la Viande: 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1957; Pres. M. GOETSCHER; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Aliments du Bétail: Wilhelminasingel 25, Roermond, Netherlands; Pres. Dr. H. UHDE; Sec. Dr. A. GASCHLER.

OILS AND FATS

Association du Négoce des Graines Oléagineuses, Huiles et Graisses Animales et Végétales et Leurs Dérivés de la C.E.E.: Westersingel 43, Rotterdam; Pres. J. H. WIJSMAN; Sec.-Gen. R. VAN DELDEN.

COMMERCE

Association Européenne des Exploitations Frigorifiques (A.E.E.F.): 5 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Pres. P. EVERAERT; Sec.-Gen. J. B. VERLOT.

Centre International du Commerce de Gros Intérieur et Extérieur: 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4; f. 1949; 32 mems.; Del.-Gen. H. C. J. CARTENS.

Comité d'Importateurs Spécialisés d'Extrême Orient de la C.E.E.: 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4; Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

Comité des Organisations Commerciales des Pays de la C.E.E.: 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels; Pres. J. ILLERHAUS; Sec.-Gen. A. E. KAULICH.

Commission du Marché Commun de Centre International du Commerce de Gros: 48 ave. de Villiers, Paris 17e; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ; Sec. PAUL DUBOIS-MILLOT.

Communauté Européenne des Coopératives de Consommateurs: 89 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1957, present name adopted 1966; mems.: 11 organizations; Pres. MARCEL DEGOND; Sec. J. SEMLER-COLLERY.

Conseil des Fédérations Commerciales d'Europe: 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels; Pres. P. KOLSETH; Sec.-Gen. A. E. KAULICH.

Fédération Internationale des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution (F.I.G.E.D.): 96 ave. de Broqueville, 1200 Brussels; f. 1959; mems.: 8 national associations; Pres. J. BONDOUX; Sec. H. J. STÜRMER; publ. *Informations—FIGED*.

Union Internationale des Groupements Professionnels des Importateurs et Distributeurs Grossistes en Alimentation (IFIWA): 60 rue St.-Bernardstraat, 0, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1927; mems.: representatives of 12 European countries and the U.S.A.; Pres. C. H. SCHOENBICHLER.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CONSUMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comité de Contact des Consommateurs de la C.E.E.: 89 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. J. SEMLER-COLLERY.

Union Européenne des Centrales de Production et de Gros des Sociétés Coopératives de Consommation (EURO-COOP): 28 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962; Pres. R. KERINEC; Sec. A. SCHÖNE.

FINANCE

Fédération Bancaire de la C.E.E.: 44 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; f. 1960; Pres. J. D'HUART; Sec. H. ADAM.

Groupe Marché Commun de la Confédération Internationale du Crédit Agricole: 43 rue de Varenne, Paris 7e; f. 1950; Pres. A. CRAMOIS; Sec.-Gen. F. ANGELINI.

Groupement des Caisses d'Epargne de la C.E.E.: 92-94 Square Plasky, Brussels 4; f. 1963; Pres. TH. VAN PUYVELDE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. MEYER-HORN; publs. *EE—Epargne Europe* (fortnightly), *Annual Report*.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Liaison des Syndicats Européens des Produits Aromatiques (C.E.E.): Maison des Industries chimiques, 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1961; Sec.-Gen. L. E. BILLEN.

Comité Exécutif, Organization Régionale Européenne de la Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres (CISL): 58 ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg.

Committee for EEC and Euratom: Pres. L. ROSENBERG.
Committee for ECSC: Pres. W. MICHELS.

Comité d'Entente des Organisations de Jeunesse Syndicale Agricole des Six Pays de la C.E.E.: 48 rue Albert Thomas, Paris 10e; f. 1958; Pres. M. HORSTMEIER; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE VITRE.

Confédération Européenne des Syndicats Libres dans la Communauté (European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community): 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, 1000 Brussels; affiliates: Trade Union Centres of the Six Common Market Countries; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Sec.-Gen. T. RASSCHAERT.

Comité Syndical des Transports de la Communauté (I.T.F.): 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. PH. SEIBERT; Sec. B. JONCKHEERE.

Groupe de Travail des Syndicats des Travailleurs Agricoles (C.I.S.L.) dans la C.E.E.: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1; f. 1958; Pres. H. SCHMALZ; Sec. A. LULLING.

Groupe des Syndicats de l'Alimentation, du Tabac et de l'Industrie hôtelière (C.I.S.L.) dans la C.E.E.: 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. H. CEUPPENS; Sec. B. JONCKHEERE.

Comité Européen des Syndicats Métaux: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1; Pres. M. ZONDERVAN; Sec. G. KÖPKE.

Comité Syndical des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres (F.I.E.T.): 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1; Pres. J. H. TER HORST, Sec. F. HERRMANN.

Organisation Européenne de la C.M.T.: 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. J. KULAKOWSKI.

Union de l'Artisanat de la C.E.E. (U.A.C.E.E.): 9 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4; f. 1958; Pres. JEAN JEUDON; Sec. WILLIBRORD SAUER.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT—ECMT

3 rue André Pascal, Paris 16e, France

Founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport.

MEMBERS

Austria	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	Turkey
German Federal Republic	Norway	United Kingdom
Greece	Portugal	Yugoslavia

OBSERVER

United States

ASSOCIATED MEMBER

Japan

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President (1970): I. VIGLIANESI (Italy).

First Vice-President (1970): F. SILVA MUÑOZ (Spain).

Second Vice-President (1970): J. PEYTON (United Kingdom).

Members: The Ministers of Transport of member countries. Meets once or twice yearly.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

Principal Officers: The respective Deputies of the serving officers of the Council of Ministers.

Members: The Ministers' Deputies. Meets six times yearly and is assisted by the Subsidiary Bodies.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Restricted Group A (EEC countries).

Restricted Group B (European Highway Code).

Economic Research Committee.

General Transport Policy.

Urban Transport Committee.

Committee for Liaison between ECMT and OECD.

Investment Committee.

Inland Waterways Sub-Committee.

Railways Committee.

Committee on Road Safety.

Road Sub-Committee

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: E. CORBIN.

The Secretariat conducts the everyday business of the Conference, acting in liaison with the member states, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Deputies and the Subsidiary Bodies.

ECMT BUDGET (1970)

(French Francs)

Secretariat Expenditure —	975,600
Supplies and Services from OECD	909,586
Seminars and Conferences	111,000
Symposium	171,000
TOTAL	2,167,186

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

General transport policy.

Investment policy.

Financing of national and international investment.

Long-term traffic forecasts.

Financial situation of railways and promotion of international rail traffic.

Standardization of rolling stock.

Introduction of automatic coupling.

Prevention of road accidents.

Co-ordination of road traffic rules.

Standardization of weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

Standardization of road traffic dues.

Classification of waterways and standardization of boats.

General study on the rôle and prospects of inland waterways.

Pipeline transport.

Urban transport.

Abatement of surface transport noise.

Co-operation between surface and air transport.

Trend of traffic.

Development of the network of European main lines of communication.

European Highway Code.

Economic research, in particular with regard to problems of transport policy.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There is close contact and exchange of information between the two bodies. The Conference's studies of long-term traffic demand and road safety are being undertaken in collaboration with OECD.

Council of Europe. The annual report of the Conference is submitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly, which addresses to the Conference resolutions and recommendations relating to transport matters.

UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Close collaboration is maintained and the Conference is represented at the annual session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Commission.

Other Bodies. The Conference keeps in close touch with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Civil Aviation Commission.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between Member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.

MEMBERS

Austria	Denmark	Iceland	Norway
Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations. The Chairmanship is held for six months by each country in turn.

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.–June 1971): E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.–June 1971): P. LANGUETIN (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.–June 1971): Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G. (United Kingdom).

Heads of National Delegations:

Austria: E. BURESCH.

Denmark: H. E. THRANE.

Iceland: E. BENEDIKTSSON.

Norway: J. BOYESEN.

Portugal: A. DE SIQUEIRA FREIRE.

Sweden: E. VON SYDOW.

Switzerland: P. LANGUETIN.

United Kingdom: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Lisbon	May 1960	Vienna	May 1965
Berne	October 1960	Copenhagen	October 1965
Geneva	February 1961	Bergen	May 1966
London	June 1961	Lisbon	October 1966
Geneva	July 1961	London	December 1966
Geneva	November 1961	Stockholm	March 1967
Geneva	March 1962	London	April 1967
Oslo	October 1962	Lausanne	October 1967
Geneva	February 1963	London	May 1968
Lisbon	June 1963	Vienna	November 1968
Stockholm	September 1963	Geneva	May 1969
Geneva	February 1964	Geneva	November 1969
Edinburgh	July 1964	Geneva	May 1970
Geneva	November 1964	Geneva	November 1970
Geneva	February 1965		

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.–June 1971): E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Chairman at Official Level: P. LANGUETIN (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G. (United Kingdom).

Finnish Representative: K. A. SAHLGREN.

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved. In practice, almost all meetings of the EFTA Council and the Joint Council are now held simultaneously.

EFTA COUNCIL COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Customs Committee: R. EGGER (Austria).

Committee of Trade Experts: B. FRISHOLM (Norway).

Budget Committee: J. A. NIPSTAD (Sweden).

Agricultural Review Committee: BENGT RABAEUS (Deputy Secretary-General).

Economic Development Committee: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G. (United Kingdom).

Economic Committee: K. GETZ WOLD (Norway).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: employers representatives, trade

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

union leaders and individuals, all appointed by member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA's sphere of activity.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Sir JOHN COULSON, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Secretaries-General: BENGT RABAEUS, A. WACKER.

Heads of Departments:

General and Legal: A. GAETA.

Trade Policy: B. PONTOPPIDAN.

Co-ordination and Development: C. B. BURGESS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Press and Information: G. R. YOUNG.

Economic: J. LANNER.

Administrative: R. GIROD.

The staff numbers 93; about half this total belong to the professional category.

EFTA Information Offices: European Free Trade Association, 711 Fourteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; Board of Trade, 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1958	November	Breakdown of negotiations for a European Free Trade Area of OEEC countries.	July	First meeting of the Economic Committee.	
1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.	December	Tariff reduction to 20%.	
	November	Convention initialled in Stockholm.	1966	November	British import surcharge lapsed.
1960	January	EFTA Convention signed.	December	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.	
	May	Convention entered into force.	1967	May	The United Kingdom and Denmark applied for membership of the EEC.
	July	First tariff reduction to 80% of basic duties and increase in quotas.	July	Norway applied for membership of the EEC. Sweden applied for negotiations with the EEC,	
1961	February	First decision to accelerate tariff reductions.	December	First meeting of Yugoslav EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslavia to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.	
	March	Association Agreement with Finland signed.	1968	May	New programme of work approved at Ministerial meeting in London.
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.	November	Iceland applied for membership of EFTA.	
	July	Second tariff reduction, quotas further increased.	1969	January	Negotiations began on Iceland's application for membership.
	October	Denmark and United Kingdom began negotiations with EEC.	May	First Ministerial meeting in new EFTA headquarters in Geneva. EFTA countries took part in opening of the 17-nation negotiations on a European patent scheme.	
	November	Second decision to accelerate tariff reduction within EFTA.	November	Ministerial Council welcomed the prospect of Iceland's becoming a member at an early date.	
1961	December	Austria, Sweden and Switzerland requested opening of negotiations with EEC.	December	Agreement reached on terms of Iceland's accession to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association Agreement.	
1962	March	Tariff reduction to 60%.	1970	March	Iceland acceded to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association on March 1st, and made the first tariff cuts on its industrial imports from the rest of EFTA and Finland.
	June	Portugal and Sweden requested opening of negotiations with EEC.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 50%.			
1963	January	Breakdown of negotiations with EEC in Brussels.			
	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.			
	November	First meeting of Committee for Economic Development.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 40%.			
1964	June	First meeting of Agricultural Review Committee.			
	November	Council discussed British 15% imports surcharge.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 30%.			
1965	May	Vienna meetings at Ministerial level. Britain reduced imports surcharge to 10%.			

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

May	Ministerial Council welcomed the agreement reached by the European Economic Community to open negotiations on the enlargement of the EEC.
June	Denmark, Norway and U.K. began negotiations in Luxembourg on the applications for membership of the EEC.
October	Representatives of the EFTA countries signed a Convention on the mutual recognition of in-

spections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. The aim of the Convention is to remove some obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical products.

November The EFTA countries, including Finland, which have not applied for membership of the EEC began discussions with the EEC on their future relations with the Community.

TARIFFS

REVISED PROGRAMME

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Reduction within EFTA:</i>
July 1st, 1960	to 80% of the basic duty
July 1st, 1961	to 70% of the basic duty
March 1st, 1962	to 60% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1962	to 50% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1963	to 40% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1964	to 30% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1965	to 20% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1966	complete elimination of import duties

Finland eliminated import duties one year later, by December 31st, 1967.

QUOTAS

IMPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1966.

EXPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1961.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. First tariff reductions and relaxation of quotas took place on July 1st, 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a new free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

OTHER EFTA ACTIVITIES

In recent years EFTA's work has been increasingly devoted to the problems of non-tariff barriers to trade. Part of this work has been based explicitly on particular articles in the Convention, especially those relating to the conditions of competition, as mentioned below.

Work is also being done on non-tariff barriers which are not specifically mentioned in the Convention. On these, EFTA's aim is to contribute to international agreements covering a wider area than that of the Association and, in the meantime, to seek in EFTA solutions to non-tariff barrier problems which will facilitate trade without limiting possibilities of finding wider agreements. Examples of the barriers being dealt with are differences in compulsory technical requirements for electrical and other products, and in rules for obtaining patent protection for new products.

BUDGET

(1970-71)

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%
Austria	8.29
Denmark	9.65
Finland	7.41
Iceland	0.80
Norway	6.78
Portugal	2.95
Sweden	19.93
Switzerland	14.19
United Kingdom	30.00

TOTAL 100.00

Estimated net expenditure in 1970-71: Swiss franc 7,695,000.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (monthly).
EFTA Reporter (published in U.S.).
EFTA Trade (annually).
EFTA Annual Report.
Convention Establishing the European Free Trade Association, with Agreement Creating an Association between the Member States of EFTA and the Republic of Finland, and changes following Iceland's accession.
Nine Countries—One Market.

EFTA—What it is, What it does.
Agricultural Agreements between the EFTA Countries.
The Rules of Origin.
Regional Development Policies in EFTA.
Building EFTA.
Using EFTA.
The Effects of EFTA on the Economics of Member States.
Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION

EFTA's objectives are:

- (a) to promote in the Area of the Association and in each Member State a sustained expansion of economic activity, full employment, increased productivity and the rational use of resources, financial stability and continuous improvement in living standards;
- (b) to secure that trade between Member States takes place in conditions of fair competition;
- (c) to avoid significant disparity between Member States in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the Area of the Association; and
- (d) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

The main provisions of the Convention are:

Tariffs. Elimination of tariffs on industrial goods was originally to be achieved at the latest by January 1970, but this date was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Quotas. The Convention provides for the progressive reduction of quantitative restrictions on all imports from Member States and their complete elimination by January 1st, 1970. This date also was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Origin Rules. Member States do not have a common external tariff in relation to countries outside the area.

"Origin" rules have therefore been worked out to identify the products of member countries to which the tariff reductions will apply.

Safeguards. Member countries will be free to take action which they consider necessary for the protection of their essential security interests and, consistently with their other international obligations, their balance of payments. In certain circumstances a Member State may also take special safeguarding action where the application of the Convention leads to serious difficulties in a particular sector of industry.

Competition. The Convention contains provisions to ensure that the benefits which are expected from the removal of tariffs and quotas are not nullified through the use of other measures by Governments, public undertakings or private industries. These include provisions about subsidies, restrictive business practices and discriminatory restrictions against nationals of Member States wishing to establish business anywhere in the area.

Agriculture and Fish. Special arrangements have been made for agricultural goods and fish and other marine products. The objective is to facilitate reasonable reciprocity to those member states whose economies depend to a great extent on agricultural or fish exports. Arrangements have also been concluded between several member countries in respect of trade in agricultural goods.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

(1969)

	AREA sq. kilometres	POPULATION
Austria . . .	83,800	7,373,000
Denmark . . .	43,000	4,890,000
Finland . . .	337,000	4,706,000
Iceland . . .	103,000	203,000
Norway . . .	324,200	3,851,000
Portugal . . .	92,000	9,560,000
Sweden . . .	449,800	7,969,000
Switzerland . . .	41,300	6,230,000
United Kingdom . .	244,000	55,643,000
TOTAL . . .	1,718,100	100,425,000

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EFTA IMPORTS FROM WORLD AREAS

(1969—\$ million)

Imports from	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Importing Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	549.8	1,595.6	272.8	2,495.7	84.4	96.5	80.0	84.0	58.6	10.6	2,825.4
Denmark . . .	1,559.8	1,275.1	130.8	3,023.5	292.7	312.6	117.7	247.9	90.0	8.5	3,800.2
Finland . . .	783.2	553.0	328.1	1,684.9	103.4	111.1	78.2	111.2	27.2	10.0	2,022.6
Norway . . .	1,301.6	792.0	71.0	2,205.4	230.2	342.3	133.4	174.1	72.5	15.2	2,942.9
Portugal . . .	312.1	445.9	18.4	849.2	63.3	71.1	41.9	92.8	228.2	14.3	1,297.5
Sweden . . .	2,193.0	2,012.9	275.7	4,593.9	505.3	555.8	268.7	340.0	122.4	18.3	5,899.1
Switzerland . .	952.6	3,063.1	107.9	4,227.5	446.3	488.5	137.0	244.7	158.1	16.5	5,272.3
United Kingdom .	2,993.9	3,863.8	796.6	8,802.5	2,702.5	3,914.1	1,129.9	2,539.8	2,430.4	1,139.7	19,956.4
TOTAL EFTA .	10,646.5	13,601.8	2,001.4	27,882.7	4,428.0	5,891.5	1,987.5	3,834.7	3,187.0	1,233.4	44,016.8

EFTA EXPORTS TO WORLD AREAS

(1969—\$ million)

Exports to	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Exporting Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	590.9	999.4	326.4	2,064.4	110.6	147.8	34.1	101.9	54.2	10.1	2,412.5
Denmark . . .	1,450.7	680.9	102.0	2,310.6	255.1	284.7	128.8	134.0	63.2	36.3	2,957.6
Finland . . .	800.6	475.9	345.4	1,686.1	119.4	133.8	61.0	51.4	33.9	18.6	1,984.7
Norway . . .	991.3	560.5	57.7	1,743.4	151.3	163.7	81.8	83.4	112.3	18.4	2,203.0
Portugal . . .	306.4	153.3	7.2	489.4	80.5	92.6	16.1	22.8	225.0	7.1	853.0
Sweden . . .	2,439.1	1,582.2	271.4	4,483.5	358.9	437.0	227.5	251.6	226.4	62.1	5,688.1
Switzerland . .	958.3	1,736.4	173.6	3,110.5	442.1	512.7	278.5	507.9	165.6	65.2	4,640.4
United Kingdom .	2,584.7	3,652.0	553.3	8,293.7	2,169.4	2,910.3	921.0	2,517.6	1,774.6	1,098.0	17,515.2
TOTAL EFTA .	10,122.1	9,840.4	1,837.1	24,182.4	3,687.2	4,682.1	1,748.6	3,671.1	2,655.0	1,314.8	38,254.0

INTRA-EFTA TRADE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(1969—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM
<i>Exports to:</i>								
Austria . . .	—	44.3	11.8	15.6	11.9	67.4	233.0	171.0
Denmark . . .	49.4	—	78.5	160.4	24.0	568.1	99.1	473.6
Finland . . .	24.4	65.4	—	55.1	12.0	311.9	47.9	243.2
Norway . . .	29.0	204.4	48.5	—	11.7	562.7	58.3	347.2
Portugal . . .	21.6	10.8	6.5	9.8	—	32.2	50.5	185.6
Sweden . . .	100.2	474.7	262.4	343.9	48.8	—	148.7	722.9
Switzerland . .	229.1	69.6	29.8	26.6	18.6	154.9	—	441.0
United Kingdom .	137.2	581.6	363.4	379.8	179.4	742.1	320.6	—
TOTAL EFTA .	590.9	1,450.7	800.6	991.3	306.4	2,439.1	958.3	2,584.7

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

MANUFACTURED GOODS

(1969—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exports to:</i>									
Austria . . .	—	34.9	10.2	11.9	10.4	62.3	209.0	159.4	498.1
Denmark . . .	48.6	—	58.1	141.4	17.5	478.8	93.0	376.3	1,213.7
Finland . . .	24.2	54.0	—	41.3	11.0	285.2	45.2	217.7	678.6
Norway . . .	28.9	168.4	41.0	—	9.6	458.9	56.2	280.3	1,043.3
Portugal . . .	19.5	7.9	5.8	3.3	—	27.8	48.7	170.8	283.8
Sweden . . .	97.0	316.6	232.0	261.5	42.7	—	139.7	586.4	1,675.9
Switzerland . . .	207.5	42.1	18.1	22.0	12.4	131.1	—	409.3	842.5
United Kingdom . . .	126.4	162.2	180.1	256.1	126.7	452.4	305.5	—	1,609.4
TOTAL EFTA .	552.1	786.1	545.3	737.8	230.3	1,896.5	897.3	2,200.3	7,845.7

TOTAL IMPORTS

	FROM EFTA				FROM WORLD			
	1953	1959	1968	1969	1953	1959	1968	1969
Austria . . .	72.0	135.2	459.1	549.8	545.7	1,144.4	2,497.1	2,825.4
Denmark . . .	386.3	529.9	1,287.7	1,559.8	996.2	1,594.3	3,213.2	3,800.2
Finland . . .	118.6	239.1	594.2	783.2	527.5	836.6	1,592.5	2,022.6
Norway . . .	363.8	483.7	1,165.6	1,301.6	911.1	1,314.8	2,705.5	2,942.9
Portugal . . .	75.9	98.6	265.3	312.1	330.9	473.5	1,178.4	1,297.5
Sweden . . .	430.3	608.4	1,781.0	2,193.0	1,575.5	2,403.2	5,121.7	5,899.1
Switzerland . . .	149.7	247.4	742.4	952.6	1,182.6	1,913.2	4,501.9	5,272.3
United Kingdom . . .	1,069.0	1,322.1	2,787.8	2,993.9	9,360.1	11,419.4	18,958.6	19,956.4
TOTAL EFTA .	2,665.6	3,664.4	9,083.3	10,646.5	15,429.6	21,099.4	39,769.1	44,016.8

TOTAL EXPORTS

	To EFTA				To WORLD			
	1953	1959	1968	1969	1953	1959	1968	1969
Austria . . .	81.9	116.8	471.0	590.9	537.6	964.2	1,988.6	2,412.5
Denmark . . .	464.1	564.7	1,290.7	1,450.7	883.3	1,374.5	2,582.3	2,957.6
Finland . . .	164.0	250.3	642.0	800.6	569.5	836.7	1,635.7	1,984.7
Norway . . .	198.0	328.2	879.8	991.3	508.0	809.4	1,937.5	2,203.0
Portugal . . .	38.7	51.0	245.8	306.4	218.5	290.0	731.9	853.0
Sweden . . .	539.5	815.8	2,145.0	2,439.1	1,478.1	2,204.2	4,937.3	5,688.1
Switzerland . . .	174.1	277.1	843.1	958.3	1,204.5	1,683.1	4,021.4	4,640.4
United Kingdom . . .	881.5	1,121.9	2,124.6	2,584.7	7,524.9	9,937.2	15,346.3	17,515.2
TOTAL EFTA .	2,541.8	3,525.8	8,642.4	10,122.1	12,924.4	18,099.3	33,180.9	38,254.0

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Telephone: (002) 41 98 11.

The Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN) was established in 1952 following intergovernmental meetings called by UNESCO. It was formally superseded by the Organization in 1954. The essential aim was to establish at Geneva a fundamental research laboratory centred on two particle accelerators with which European scientists could continue their studies into the structure of matter at the nuclear and sub-nuclear levels. Work of a military nature is excluded, and the results of experimental and theoretical work are published, principally in the traditional scientific literature.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France

German Federal Republic
Greece
Italy
The Netherlands

Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

OBSERVERS

Poland

Turkey

Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Council: composed of two representatives of each member state; Pres. E. AMALDI (Italy).

Committee of Council: fifteen members, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council, Chairmen of the Scientific Policy and Finance Committees, and representatives of member states.

Scientific Policy Committee: Chair. Prof. W. GENTNER (German Federal Republic).

Finance Committee: Chair. P. LEVAUX (Belgium).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of the Director-General and the Directors of the seven departments.

Director-General: Prof. WILLIBALD JENTSCHKE (Austria).

DEPARTMENTS AND DIRECTORS

Physics I: Prof. J. STEINBERGER (U.S.A.).

Physics II: Prof. CH. PEYROU (France).

Theoretical Physics: Prof. W. THIRRING (Austria).

Proton Synchrotron: Dr. C. ZILVERSCHOON (Netherlands).

Applied Physics: Dr. M. G. N. HINE (United Kingdom).

Intersecting Storage Rings Construction: Prof. K. JOHNSEN (Norway).

Administration: G. H. HAMPTON (United Kingdom).

300 GeV Project: Dr. J. B. ADAMS (United Kingdom).

ACTIVITIES

The Convention defining the objectives of CERN provided "for collaboration among European States in nuclear research" and the "organization and sponsoring of international co-operation... including co-operation outside the laboratory". Of the two accelerators foreseen in the beginning, the 600 MeV Synchro-Cyclotron began operation in August 1957 and the 25–28 GeV Proton Synchrotron in November 1959. The second machine was not only the largest in the world at the time but the first to use the now established strong-focusing principle.

Both machines have been continually improved as regards performance and utilization. The current programme involves an increase by a factor 10 in the beam

current of the cyclotron and a rise in output of the synchrotron of approximately 10 times. In 1965 the Council of CERN authorized the construction of Intersecting Storage Rings to be built alongside the synchrotron for research on colliding beams. Protons accelerated in the synchrotron will be fed into the two intersecting rings in opposite senses and stored for up to a day. The beams can be made to collide in the intersecting sections. Construction, which is proceeding according to schedule as regards both time and budget, is due for completion in 1971.

The ISR as well as additional experimental and computing facilities are being built on 103 acres of land in France, the rest of CERN occupying 107 adjacent acres in

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

the Commune of Meyrin in Switzerland. The seat of the Organization is officially in Switzerland whilst the laboratory physically straddles the frontier.

The majority of the research undertaken at CERN is carried out by mixed teams of physicists principally from the Universities and Research Centres of Europe. The scientists may be attached to CERN for a period of weeks only, or become temporary members of the staff for a year or so. *Only a small proportion remain as permanent staff members.* The majority of the CERN complement are concerned with machine design, development and operation.

To cater for a wide range of potential users the techniques of beam sharing have become highly developed. Major detection installations include a 2 m. and an 81 cm. liquid hydrogen bubble chamber and an 1,180 litre heavy liquid bubble chamber. Two other chambers are under construction: Gargamelle, a 12,000 litre heavy liquid bubble chamber being supplied by France and, under a tripartite agreement between CERN, the Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique of France, and the German Government, a 3.7 m liquid hydrogen bubble chamber incorporating a superconducting magnet. A very large spark chamber within a superconducting magnet is also under construction.

To provide the large computing capacity needed for the analysis of bubble chamber film and electronics experiments data, as well as scientific computation, CERN has built up an extensive network of computers, a number of which are working on-line. In the central facility the two main machines are a CDC 6600 and a CDC 6500.

Close collaboration has always been sought with the high energy physics laboratories of non-member States, and relations with comparable centres in the U.S. have from the beginning been very close. A system of exchange of scientists with the Joint Nuclear Research Centre of

Dubna (U.S.S.R.) was initiated in 1960. This exchange has been developed and an agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. State Committee for the Application of Atomic Energy in July 1967 for collaboration in research on the 70 GeV accelerator at Serpukhov, which began operation in November of the same year.

Under this agreement CERN will supply certain equipment for beam extraction and separation while the Soviet authorities are making it possible for joint electronics experiments to be conducted on their machine and will make available bubble chamber pictures for analysis by CERN scientists.

At the Council meeting in October 1970, the documents relating to the construction of a new laboratory were unanimously approved. The new laboratory would be built alongside the existing laboratory and would be centred on a 2.2 km diameter synchrotron capable of accelerating protons to an energy of about 300 GeV. The existing synchrotron would be used as injector and certain of the experimental facilities now built or under construction would be made available for research at intermediate energies. The programme which would last 8 years may be completed using conventional magnet techniques to achieve a peak energy of 300 GeV or using superconducting magnets to achieve an energy of 500 GeV. In both cases further stretch will be possible with additional funds. The project cost at 1970 prices is 1,150 million Swiss francs. Governments were asked to notify their decisions on the project at the Council meeting in December 1970, and seven member states gave a favourable reply. The meeting was adjourned until February 19th, 1971, to give the remaining governments an opportunity to come to a decision. Amendments to the Convention approved by Council in December 1969 have been ratified by all member states. The amended Convention came into force on January 17th, 1971.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

BUDGET

(1969—'000 Swiss francs)

BASIC PROGRAMME

CONTRIBUTIONS	%	EXPENDITURE	
France	19.90	Staff	107,870
German Federal Republic	23.27	Operation	45,064
Italy	12.89	Capital Expenditure	87,066
United Kingdom	21.61		240,000
Other Countries	22.33	Less: Overheads and work for supplemen- tary programmes	10,600
		Work charged internally	4,800
TOTAL	100.00	TOTAL	224,600

1970 Net Total: 244.1m. Sw. francs.
1971 estimate 267.4m. Sw. francs.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME

CONTRIBUTIONS (ISR)	%	EXPENDITURE	ISR PROJECT
France	20.02	Staff	11,900
German Federal Republic	23.41	Overheads	8,600
Italy	12.97	Capital Outlays	68,000
United Kingdom	21.74		88,500
Other Countries (except Greece)	21.86	TOTAL	
TOTAL	100.00		

1971 estimate for completion of ISR Project: 86.0m. Sw. francs.

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Reports, Annual Report, *CERN Courier*.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION—EUROCONTROL

72 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 13 83 00

Established 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Ireland
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

PERMANENT COMMISSION

The governing body of EUROCONTROL; consists of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for respectively civil and military aviation.

President: H. BÖRNER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-President: A. BERTRAND (Belgium).

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES AGENCY

Administered by a Committee of Management and a Director-General.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Composed of two representatives of each National Administration exercising in their own country responsibilities in matters of respectively civil and military air navigation.

President: L. LANSALOT-BASOU (France).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Heads the General Directorate with five Directorates (*Operations, Engineering, Personnel and Administration, Finance, General Secretariat*) and the EUROCONTROL External Services.

Director-General: R. BULIN (France).

EUROCONTROL EXTERNAL SERVICES

Eurocontrol Experimental Centre: Aérodrome de Brétigny, 91 Brétigny-sur-Orge, France; provides the planning staff at headquarters with technical operational aid of a practical nature, in particular by undertaking experiments to improve or to develop control methods and procedures and to evaluate air traffic control and air navigation equipment and systems. Also undertakes experimental work for non-members.

Eurocontrol Institute for Air Navigation Services: Luxembourg; a school for the advanced training of ATC personnel (controllers, programmers and engineers) and an air navigation documentation centre.

Central Route Charges Office: Brussels; implements the policy of the member states for the introduction of charges for the use of route facilities and services.

Upper Area Control Centre, Brussels: Brussels National Airport. Responsible for providing air traffic services for the Brussels UAC.

The following services are concerned with co-ordination with National Air Traffic Services of member states:

Regional Service—France: Aéroport d'Orly 94, Orly, France.

Regional Service—Ireland/United Kingdom: Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex, England.

AIMS

To strengthen the co-operation between member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of the air traffic services in the upper airspace, including:

The promotion, in co-operation with the national military authorities, of the adoption of measures and of the installation and operation of facilities designed to ensure the safety of air navigation and ensure an orderly and rapid flow of air traffic, within defined air space under the sovereignty of the Contracting Parties or in respect of which the air traffic services have been entrusted to those Parties under international agreements.

Standardization of national regulations governing air

traffic and standardization of the operation of the services responsible for ensuring the safety and regulation of air traffic, on the basis of the Standards and Recommended Practices of ICAO and having regard to the requirements of national defence.

Promotion of a common policy to be followed in respect of radio aids, telecommunications and corresponding airborne equipment.

Promotion and co-ordination of studies relating to air navigation services and installations in order to take account of technical developments.

Determination of policy in respect of remuneration for services rendered to users.

ACTIVITIES

Responsibility for Air Traffic Control: exercising operational, legal and financial responsibilities for upper airspace air traffic services over the member states since March 1964; operation of the Brussels Upper Area Control Centre.

New Facilities: EUROCONTROL's first international Upper Area Control Centre is being established at Maastricht, Netherlands. The centre which is being equipped with the means for the automatic processing of air traffic data, will be responsible for air traffic services for the upper air space over Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Facilities provided by the Brussels Upper Area Control Centre will be transferred to Maastricht during 1972. Construction of a similar centre at Karlsruhe for air traffic services Southern Germany is in the planning stage. Provision will be made for certain new radar systems for these and other centres.

Studies and Plans: elaboration of operational plans for air traffic services in the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United Kingdom and France regions. Fundamental study of the best system of air traffic control over Europe after 1980, to be implemented soon after 1975. Linked to this study a five-year programme of operational research is under way with a view to applying scientific methods to the choice of a future optimal system. Study of the impact of supersonic aircraft on control requirements and procedures. Study of the application of modern technology to the requirements of air traffic control. General operational studies of air space organization and route networks, of future navigation systems and ATC methods and procedures, including the use of primary and especially secondary radar. Development of automated ATC systems including the exchange of data between adjacent centres.

Tests and Trials: real and fast time simulations of air traffic situations to test and evaluate existing and future proposed systems. Tests and trials of navigational aids.

Operational evaluation of the radar coverage of the EUROCONTROL area. Calibration of new radars.

Traffic Statistics and Forecasting: processing of traffic data for use in the planning of operational requirements and the calculation of route charges. Preparation of forecasts of future air traffic and development of improved forecasting methods.

Training: theoretical and practical training of operational and technical ATC staff for both member and non-member states.

Conferences: organization of inter-governmental Working Groups to study operational, technical, legal and administration matters for the fulfilment of EUROCONTROL's tasks and principal aims.

Co-operation: agreements for co-operation, aiming mainly at an exchange of technical information, have been concluded with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Federal Aviation Administration of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Austria as well as with the ICAO.

FINANCE

Budget (1971: Investment and Operating): 1,300 million Belgian francs.

Scale of members' contributions based mainly on their Gross National Product.

In addition, a special statement of 839 million Belgian francs was voted for the joint financing of the operating costs of air traffic control services for the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany region.

PUBLICATIONS

EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publication (irregular).

EUROCONTROL Review (bi-annual).

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION— ESRO

114 ave. de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly sur Seine, France

Founded 1962 and formally established in 1964 to provide for, and to promote, collaboration among European states in space research and technology, exclusively for peaceful purposes.

MEMBERS*

Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic

Italy
Netherlands
Spain

Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

* Austria, Ireland and Norway have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman: Prof. H. C. VAN HULST (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. R. LÜST (German Federal Republic),
M. STIERNSTEDT (Sweden).

Lays down scientific and technical policy and takes major financial and administrative decisions. Consists of two delegates from each member state. Meets at least twice a year. It is assisted by two committees:

Scientific and Technical Committee: Assisted by the *Launching Programmes Advisory Committee* and six groups of experts concerned with particular aspects of research.

Administrative and Finance Committee.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Director-General is advised by a Directorate, and assisted by a Secretariat staffed from member countries.

Director-General: Prof. H. BONDI (United Kingdom).

Director of Programmes and Planning: J. DINKESPIER (France).

Director of Administration: M. DEPASSE (Belgium).

Director of the European Space Research and Space Technology Centre (Noordwijk): Prof. W. KLEEN (German Federal Republic).

Director of European Space Operations Centre (Darmstadt): UMBERTO MONTALENTI (Italy).

ESTABLISHMENTS

European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC): Noordwijk, Netherlands. Responsible for studying and developing spacecraft and payloads for sounding rockets, for liaison with scientific groups and for applied research work on space technology. It comprises the following Departments:

Satellites and Sounding Rockets

Space Science (formerly ESLAB)

Development and Technology (formerly Applied Research)

Administration and Facilities

European Space Operations Centre (ESOC): Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany. Responsible for the provision of launching facilities, tracking, data acquisition and procession. It comprises the following Departments:

ESRANGE: Kiruna, Sweden (*see below*)

Satellite Data Acquisition (formerly Control Centre and ESTRACK)

Information Handling (formerly ESDAC)

Computer Service

It also includes the Divisions of Ground Equipment Engineering and Administration, and two smaller groups (Programme Review and Operations, and Mission Support) under the immediate authority of the Director.

European Sounding-Rocket Launching Range (ESRANGE): Kiruna, Sweden. Operations at the range, which was first used in December 1966, are under the control of the Director, ESOC. Facilities are available for the launching of Centaure, Skylark and Arcas rockets.

European Space Research Institute (ESRIN): Frascati, Italy. Carries out theoretical and experimental basic research (plasma physics).

ACTIVITIES

1. Four satellites have already been launched by the Organization:

IRIS (formerly *ESRO-II*), designed to carry out solar astronomy and cosmic rays studies, was successfully launched in May 1968 from the Western Test Range (California) by a Scout rocket. This satellite functioned perfectly during its planned operational life of six months, and the seven scientific experiments still continue to provide data and information of great scientific value. On March 25th, 1970, this, the first ESRO satellite, completed its 10,000th orbit. Prime contractor was Hawker Siddeley Dynamics (U.K.) with Engins Matra (France) as major co-operant.

AURORAE (formerly *ESRO-I*), an 80 kg. satellite designed for the study of auroral and associated ionospheric phenomena, was successfully launched in October 1968 from the Western Test Range by a Scout rocket. The eight scientific experiments on board operated satisfactorily. The satellite, having long outlasted the design goal of six months' lifetime, re-entered the atmosphere in June 1970. Prime contractor was the Laboratoire Central de Télécommunications (France). Major co-operants were Contraves (Switzerland) and Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company (Belgium).

HEOS-A1, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite weighing 108 kg., and carrying eight experiments designed for the study of interplanetary physics and cosmic rays, was launched in December 1968 from the Eastern Test Range, by a Delta rocket. Prime contractor was Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenwerke (Germany). Major co-operants were Snecma (France), BAC (U.K.), and ECTA (Belgium).

ESRO-Ib, designed to study ionospheric phenomena and aurorae, was launched on October 1st, 1969, and renamed *BOREAS*. This second flight model of *ESRO-I*, carrying eight experiments, was placed in a relatively low orbit and re-entered the atmosphere on November 23rd, 1969, after having completed its mission.

2. Three scientific satellites are currently in the development phase.

HEOS-A2 will, like *HEOS-1*, have a highly eccentric orbit allowing it to reach regions in space hitherto unexplored, very close to the neutral point in the magnetic field. As the existence of a neutral point has not yet been demonstrated, this emphasises the exceptional interest of *HEOS-A2*. The launching of this satellite, which will carry seven experiments, is planned for December 1971.

TD-1 is a special project of nine member states of ESRO, and will be used principally for the study of the celestial electromagnetic spectrum, as well as ultra-

violet, X and gamma rays. Development of this ambitious project, which will be the largest European satellite yet constructed, is proceeding satisfactorily and the launch is planned for the spring of 1972.

ESRO-IV will carry five experiments, designed to measure the neutral and ionized components of the atmosphere. This spacecraft, which is structurally similar to *ESRO-II* (*IRIS*), will be launched in the autumn of 1972.

Two other satellites are in the definition phase:

COS-B, intended for the study of cosmic radiations.

GEOS, a geostationary satellite to be used essentially for the study of the particle flux, and the relationship between the magnetosphere and the ionosphere.

3. ESRO carries out an important programme of research by means of sounding rockets, launched mainly from ESRANGE and the Italian national range in Sardinia.

Up to the end of March 1970, more than 100 scientific groups had submitted proposals for experiments to be launched as part of the sounding rocket programme. By the same date 111 rockets had been launched.

Sounding rockets, which carry measuring instruments and scientific experiments, are designed to study the atmosphere between 40 km. (maximum altitude of a sounding balloon) and 200 km. (altitude below which a satellite cannot remain in orbit sufficiently long). They enable sporadic and transient phenomena (aurora borealis, noctilucent clouds, etc.) to be studied. When the launching is properly timed, these sounding rockets provide maximum data on the phenomena concerned and allow "vertical" measurements to be made during the rocket's flight. Sounding rockets are also frequently used to test the reliability of experiments designed to be flown in satellites, thereby increasing the probability of their success.

4. The Organisation provides scientific agencies of the member countries with the necessary technical facilities for the carrying out of space experiments ranging from the study of the near-terrestrial environment to that of stellar astronomy.

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ESRO participates in the Conference together with ELDO member states. Ministerial meetings are held at least once a year. The last meeting took place in Brussels, July 1970, and was extended to a second session in November. Matters discussed included a European space programme for the 1970's, the amalgamation of European space organizations, and the terms on which Europe might participate in future programmes of the United States.

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

FINANCE

The following ceilings have been set:

First three years: 380 million French francs

Second three years: 600 million French francs

Initial eight years: 1,500 million French francs

1970 Budget: 59.6 million units of account.

1971 Budget: 60 million units of account.

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%		%
Belgium . . .	3.71	Netherlands . .	4.36
Denmark . . .	2.23	Spain . . .	5.36
France . . .	19.60	Sweden . . .	4.52
German Federal		Switzerland . .	3.15
Republic . . .	22.93	United Kingdom .	21.44
Italy . . .	12.70		

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

ESRO/ELDO Bulletin (monthly).

*ESRO Reports, Notes, Memoranda, Special Publications
and Contractor Reports.*

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION—ELDO

114 ave. de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly, France

Founded 1962 and formally established 1964 to provide Europe with an independent satellite launching capability for peaceful applications.

MEMBERS*

Australia
Belgium

France
German Federal Republic
Italy

Netherlands
United Kingdom

* Denmark and Switzerland have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

President (1970): Gén. R. AUBINIÈRE (France).

Vice-Presidents (1970): B. GAEDKE (German Federal Republic), J. BOUHA (Belgium).

Approves research, development and construction programmes and decides on their distribution between members. Composed of two representatives from each member country. Assisted by a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Finance Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for formulation and execution of programmes, administration, finance and external relations.

Secretary-General: R. DI CARROBIO (Italy).

Deputy Secretary-General and Director of Future Activities:
J. P. CAUSSE (France).

Assistant Secretary-General and Administrative Director:
H. L. COSTA (German Federal Republic).

Technical Director: Gén. P. GIRARDIN (France).

PROGRAMMES

Initial Programme covers the development and construction of the first European three-stage satellite-launching vehicle, EUROPA I, with an overall height of 32 metres, and a launch weight of 111 tons, which is capable of placing a payload of one tonne into low circular orbit. This programme comprised ten flight tests over the years 1964-70 from the ELDO facilities on the Woomera base in Australia. The last test firing took place on June 12th, 1970, with a vehicle of three live stages. This launch marked an important milestone in the progress of the programme, practically all objectives being achieved, notably the functioning of all the stages, and of the separation (interstage and between third stage and satellite) and guidance systems. Two minor failures, which have been clearly localised—non-jettisoning of the nose cone, an operation which had always been successful in the past, and a slight loss of thrust at the end of the third stage flight—prevented injection of the satellite into orbit.

Supplementary Programme: development of the EUROPA II, a launcher derived from EUROPA I, with various added improvements, mainly a perigee stage and an inertial guidance system. By incorporating in the satel-

lite an apogee motor—supplied like the satellite by the user—EUROPA II will be rendered capable of injecting into geostationary orbit a payload of about 200 kg., suitable for certain telecommunications applications among other purposes. The Supplementary Programme also includes the installation of the ELDO Equatorial Base at Kourou in French Guiana where the two trial firings of EUROPA II will take place at the end of 1971 and the beginning of 1972.

The total cost to completion of the Initial and Supplementary Programmes is subject to an agreed ceiling of 626 million monetary units (1 MU=U.S. \$1). The European Space Conference held in Brussels in July 1970 provided for the ceiling to be raised by 15 million monetary units.

EUROPA I/II construction programme: provides for the construction of operational launchers capable of putting payloads into orbit for users. The missions envisaged are in the fields of both science and applications such as telecommunications and meteorology.

EUROPA II's first mission in 1973 will be to put into geostationary orbit two flight models of the Franco-German Symphonie satellite, in the programme undertaken

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

in co-operation by the French and German governments for the joint development of a communications satellite. ESRO (European Space Research Organisation) has expressed its intention of using vehicles developed by ELDO for launching scientific satellites and European applications satellites. The programme currently envisaged includes the construction of 8 to 10 launchers over the next six years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES*

The main aspects of future work are as follows:

1. Development of a new launcher, EUROPA III, composed of a conventional first stage and a liquid hydrogen/liquid oxygen second stage. The flight test of the first operational launcher could take place in 1978 with the putting into geostationary orbit of a payload with a mass of 700 kg. corresponding to the requirements, for example, of collective or semi-direct television.

2. Study of the conditions for participation in the space transportation system within the framework of the United States post-Apollo programme. One of the possible areas for such participation is that of an unmanned space tug having the specific function of transferring payloads from a low to a synchronous orbit.

* Not all the member states have declared their intention of participating in programmes following the Initial and Supplementary Programmes.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Initial Programme—EUROPA I

United Kingdom	First stage— <i>Blue Streak</i> .
France	Second stage— <i>Coralie</i> .
Federal Republic of Germany	Third stage— <i>Astris</i> .
Italy	Satellite test vehicles, including their electronic systems and fairings.
Belgium	Ground guidance station.

Netherlands	Long-range telemetry links including ground equipment; third-stage flight programmer; aerodynamic tests.
Australia	Range and facilities at Woomera.

Supplementary Programme—EUROPA II

France	Construction of the equatorial launching base at Kourou in French Guiana. Perigee stage including ancillary equipment for assembly, spin-up and separation. Manufacture of second stage for orbital firings.
Federal Republic of Germany	Manufacture and improvement of third stage required for orbital firings.
Italy	Manufacture of fairings for orbital firings.
Netherlands	Telemetry equipment for launchers required in the programme.
United Kingdom	Inertial guidance. Modification and improvement of <i>Blue Streak</i> . Manufacture of first stage required for orbital flights.

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ELDO participates in the Conference together with ESRO member countries. Ministerial meetings are held at least once a year. The last meeting took place in Brussels in July 1970 and was extended to a second session in November. Matters discussed included a European space programme for the 1970s, the amalgamation of European space organizations, and the terms on which Europe might participate in future United States space programmes.

Secretariat: 114 ave de Neuilly, Neuilly-sur-Seine 92, France.

BUDGET

1971: \$ 88 million (estimate).

THE FRANC ZONE

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing Bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on individual agreements concluded between France and the various States who, after attaining independence, opted for independent sovereignty either within or outside the French Community.

The Maghreb members have much more independent monetary and economic policies than the thirteen sub-Saharan Franc Zone countries, due largely to the relatively more developed state of their economies, and the Tunisian and Moroccan currencies are no longer directly tied to the French franc. They hold part of their foreign reserves in French francs and the transaction of most of their international payments is made through the Paris exchange market; however, each country has created its own currency and their issuing banks are entirely autonomous.

Because of balance-of-payment stringencies, these countries restrict payments to other Franc Zone countries, in contrast with the free convertibility among the sub-Saharan members. The currencies of the Maghreb countries do not enjoy the unlimited backing of the French Treasury.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up her own currency, the Malian franc, and her own issuing Bank. However, in May 1967 she ratified a currency agreement with France covering her gradual return to the West African monetary zone, and France's guarantee of the convertibility of the Mali franc. Under the terms of the agreement, Mali was to reorganize her economy, and in May 1967 she devalued her franc by 50 per cent. The Mali franc returned to full convertibility with the French franc in March 1968, and agreement was reached on the establishment of a central issuing bank, to be jointly administered by France and Mali.

Guinea left the Franc Zone when she opted for independence outside the French Community in 1958. Togo joined in 1963.

MEMBERS

French Republic (Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments and Territories, except French Somaliland).

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta (full members).

Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco retain national control over financial transfers.

CURRENCY

French franc: used in Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique.

1 CFP (*Communauté financière du Pacifique*) franc = 0.055 fr. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

1 CFA (*Communauté financière africaine*) franc = 0.02 fr. Used in the monetary areas of West Africa, Equatorial Africa and Cameroon, and also in the Overseas Department

of Réunion and the Overseas Territories of the Comor Islands and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

1 franc malgache = 0.02 fr. Used in Madagascar, where it replaced the CFA franc in 1963.

1 Algerian dinar = 1 fr. Replaced the Algerian franc in 1964.

The Tunisian dinar and the Moroccan dirham, created in 1958 and 1959 respectively, are not attached to the French franc.

THE FRANC ZONE

AFRICAN FINANCIAL COMMUNITY (COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIÈRE AFRICAINE—CFA)

The CFA comprises all the states, except Guinea, which were part of French West and Equatorial Africa, and Cameroon, Togo and Madagascar. These full members of the Franc Zone are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central Bank.

West African Monetary Union (*Union monétaire ouest-africaine*): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali (which returned to membership of the Union in 1968), Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (all parts of former French West Africa) and Togo, which joined in 1963. (Mali is to return to membership of the Union.) Established by Treaty of May 1962; agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1963; two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank are

provided by the member states and one-third by the French Government.

Monetary Union of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon (*Union monétaire de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun*): Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon (the countries of former French Equatorial Africa) and Cameroon. Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank, the other half being provided by the member states.

Madagascar: Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1960 and 1962; a national issuing Bank replaced the former Bank of Madagascar in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the issuing Bank's Board of Directors.

ORGANIZATION

The CFA and Malagasy francs are freely convertible into French francs at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. The notes are backed fully by the resources of the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are held in French francs in the French treasury. Exchange is effected on the Paris market and foreign assets earned by member countries are pooled in a Fonds de Stabilisation des changes (Exchange Stabilization Fund) which is managed by the Bank of France. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries. Member countries negotiate each year their import programme with the French authorities

and they receive a quota of non-franc foreign exchange to cover approved imports from outside the area.

New regulations drawn up in July 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions are to be removed on the import and export of CFA and Malagasy banknotes, although some capital transfers will still be subject to approval by the governments concerned.

When the French Government instituted exchange control to protect the French franc following the May 1968 crisis, other Franc Zone countries were obliged to take similar action in order to maintain free convertibility within the Franc Zone. The CFA and Malagasy francs were devalued following devaluation of the French franc in September 1969.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AEF et du Cameroun"; re-created under present title in 1960; issuing house for the four equatorial African member countries and Cameroon; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and re-created under present title by a treaty between the West African states and a convention with France in 1962; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Pres. TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT JULIENNE.

Banque Centrale du Mali: f. 1968; Chair. SEKOU SANGARE (Mali); Dir.-Gen. PAUL MARQUIS (France).

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor OLIVIER WORMSER.

Institut d'Emission des Départements d'Outre-Mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; issuing house for the French Overseas Departments; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; issuing house for the French Pacific territories; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Institut d'Emission Malgache: ave. Le Myre de Vilers, B.P. 550, Tananarive; f. 1962, replacing former Banque de Madagascar et des Comores, under the terms of the Co-operation Agreement signed with France in June 1960; issuing house for Madagascar; Dir.-Gen. JEAN KIENZ.

THE FRANC ZONE

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération—FAC: 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7c. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social) the administration of subsidies and loans

from the French Government to the former French African States and Madagascar. FAC is administered by the Secretariat of State for Co-operation, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique—CCCE: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7c. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which executes the financial operations of FAC. Lends money to member States of the Franc Zone. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération Technique: 66 ter rue St.-Didier, Paris 16c.

FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Community was created by the 1958 Constitution, adopted by referendum by the countries of French West Africa (with the exception of Guinea, which opted for total and immediate independence), French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, which all chose to become member states of the Community. The field of the Community's competence included foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy, strategic materials and higher education. Between October and December 1958 all the States of the Community were granted internal autonomy.

A Constitutional Act of June 1960 introduced the possibility of concluding agreements whereby a member state could become independent without ceasing to belong to the Community. Six states—Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—decided to become independent within the Community which was then called the "renewed Community", while all the other states preferred total indepen-

dence. France has concluded co-operation agreements in international law with all these states (including Togo and Cameroon which included territories entrusted to France by international mandate and therefore could not be members of the Community).

The Articles of the Constitution dealing with the Community have not been expressly abolished but are no longer applied today and the various organs of the Community have fallen into abeyance. The two main organizations now responsible for liaison between French and African and Madagascan states are:

Secretariat-General for the Community and African and Madagascan Affairs, 138 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7
Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FOCCART.

Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs in Charge of Co-operation, 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. YVES BOURGES.

CUSTOMS UNIONS

Under the terms of the first Yaoundé Convention, July 1963, all CFA countries and Madagascar became associate members of the European Economic Community. This Convention of Association stipulates the gradual abolition of tariff and quota restrictions for the whole Common Market, and therefore the guaranteed markets and prices for African produce in France are now being phased out.

The following regional common markets within the Franc Zone have been formed:

Union Douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO (see chapter).

Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) (see chapter).

Organisation Commune Africaine, Malgache et Mauricienne (OCAM): a common market in sugar has been established (see chapter).

INDUS WATERS TREATY

A Treaty governing the use of the Indus Basin waters, signed September 1960.

SIGNATORIES

India

Pakistan

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

THE INDUS BASIN

Some 50 million people depend for their livelihood upon the six rivers of the Indus Basin flowing from the Himalayas to Pakistan and the Arabian Sea. These rivers are the Indus itself, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej and the Beas. Before 1947, the rivers fed the irrigation canals of the Punjab in undivided India. At the transfer of power in 1947, most of the irrigated area became part of Pakistan although some canals and head-works went to India. Since 1951 the World Bank has been trying to settle differences between India and Pakistan over the division of river water and these attempts came to fruition in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. Under the Treaty the waters of the three eastern rivers, the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej will be allocated to India and the waters of the three western rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab to Pakistan. Storage and irrigation works to the value of over U.S. \$1,000 million will be constructed.

INDUS COMMISSION

Indian Commissioner: B. S. BANSAL.

Pakistani Commissioner: MIAN KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN.

The two-man Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty, and for promoting co-operation between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers. The Commission reports at least once a year to Member Governments. First Meeting May 1961.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Simultaneously with the signing of the Treaty, an international financial agreement was executed by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States and by the IBRD. This agreement created the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan.

In April 1964 a Supplemental Agreement came into force, providing for a further \$315 million in foreign exchange. The aggregate resources of the Fund in foreign exchange and in Pakistani rupees amount to the equivalent of \$1,200 million.

The Indus Basin Development Fund also financed a study, completed in 1967, of the water and power resources of West Pakistan to provide the Pakistan Government with a basis for development planning.

In May 1968, an agreement was executed by the Governments of Canada, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the IBRD creating the Tarbela Development Fund to finance the construction of a dam on the Indus River at Tarbela.

ADMINISTRATION

The Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds are administered by the IBRD.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

SYSTEM OF WORKS

The following major operations are to be undertaken in Pakistan and financed from the Indus Basin Development Fund:

1. Construction of the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River. This Dam was inaugurated in November 1967.
2. Development of 3 million kW of hydroelectric potential in West Pakistan.
3. Construction of three new barrages.
4. Construction or re-modelling of eight link canals. The first link canal system, joining the Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, was completed in March 1965.

The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement, as supplemented in 1964, provides for the following contributions:

GRANTS

Australia	.	.	.	.	.	£A11,634,643
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	Canadian \$38,910,794
German Federal Republic	.	.	.	.	.	DM206,400,000
India	.	.	.	.	.	£62,060,000
New Zealand	.	.	.	.	.	£NZ1,503,434
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	£34,838,571
United States of America	.	.	.	.	.	U.S. \$295,590,000

LOANS

IBRD (World Bank)	.	.	.	.	U.S. \$ 80,000,000
IDA (International Development Association)	.	.	.	.	U.S. \$ 58,540,000
United States	.	.	.	.	U.S. \$121,220,000

The United States has also contributed U.S. \$235,000,000 in Pakistan rupees. Pakistan is providing £440,000 and the remainder of the local currency required.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND

The construction of the Tarbela Dam is to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed by the Tarbela Development Fund which will receive the balance of the Indus Basin Development Fund available after the other works have been completed and the following contributions by the parties to the Tarbela Development Fund Agreement:

Canada	Canadian \$5,000,000
France	150,000,000 francs

Italy	25,000,000,000 Lire
United Kingdom	£10,000,000
United States	U.S. \$50,000,000
IBRD	U.S. \$25,000,000

Pakistan will provide the Tarbela Development Fund with rupees for the required local expenditure. The Canadian, U.K. and U.S. contributions can be used only for expenditures in those countries. The contributions of the U.S. and the IBRD are residual.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

1. The Preamble recognizes the need to fix and de-limit the rights and obligations of the Governments of India and of Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.
2. Allots the waters of the three eastern rivers to India with certain minor exceptions. The transition period will be 10 years, which may be extended.
3. The waters of the three western rivers are allotted to Pakistan with certain stated exceptions.
4. Pakistan undertakes to construct a system of works.
5. India is to contribute to the Indus Basin Development Fund £62.06 million in 10 equal yearly instalments.
6. Both countries recognize their "Common interest in the optimum development of the rivers, and, to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate, by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent".
7. The Treaty sets up a permanent Indus Commission consisting of two persons, one appointed by each of the two Governments. The functions of the Commission will be "to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers".
8. Where differences cannot be settled by agreement between the Commissioners the Treaty establishes

machinery for resort to a neutral expert (who is to be a highly qualified engineer) for a final decision on technical questions.

9. Differences which cannot be settled by the neutral expert will be treated as disputes, and failing resolution by agreement between the two Governments will be referred to a Court of Arbitration.
10. The Treaty has eight annexures. The principal matters covered in these annexures are:
 - (a) Agricultural use by Pakistan of water from the tributaries of the Ravi river.
 - (b) Agricultural use by India of water from the western rivers.
 - (c) The use of the water of the western rivers by India for the generation of hydroelectric power.
 - (d) The storage of water by India on the western rivers.
 - (e) The questions which may be referred to a neutral expert.
 - (f) The appointment and procedure of a court of arbitration.
 - (g) Transitional arrangements relating to the supply of water to Pakistan during the transition period.
11. The Treaty came into force on January 12th, 1961, on the exchange of ratification.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Karachi in 1960 to provide financial arrangements to give effect to the Indus Waters Treaty.

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|--|---|
| <p><i>Article 1</i> Indus Basin Development Fund.</p> <p><i>Article 2</i> Contributors.</p> <p><i>Article 3</i> Provisions regarding payments.</p> <p><i>Articles 4-6</i> Special Reserve and Disbursements.</p> | <p><i>Article 7</i> Undertakings of Pakistan.</p> <p><i>Article 8</i> The Administration.</p> <p><i>Articles 9-10</i> Consultation and Settlement of Disputes.</p> <p><i>Articles 11-14</i> Termination, Additional Parties, Entry into Force, Title.</p> |
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INDUS WATERS TREATY

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND (SUPPLEMENTAL) AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1964 to provide additional resources.

<i>Article 1</i>	Effect of the Agreement.	<i>Article 5</i>	Study of the Water and Power Resources of West Pakistan.
<i>Articles 2-3</i>	Increase in Contributions.	<i>Article 6</i>	Signature and Entry into Force.
<i>Article 4</i>	Disposition of the Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Title.

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1968 to provide financial arrangements for the construction of the Tarbela Dam.

<i>Article 1</i>	Establishment of the Tarbela Development Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Undertakings of Pakistan.
<i>Article 2</i>	Contributions to the Fund.	<i>Article 8</i>	The Administrator.
<i>Article 3</i>	Provisions regarding Payment of Contributions.	<i>Article 9</i>	Consultation and Termination.
<i>Article 4</i>	Special Provisions relating to the United States and the Bank.	<i>Article 10</i>	Settlement of Disputes.
<i>Articles 5-6</i>	Disbursements.	<i>Article 11</i>	Additional Parties and Contributions.
		<i>Article 12</i>	Purpose of Fund.
		<i>Article 13</i>	Notices, Requests and Reports.
		<i>Articles 14-15</i>	Signature, Entry into Force, Title.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the objectives of the Inter-American system.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

President: ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA (Mexico).

Executive Vice-President: T. GRAYDON UPTON (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors: RAÚL BARBOSA (Brazil), LEMPIRA BONILLA (Honduras), HENRY J. COSTANZO (U.S.A.), DANIEL FERNÁNDEZ (Argentina), JULIO C. GUTIÉRREZ (Paraguay), JOSÉ JUAN DE OLLOQUI (Mexico), ILDEGAR PÉREZ SEGNINI (Venezuela).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of seven Directors responsible for the conduct of operations and answerable to the Board of Governors. Six are elected by Latin American countries and one is designated by the U.S.A.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 25 years.

Authorized Capital \$3,150 million, of which \$475 million is paid-in and \$2,675 million is callable. The callable portion constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the securities which the Bank issues in the capital markets in order to increase its resources available for lending.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Authorized subscribed resources: \$2,328,009,000.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The Social Progress Trust Fund was set up in 1961 by the United States to promote social development in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress programme. It has a total capital of \$525,000,000 and is administered by IDB

under an agreement with the United States. Resources have been used to grant loans in four fields: housing for low income groups; water supply and sanitation installations; land settlement and rural development; and higher education and training related to economic development.

The Fund is now totally committed and its fields of action transferred to the Fund for Special Operations.

OTHER FUNDS

The Bank in 1964 began administering a Canadian Fund created by the Government of Canada within its external aid programme to finance economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America. The Fund currently amounts to 60 million Canadian dollars.

Through a 1961 agreement, supplemented by protocols, the Government of Federal Germany placed under Bank administration a fund which currently amounts to 32,920,000 Deutschmarks, specifically to finance the rehabilitation of Bolivia's national tin mines.

In 1966, the Government of the United Kingdom established under Bank administration a fund amounting to £3,021,000 for development projects in Latin America.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

In 1966, the Government of Sweden placed a similar fund under Bank administration totalling \$5 million.

In 1969, the Bank entered into an agreement to administer the *Populorum Progressio Fund* established by the Holy See with an initial contribution of \$1 million to benefit low-income sectors in Latin America, especially in the field of land reform.

In 1970 the government of Norway placed under Bank administration a fund amounting to \$2 million.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources, the Bank has issued long-term bonds in the markets of Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic and a short-term issue purchased by Central Banks in Latin America, and by Israel. It has also entered into loan agreements with Finland, the German Federal Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Norway and Spain. These operations, as of September 30th, 1970, are as follows:

BONDS AND SECURITIES (U.S. dollar equivalent)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Austria (two issues)	11,458,809
Belgium	6,000,000
Germany (four issues)	96,721,311
Italy (three issues)	72,000,000
Latin America and Israel (short term)	77,600,000
Netherlands	8,287,293
Norway	4,000,000
Switzerland (two issues)	25,154,356
United Kingdom	6,536,806
United States (seven issues)	379,350,000
TOTAL	687,108,575

LOAN AGREEMENTS (U.S. dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Finland	1,100,000
Germany (two loans)	60,109,289
Japan (three loans)	28,000,000
Spain	10,937,500
Sweden	6,185,714
Switzerland	11,433,798
United Kingdom (two loans)	5,436,089
TOTAL	123,202,390

COUNTRY	MEMBERS' SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL AND VOTING POWER (^{'000} U.S. dollars)			FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)
	Total Authorized Capital	Subscribed as at Sept. 30th, 1970	Per cent of Total Votes	Total Quotas
Argentina	345,820	345,820	12.42	115,086
Barbados*	4,140	4,140	0.29	414
Bolivia	27,760	27,760	1.04	9,240
Brazil	345,820	345,820	12.42	115,086
Chile	94,960	94,960	3.45	31,599
Colombia	94,880	94,880	3.44	31,578
Costa Rica	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Dominican Republic	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Ecuador	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
El Salvador	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Guatemala	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Haiti	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Honduras	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Jamaica*	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Mexico	222,300	222,300	8.00	73,989
Nicaragua	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Panama	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Paraguay	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Peru	46,340	46,340	1.70	15,414
Trinidad and Tobago*	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
United States	1,173,520	1,173,520	42.05	1,800,000
Uruguay	37,080	37,080	1.37	12,342
Venezuela	185,280	185,280	6.68	61,665
Unassigned	386,980	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,150,000	2,763,020	100.00	2,328,009

* Barbados and Jamaica will complete their contributions in 1973, and Trinidad and Tobago in 1971.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
APPROVED LOANS UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1970*
('000 U.S. dollars)

COUNTRY	ORDINARY CAPITAL		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	
	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
Argentina	31	265,939	22	205,708	4	43,500
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	—	—	20	82,010	6	14,600
Brazil	35	391,969	28	403,541	10	61,510
Chile	17	102,273	23	151,635	14	35,126
Colombia	21	141,910	21	159,180	9	49,008
Costa Rica	6	15,271	10	28,239	6	11,699
Dominican Republic	1	6,000	7	40,395	4	8,435
Ecuador	4	13,836	13	64,362	9	27,449
El Salvador	4	6,958	6	15,483	6	21,952
Guatemala	5	11,292	10	53,804	4	14,320
Haiti	—	—	4	12,260	—	—
Honduras	2	460	10	46,942	5	7,603
Jamaica	—	—	1	6,200	—	—
Mexico	25	241,969	17	200,231	8	34,996
Nicaragua	7	19,525	10	42,850	4	13,035
Panama	1	1,500	12	34,173	3	12,862
Paraguay	4	6,050	15	83,563	3	7,800
Peru	13	43,674	11	110,755	10	45,136
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	5	8,900	—	—
Uruguay	9	44,838	11	40,247	2	10,500
Venezuela	11	92,738	9	91,200	8	72,861
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	1	10,000	4	28,704	1	2,914
Regional	1	10,000	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	198	1,426,202	269	1,910,382	117	495,306

* Excludes loans totalling the equivalent of \$59,124,000 for projects in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration made from Canadian, British, Swedish and Vatican funds under Bank administration.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Bank provides technical assistance for Latin American development, often together with its loans and frequently independently of them. This assistance is given for the preparation, financing and execution of development plans and projects, the formulation of loan proposals and the development and advanced training, through seminars and other forms of instruction, of personnel specializing in the formulation and implementation of development plans and projects.

A total of \$142.8 million has been authorized up to September 1969 for technical assistance, of which \$111.1 million is on a reimbursable and \$31.7 million on a non-reimbursable basis. The greatest part of the reimbursable assistance consists of loans for the creation of pre-investment funds in various national development institutions to help identify and formulate development projects.

INSTITUTE FOR LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION—INSTITUTO PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN DE AMÉRICA LATINA (INTAL)

Cerrito 264, 2° piso (Casilla de Correo 39, Sucursal 1), Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Institute was established in 1965 as a permanent department of the Inter-American Development Bank. Its functions are: to study the regional integration process; carry out research into problems which the integration movement poses for individual countries; organize training courses and seminars; conduct, at the request of member countries, preliminary studies on joint development schemes and on economic integration alternatives available to individual countries; to provide advisory services to the Bank and to other public and private institutions; to disseminate knowledge about the various economic,

political, social, institutional, legal, scientific and technological aspects of regional integration.

Director: FELIPE TAMI.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Integración (monthly).

Derecho de la Integración (bi-annually, in October and April).

Revista de la Integración (bi-annually, in November and May).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION—ICEM

9 rue du Valais, Geneva, Switzerland

ICEM was established in 1951 to achieve the orderly migration of those Europeans who could not migrate without international assistance, to help resettlement of refugees in countries of permanent asylum to sponsor immigration into the less developed countries in accordance with their economic needs. World membership: 31 nations and 18 observer nations.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

In the Council each member country has one representative and one vote. Meetings are normally held twice a year at Geneva. Membership is open to any country subscribing to the principle of free movement of peoples and prepared to contribute to the Committee's administrative budget. The Council determines policy, reviews the activities of the Executive Committee, and approves the budget. A chairman is elected at each session.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of representatives of nine member governments, elected annually, and eligible for re-election. The Committee meets regularly before Council sessions, but special sessions may be called.

SECRETARIAT

Director: JOHN F. THOMAS (U.S.A.).

Deputy-Director: G. MASELLI (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

ICEM's objectives are threefold: to effect the movement of refugees to countries offering final resettlement; to meet the specific needs of overseas countries by providing migration from Europe; and to promote, through selective migration, the socio-economic advancement of Latin American countries as a vital form of development aid.

The tasks of ICEM range from helping an individual refugee or a national migrant to assisting member governments in the development of their migration programmes.

ICEM helps to select migrants and refugees for emigration to receiving countries, such as Australia, Latin America, South Africa and the United States of America. Upon request from member governments, ICEM also provides essential services such as counselling, orientation, medical examination, vocational and language training, placement and the organization of adaptation courses. Furthermore, ICEM arranges transport at a moderate cost, finances the movement of those refugees and migrants who are unable to meet their own expenses.

The movement of refugees to countries offering them opportunity and security is a major function of ICEM. To

assure the efficient resettlement of 40,000 to 45,000 uprooted people each year ICEM closely co-ordinates its refugee activities with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United States Refugee Program and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. ICEM has implemented the processing and movement of 816,309 refugees between 1952 and 1969.

ICEM's programmes for Latin America aim at making a contribution to the solution of development problems by providing skilled workers and technicians through immigration.

Immigrants with experience and professional knowledge of modern techniques form an important stepping-stone in the process of speeding up economic and social development. Through its selective migration programme ICEM is transferring qualified Europeans to vital sectors of industry agriculture and education for which sufficient man-power cannot be found on the national labour markets. Training centres and demonstration projects have been established with immigrant instructors to teach local labourers and farmers improved methods.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

NUMBERS MOVED

(February 1952–December 1969)

FROM		To	
Italy	388,547	Australia	548,800
German Federal Republic	269,021	U.S.A.	282,129
Austria	215,515	Canada	196,403
Greece	137,702	Argentina	118,478
Netherlands	131,726	Brazil	110,570
Spain	117,461	Venezuela	71,812
Malta	47,681	Israel	200,832
Others	365,315	Republic of South Africa	48,381
Far East Programme and non-European refugees	24,051	New Zealand	17,375
		Uruguay	13,937
		Chile	8,609
		Colombia	5,926
		Others (Overseas)	12,968
		(Europe)	60,799
TOTAL	1,697,019	TOTAL	1,697,019

RESETTLEMENTS AND BUDGET

	MIGRANTS RESETTLED WITH ICEM ASSISTANCE	BUDGET	
		Operational	Administrative
		\$	\$
1952 .	77,664	17,221,000	2,064,000
1956 .	172,232	34,925,000	2,680,000
1957 .	194,156	56,461,000	2,771,000
1958 .	94,332	24,734,000	3,242,000
1959 .	105,736	28,256,000	2,901,000
1960 .	99,799	28,374,000	2,926,000
1961 .	87,175	21,864,000	2,853,000
1962 .	69,748	18,217,000	2,824,000
1963 .	64,505	17,599,000	2,474,000
1964 .	69,775	19,509,000	2,265,000
1965 .	67,042	18,331,000	2,382,000
1966 .	53,610	15,610,000	2,475,000
1967 .	55,889	15,163,000	2,360,000
1968 .	80,302	20,185,000	2,308,000
1969 .	89,717	23,058,000	2,525,000

Major contributions to the administrative budget (per cent): Australia 7.5, Belgium 2.5, German Federal Republic 8.1, Italy 8.1, Netherlands 4.0, U.S. 29.8.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION— IATA

Offices: 1155 Mansfield St., Montreal 113, Canada, and P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15 Airport, Switzerland

Telephones: (Montreal) 866-1011; (Geneva) 98-33-66.

Founded 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Membership: 92 international airlines (active members), 15 domestic airlines (associate members).

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The basic source of IATA authority. All active members have an equal vote and decisions are by majority. The A.G.M. elects the President and the Executive Committee. It designates committees to be organized by the Executive Committee.

President (1970-71): Lt.-Gen. ALI M. KHADEMI (Iran Air).

President Elect (1971-72): FLOYD D. HALL (Eastern).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eighteen elected members. Carries out policy between Annual General Meetings, and is assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical, Traffic Advisory and Medical Committees.

Members: Sheikh NAJEB ALAMUDDIN (MEA), Dr. WALTER BERCHTOLD (Swissair), ERIK DE CARVALHO (Varig), Cheikh FAL (Air Afrique), GEORGES GALICHON (Air France), J. C. GILMER (CP-Air), KEITH GRANVILLE (BOAC), F. D. HALL (EAL), Prof. G. HOLTJE (DLH), JOHN C. LESLIE (PAA), KARL NILSSON (SAS), J. R. D. TATA (Air India), CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST (TWA), BENIGNO P. TODA Jr. (PAL), BRUNO VELANI (Alitalia), Dr. G. VAN DER WAL (KLM), Sir ROLAND WILSON (Quantas), Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA (VIASA).

TRAFFIC CONFERENCES

Negotiation of fares and rates is carried out through the IATA Traffic Conferences, with separate meetings considering passenger and cargo matters. Decisions are unanimous and cannot become effective without the approval of interested governments. The conferences are held in various world cities at two year intervals, in the

autumn for passenger operations and the following spring for matters involving cargo. The three IATA Traffic Conferences have their office in Geneva, with two Traffic Service Offices located in New York and Singapore.

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of IATA.

Director-General: KNUT HAMMARSKJÖLD (Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Technical): Dr. R. R. SHAW (Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Traffic): H. DON REYNOLDS (New York/Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Legal): Dr. J. THOMKA-GAZDIK (Geneva/Montreal).

Secretary: A. LAURENCE YOUNG (Montreal).

Financial Director: F. J. H. JOHNSTON (Geneva).

Public Relations Director: ANTHONY VANDYK (Geneva/Montreal).

REGIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICES

South American-Caribbean: Avenida Rio Branco 156, Sala 2816, Rio de Janeiro.

North Atlantic-North America: 41 Dover St., London, W.1.

South-East Asia-Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1196, Bangkok.

Africa: P.O.B. 7979, Nairobi, Kenya.

TRAFFIC SERVICE OFFICES

New York: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 10036.

Far East: Macdonald House, Orchard Rd., Killiney Rd., P.O.B. 84, Singapore.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Finance: Member airlines may settle their international accounts through the IATA Clearing House in Geneva, enabling a single cash settlement of all debts in dollars or convertible sterling.

Technical Problems. There is a full and free exchange of experience and information between airlines, and experts study such problems as minimum noise procedures for take-off and landing, linking of airline telecommunications systems and the application of production planning and control techniques to maintenance. Other groups are concerned with problems of navigation aids, turbine fuels, helicopter operations and supersonic transport.

Air Traffic: Subject to the approval of governments, agreements are reached on international fares and rates through the Traffic Conferences. IATA also furthers the standardization of documentation and all phases of passenger, baggage and cargo handling.

International Law: IATA formulates and represents airlines' views on international conventions affecting the legal position of air carriers in various fields including liability and armed aggression. Standardized Conditions of

Contract governing carriage of passengers and cargo have been drawn up, and Conditions of Carriage for all aspects of transport are in preparation.

Information and Documentation: IATA acts as a documentation centre, collecting and issuing statistics, internal manuals, technical surveys, reports and publicity material.

International Co-operation: IATA works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and also co-operates with other bodies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Standards Organization.

BUDGET

Financed from dues paid by member airlines in proportion to the amount of international air traffic carried.

PUBLICATIONS

IATA Bulletin (annual, English, French, and Spanish).

IATA News Review (eight times a year, in English).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES—IAU

1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France

Founded 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world. Members: 535 universities and institutions of higher learning in 100 countries; 8 associate members (international university organizations).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the full and associate members and meets at least once every five years. Determines general policy and elects the President and members of the Administrative Board.

MEETINGS

Nice	1950
Istanbul	1955
Mexico City	1960
Tokyo	1965
Montreal	1970

Sixth General Conference to meet in Moscow 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Composed of the President and fourteen other members, including the Vice-President. Meets annually. Gives effect

to decisions of the General Conference and directs the work of the secretariat.

President: VELI MERIKOSKI (University of Helsinki, Finland).

Vice-President: A. E. SLOMAN (University of Essex, United Kingdom).

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

The permanent secretariat of the Association. Carries out day-to-day administration between meetings of the Administrative Board and General Conference.

Secretary-General: H. M. R. KEYES (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Documentation and Information: The secretariat is a source of information on higher education throughout the world. Its reference library of published and unpublished material in many languages is probably unique of its kind. An extensive network of contacts with national and international bodies, academic and governmental, facilitates the international exchange of information

Research and Studies: These activities are most closely related to the themes of the General Conferences in an attempt to contribute in an international setting to the classification and resolution of major problems of higher educational policy. Since 1960 special efforts in this field have been concentrated in the Joint UNESCO-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education. This is carried out with the support of major private foundations and includes systematic studies of urgent problems connected with the rôle of universities in the modern world.

Publications Programme: A quarterly Bulletin provides a chronicle of university affairs in all parts of the world. A series of reference works published at regular intervals gives detailed information about university institutions and gives organizations concerned with higher education. Special reports and issues in the series of "Papers" of the Association are devoted to selected research themes and studies.

BUDGET

Annual expenditure amounts to approximately \$200,000, excluding expenditure from special grants for the Joint UNESCO-IAU research programme.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin of the International Association of Universities (English and French; quarterly).

International Handbook of Universities (English; every three years—5th edition, 1971).

World List—universities, other institutions of higher education, university organisations (English and French; every two years—10th edition, 1971).

University Autonomy—its meaning today (English and French editions).

International University Co-operation (English and French editions).

The University and the Needs of Contemporary Society (English and French editions).

Access to Higher Education (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

Higher Education and Development in South East Asia (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

New Methods of Teaching and Learning (English and French editions published jointly with UNESCO).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetskiy Most, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries. Members: the eight members of COMECON.

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

THE COUNCIL

Three permanent representatives from each of the eight member states. Each member has one vote. The Council determines the general policy of the Bank.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the eight member states.

Chairman: K. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Members: L. LKHAMSUREN, M. NĀSTASE, K. NESTOROV, H. SELLE, E. SIMBIEROWICZ.

FINANCE

CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP*
U.S.S.R.	116	34.8
German Democratic Republic	55	16.5
Czechoslovakia	45	13.5
Poland	27	8.1
Hungary	21	6.3
Bulgaria	17	5.1
Romania	16	4.8
Mongolia	3	0.6
TOTAL	300	89.7

* Of which 59.7 million were paid-up in transferable roubles during 1964 and 30 million in convertible currencies and gold during 1966.

BALANCE SHEET

(End 1969—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds:		Paid-up Capital and Reserve Capital	92,866,928
On Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	15,153,473	Deposits	696,942,433
On Deposit	406,553,299	Other Liabilities	5,946,758
Credits Granted	380,284,672	Net Profit	4,127,786
Property of the Bank	129,159		
Other Assets	4,459,502		
TOTAL	806,580,105	TOTAL	806,580,105

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ICC

38 Cours Albert 1er, 75 Paris VIIIe, France

Founded 1919 to establish a permanent organization of world business. ICC is a private and non-political body.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Africa and Madagascar (Franc Zone)	Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
Argentina	Finland	Mexico	Switzerland
Australia	France	Morocco	Thailand
Austria	German Federal Republic	Netherlands	Turkey
Belgium	Greece	Norway	United Kingdom
Brazil	India	Pakistan	United States
Canada	Iran	Peru	Uruguay
Ceylon	Israel	Philippines	Venezuela
China, Republic of	Italy	Portugal	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Colombia	Japan	South Africa	Yugoslavia
	Korea, Republic of	Spain	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Jordan	Rhodesia
Algeria	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Singapore
Andorra	Hong Kong	Liberia	Sudan
Bahrain	Iceland	Malta	Syria
Bermudas	Indonesia	Nepal	Tanzania
Cambodia	Iraq	New Zealand	Tunisia
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Ireland	Nigeria	Zambia

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESSES

Meets every two years. Composed of delegates from member states and observers from governments and international organizations. Promotes policy, discusses economic issues, examines conclusions reached by the International Council. The twenty-second Congress was held in Istanbul in June 1969. Next Congress: Vienna, April 1971.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Governing body of the organization. Composed of permanent delegates elected by the National Committees. Considers, co-ordinates, amends and approves reports and activities of the Technical Commissions. Meets twice annually and reports to Congress.

President: Dr. BHARAT RAM (India).

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL (U.K.).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in 42 countries. Composed of leading trade associations and individual companies. Each Committee has its own secretariat, and draws public and government attention to ICC policies.

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Composed of experts from the National Committees. The Commissions study world business problems and provide information and guidance to the business community.

GROUP 1: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Expansion of International Trade: Chair. JOHAN MELANDER.

Formalities and Regulations in International Trade: Chair. PAOLO N. ROGERS.

International Monetary Relations: Chair. GEORGE S. MOORE.

International Investments and Economic Development: Chair. PIETER KUIN.

Taxation: Chair. WILFRID BAUMGARTNER.

Acting Director: R. K. FENELON.

GROUP 2: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ADVERTISING

Primary Products and Raw Materials: Chair. JEAN MIKOLAJCZAK.

Laws and Practices relating to Competition: Chair. ARNAUD DE VOGÜE.

Distribution: Chair. JULES MUGGLER.

Advertising: Chair. S. G. CAMERON.

International Exhibitions, Trade Fairs and Shows: Chair. ERIK JOHNSON.

Joint Commission ICC/UIF (Union of International Fairs): Chair. ERIK JOHNSON (ICC), LUCIANO DAL FALCO (UIF).

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce: Chair. BERTIL THORBURN.

Director: MARIE C. PSIMÉNOIS DE METZ-NOBLAT.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GROUP 3: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

General Transport: Chair. Dr. STOEDTER.

Transport Users: Chair. J. BOLHUIS.

Air Transport: Chair. KNUT HAGRUP.

Sea Transport: Chair. Sir COLIN S. ANDERSON.

Road Transport: Chair. E. W. P. VERBEEK.

Rail Transport: Chair. FREDERIK GERST.

Inland Navigation: Chair. F. OSTERRIETH.

Postal and Telecommunications Services: Chair. Dr. HÅKAN K. A. STERKY (Sweden).

Simplification and Standardization of External Trade Documents: Chair. DAVID HUNTER.

Head: ERIC PETERSEN, Attaché.

GROUP 4: LAW AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

International Arbitration: Chair. O. GLOSSNER.

International Protection of Industrial Property: Chair. H. R. MATHYS.

International Commercial Practice: Chair. ENRICO MINOLA.

Banking Technique and Practice: Chair. BERNARD S. WHEBLE.

Director: FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

OTHER BODIES

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs: Bangkok. Functions include international joint ventures, development of national trade policies and intra-regional trade, measures to increase exports of primary products, and promotion of basic industries. Chair. KITCHA VADHANASINDHU; Exec. Sec. ARCOT C. POULIER; Liaison Officer PIERRE JONNERET.

Court of Arbitration: Settles international commercial disputes submitted to it by governments or private firms. Chair. Lord TANGLEY; Sec.-Gen. FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

International Council on Advertising Practice: Examines unfair advertising on the basis of the ICC Code of Standards of Advertising Practice; Chair. STEN HORWITZ; Sec. MARIE C. PSIMÉNO DE METZ-NOBLAT.

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The secretariat of ICC. Departments of Technical Services, External Relations and Administration.

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL.

First Director: LUCIEN R. DUCHESNE.

External Affairs Director: PIERRE JONNERET.

Information Section Head: JACQUES HEBRARD.

Internal Administration: ANDRÉ FERMON.

Meetings-Documents: WLADIMIR ZWEGUINZOW.

ACTIVITIES

Standardization: ICC brings together national representatives and invites them to agree on standard rules for commercial transactions.

Economic Problems: Policy statements and analyses of conventions, regulations and agreements are submitted to governments for their consideration.

Settlement of Business Disputes. The good offices of ICC are available in international business disputes. Should conciliation fail, the differences can be settled by the Court of Arbitration in the form required by law, so that the decision can be enforced by the courts if necessary.

Industry and Finance. ICC has recommended greater protection for trade-marks and patents, fair treatment of foreign private investments, a multilateral guarantee system and the abolition of double taxation. It has also urged the simplification of governmental regulations and formalities and the standardization of sales contracts.

Transport and Banking. ICC sponsors consultations between carriers and users on transport of goods and promotes a joint policy for all branches of commercial transport. Its standard practices for commercial credits are used by banks all over the world, and it has recommended international rules for payment and transfer orders.

Distribution and Advertising. New methods to increase efficient distribution are publicized by ICC, which also

compiles statistics for traders. It promotes fair standards of advertising, standardization of advertising contracts and research into press, cinema, outdoor and television media.

Information Exchange. A Centre for the Exchange of Information on Distribution has been established. Training courses are organized for staff of Chambers of Commerce in the developing countries and the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce makes available information on a wide range of commercial subjects.

Co-operation. ICC co-operates with a large number of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. Liaison offices with the United Nations are maintained in Bangkok, Geneva and New York.

BUDGET

The International Chamber of Commerce is a private organization financed entirely by members' contributions.

Chairmen of the Budget Commission: RUDOLF BRINCKMANN (German Federal Republic), Sir JEREMY RAISMAN (United Kingdom).

PUBLICATION

ICC News (published monthly in English and French).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 17 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade union federations which had withdrawn from the
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

120 organizations in 90 countries with over 46 million members

ORGANIZATION

President: BRUNO STORRI (Italy).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU, Congress meets every three years.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

First Congress	London	December 1949
Second Congress	Milan	July 1951
Third Congress	Stockholm	July 1953
Fourth Congress	Vienna	May 1955
Fifth Congress	Tunis	July 1957
Sixth Congress	Brussels	December 1959
Seventh Congress	Berlin	July 1962
Eighth Congress	Amsterdam	July 1965
Ninth Congress	Brussels	July 1969

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about three days, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 29 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects its own President and at least ten Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organizations, and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of nine to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance and General Purposes Committee. Administers the General Fund made up of affiliation fees and the International Solidarity Fund constituting additional voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Committee of the Executive Board. Deals with social, economic and monetary questions which are of an international nature.

Joint Consultative Committees. Consider questions affecting women workers and youth; composed of representatives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

Joint ICFTU/IFBWW International Housing Committee. Examines housing problems, particularly social housing and rent policies, and prepares trade union participation in the work of international agencies connected with housing.

Working Group for the Co-ordination of Educational Assistance. Co-ordinates programmes of educational assistance.

Working Group on Co-operation, Vocational Training and Other Forms of Economic and Social Action.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: HARM G. BUIJTER (Netherlands).

The headquarters staff numbers about 80, comprising some 15 different nationalities.

The five departments are: Economic and Social; Education and Youth; Relations and Administration; Finance; Press and Publications.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH 1204 Geneva.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 820 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, 10017, N.Y.

ICFTU Vienna Office: Mittersteig 3A, Vienna 1040.

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION BODIES

European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community (*Confédération européenne de Syndicats libres dans la Communauté*): 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. THEO RAS-SCHAERT.

Trade Union Committee for the European Free Trade Area: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels; Sec. A. THIRIA.

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD: 88 rue Saint-Martin, F-75 Paris IVe, France; Acting Sec.-Gen. CHARLES FORD.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa . . ICFTU African Information Service, 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Nigeria.

America . . Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers—ORIT, Plaza de la República 30, Mexico, 1 D.F., Mexico.

Asia . . ICFTU Asian Regional Organisation—ARO, P-20 Green Park Extension, New Delhi 16, India.

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGES

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: P-26 Green Park Extension, New Delhi 16, India; f. 1952; holds two twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter ones; international seminars and conferences. Dir. V. H. KABRA.

ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Labour College (*Instituto Interamericano de Estudios ORIT-CIOSL*): Calle

Camelia y Lirio, Rancho Cortés, Aptdo. 159, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; f. 1962; opened 1966 at Cuernavaca; holds regular courses for trade unionists in the Latin American region; Dir. Prof. BERNARDO IBAÑEZ; Publs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre*, *El Noticiario Obrero Interamericano*.

There are Sub-Regional Offices and Field Representatives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Indonesia, Japan, Nicaragua, Rhodesia, Trinidad, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions: 37/41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels; f. 1965; Mems.; trade union members totalling 460,000 in 26 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Board of eighteen.

Pres. LESLIE LITTLEWOOD (Great Britain); Dir. ALAN FORREST.

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva; f. 1891. Mems.: National Unions. Organization: Congress, Executive Committee.

Pres. A. BUYS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD (Sweden). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Housing Bulletin* (monthlies).

International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (FIET): 15 avenue de Balxert, 1211 Geneva-Châtelaine, Switzerland; f. 1904. Mems.: national unions of non-manual workers comprising 5,342,157 workers in 65 countries. Organization: International Congresses (every three years), Executive Committee, four trade sections.

Pres. A. W. ALLEN (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. ERICH KISSEL (German Federal Republic). Publs. *The Non-Manual Worker* (quarterly in English, French, German, Spanish and Norwegian), Press service.

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.: national professional associations covering 980,000 people in 29 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council (annual meetings), Executive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. HEINRICH RODENSTEIN; Gen. Sec. A. BRACONIER.

International Federation of Chemical and General Workers, Unions: 58 rue de Moillebeau, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland; f. 1907. Mems.: 100 national unions covering 4 million people in 45 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee (meets four times a year), Management Committee.

Pres. W. GEFELLER; Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), reports.

International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers: 17 rue Necker, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering approx. 4 million workers. Organization: Congress (every six years), Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. Lord COLLISON; Sec.-Gen. TOM S. BAVIN. Publs. *Snips* (monthly), *IFPAW Journal* (quarterly).

International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers: 165 Cook Street, Suite 304, Denver 80206, Colorado, U.S.A.; f. 1954. Mems.: unions in 80 countries with a membership of two million. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Board (representing 14 countries), Secretariat.

Pres. LUIS TOVAR (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. L. A. HASKINS (U.S.A.). Publs. *Petro* (monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Graphical Federation: Monbijoustrasse 73, 3007 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national organizations in 29 countries. Organization: Executive Committee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. JOHN BONFIELD (United Kingdom); Int. Sec. H. GÖKE (German Federal Republic). Publs. *Journal of the IGF* (twice a year), reports.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias 54 bis, 1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.: national organizations covering 10,400,000 workers in 59 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years). Central Committee (meets annually), Executive Committee, five Industrial Sections.

Pres. O. BRENNER; Gen. Sec. I. NORÉN (Sweden). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation: 120 Baker Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1970. Mems.: 44 national federations covering 3,760,000 workers in 25 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of ten.

Pres. JOHN NEWTON (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. JOHN GREENHALGH (Great Britain). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Transport Workers' Federation: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national trade unions covering 6,500,000 workers in 86 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board Management Committee, Secretariat, eight Industrial Sections.

Pres. HANS DÜBY (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. FRANK COUSINS (U.K.); Gen. Sec. CHARLES BLYTH (U.K.). Publs. *ITF Journal* (quarterly), *ITF Newsletter* (monthly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: 15 rue Necker, CH-1201, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 1,571,088 workers in 53 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Managing Committee, Executive Committee of ten.

FINANCES

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of \$38 (£15 16s. 8d.) per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1956 to assist workers and trade unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations and regional colleges, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

Pres. D. CONWAY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. DAN GALLIN (Switzerland). Publs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 38 national unions covering 1,750,000 miners in 35 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau.

Pres. W. ARENDT (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. D. EDWARDS (U.K.). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: "Agora", 105 rue Marché aux Herbes, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national federations covering 2,614,083 workers in 84 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee.

Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE; Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYNSKI. Publ. *PTTI News* (monthly).

Public Services International: 26-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, England; f. 1935. Mems.: 139 unions and professional associations covering 3,930,000 workers in 64 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. G. HALSTRÖM (Sweden); Gen. Sec. C. W. FRANKEN (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (four times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly).

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Moretuslei 66-68, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905. Mems.: 10,400 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. G. MATERS; Gen. Sec. A. BUELENS. Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official monthly journal).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

Women's News (non-periodical).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French and German and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(As revised in 1959)

PREAMBLE AND AIMS

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions exists to unite the workers organised in the free and democratic trade unions of the world and to afford a means of consultation and collaboration between them in furtherance of the aims here set out. (Statement of ICFTU's Aims follows.)

ARTICLE 1. Membership: All bona fide national trade union centres accepting the aims and Constitution of the Confederation shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLES 2-3. Congress: The supreme authority. (Convened at least once every three years. Composed of delegates of the affiliated organisations.)

ARTICLES 9-10. Officers: President, the Vice-Presidents and the General Secretary.

ARTICLES 13-18. Executive Board: Elected by Congress. 27 members nominated by: Africa 3, Asia 4, Middle East 2, Australia and New Zealand 1, Britain 2, Continent of Europe 6, Latin America 3, North America 5, West Indies 1.

ARTICLE 19. Regional Organisations: Organic parts of the Confederation.

ARTICLES 20-22. Finance: Income derived from regular affiliation fees, special levies and voluntary contributions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Co-operation with International Trade Secretariats; Headquarters.

ARTICLES 25-26. President and Vice-Presidents: Elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLES 27-28. General Secretary: Elected by Congress.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W1X 9PA, England

Telephone: 01-499-5991

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organizations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

CATEGORIES OF ICA MEMBER-SOCIETIES

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers' Societies	56,209	111,896,273
Agricultural Societies	156,858	36,951,430
Fishery Societies	8,652	1,481,154
Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies	52,414	3,974,245
Building and Housing Societies	31,980	5,466,106
Credit Societies	296,138	64,641,660
Miscellaneous Societies	9,272	6,137,057
	<hr/> 611,523	<hr/> 230,547,925

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ICA MEMBERSHIP

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Europe	115,739	124,949,228
Asia	439,461	79,003,702
America	42,937	48,907,984
Oceania	6,044	993,150
Africa	7,342	1,654,379

ORGANIZATION

President: Dr. MAURITZ BONOW (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: Sir ROBERT SOUTHERN (United Kingdom), A. P. KLIMOV (U.S.S.R.).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress meets every three years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CONGRESSES

First Congress	London	1895
Sixteenth Congress	Zürich	1946
Seventeenth Congress	Prague	1948
Eighteenth Congress	Copenhagen	1951
Nineteenth Congress	Paris	1954
Twentieth Congress	Stockholm	1957
Twenty-first Congress	Lausanne	1960
Twenty-second Congress	Bournemouth	1963
Twenty-third Congress	Vienna	1966
Twenty-fourth Congress	Hamburg	1969

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 170 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE

Meets three or four times a year.

Members: the President, Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

Functions: to admit new members, to appoint staff, to draw up the budget and control finance, to conduct any collaboration with other international organizations, and to direct ICA policy between Central Committee meetings. The Co-operative Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive directs ICA activities in promoting co-operation in the developing countries and controls the expenditure of the development fund financing the activities. The Executive has designated the years 1971-80 as the Co-operative Development Decade during which special efforts will be made to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of all agencies involved in the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries.

SECRETARIAT

Director: Dr. SÜREN K. SAXENA (India).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meet-

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Agriculture, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics, and Women and Youth Activities.

REGIONAL OFFICE

43 Friends' Colony (East), Mathura Rd.,
New Delhi, India

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experi-

ence between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Director: P. E. WEERAMAN.

OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

P.O.B. 788, Moshi, Tanzania

The Office of the ICA for East and Central Africa was founded in 1968 to develop ICA activity in Africa and to carry out a similar programme of work as the Regional Office in South-East Asia.

Regional Director: D. NYANJOM.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of slightly over £100,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. Costs of about £80,000 per annum for the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives, supplemented by grants from the Swedish Government. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (bi-monthly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Co-operative News Service (monthly): in English.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English.

Consumer Affairs Bulletin (monthly): in English and French.

Reports of ICA Congresses.

Statistics of Affiliated Organisations.

Annual Statistical Summary.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

International Co-operation: reports of national organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS —ICSU

7 Via Cornelio Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy

Telephone: 862555.

Founded 1931 as successor to the International Research Council (1919) to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Academies, research councils or governments of 64 countries.

SCIENTIFIC MEMBERS

International Astronomical Union (IAU).
International Geographical Union (IGU).
International Mathematical Union (IMU).
International Scientific Radio Union (URSI).
International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).
International Union of Crystallography (IUCr).
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG).
International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS).
International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS).
International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).
International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics (IUPAB).
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP).
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM).

SCIENTIFIC AFFILIATES

Fédération International de Documentation (FID).
International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP).
Pacific Science Association (PSA).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of National and Scientific Members. Meets every two years to lay down general policy. Next Assembly: Spain, 1970.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Prof. V. A. AMBARTSUMIAN (U.S.S.R.).
Vice-Presidents: Prof. J. COLOUMB (France), Dr. T. F. MALONE (U.S.A.), Prof. B. STRAUB (Hungary), Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.).
Treasurer: Prof. N. B. CACCIAPUOTI (Italy).
Secretary-General: Prof. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands).

Past President: Dr. J. M. HARRISON (Canada).

Consists of thirty-one members; four principal officers, eleven representatives of national institutions and one representative for each of the sixteen member unions. Directs the affairs of the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, to which it is responsible. Meets annually.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).
Responsible for general affairs, finance, information and publications. Pubs. *ICSU Yearbook*, *ICSU Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

COMMITTEES

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR): f. 1958 to continue the co-operative scientific exploration of Antarctica after the close of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Mems.: 12 countries; Pres. Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN (U.K.); Secretariat: Dr. R. W. WILLET, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. Publ. *SCAR Bulletin*.

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR): f. 1957 to further international scientific activity in all branches of oceanic research, especially concerning climate, fertility of the sea and improvement of oceanographic methods. Advisory body to UNESCO and to Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Mems.: 29 countries; Pres. Prof. W. S. WOOSTER (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. K. VOIGT, Institut für Meereskunde, Seestrasse 15, 253 Warnemünde, German Democratic Republic. Publ. *SCOR Proceedings*.

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR): f. 1958 to continue and foster, after the end of IGY, international co-operation in all sciences that make use of the research tools of rockets and satellites. Mems.: institutions in 35 countries and 11 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. MAURICE ROY (France); Secretariat: Z. NIEMIROWICZ, Exec. Sec., 55 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France. Publs. *COSPAR Information Bulletin*, *International Reference Atmosphere Tables*, *World List of Optical and Radio Tracking Stations*, *Proceedings of Symposia*, *Technical Manuals*, *Transactions*.

Scientific Committee on Water Research (COWAR): f. 1964 to consider the problem of international water resources in all its aspects, and to act as adviser on behalf of ICSU to UNESCO and other interested bodies on problems pertaining to the International Hydrological Decade; Pres. Dr. W. C. ACKERMANN (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. L. SERRA, Sec., 98 rue Xavier de Maistre, 92 Rueil-Malmaison, France. Publ. *COWAR Bulletin* (annual).

Special Committee for the International Biological Programme (SCIBP): f. 1963 to initiate an international biological programme entitled "The Biological Basis of Productivity in Human Welfare", with the objectives of ensuring the world-wide study of: (1) organic produc-

tion on the land, in fresh waters, and in the seas, and the potentialities and uses of new as well as of existing natural resources, and (2) human adaptability to changing conditions; Pres. F. BOURLIERE (France); Vice-Pres. O. H. FRANKEL (Australia), H. TAMURA (Japan), W. F. BLAIR (U.S.A.), I. MÁLEK (Czechoslovakia); Scientific Dir. E. B. WORTHINGTON (U.K.); Central Office: 7 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5HB, England. Publs. *IBP News*, *IBP Handbooks*, *Biosphere*.

Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED): f. 1966 for the encouragement of science and technology in developing countries; 12 mems.; Pres. Prof. Lord BLACKETT (U.K.); Secretariat: F. W. G. BAKER, 7 via C. Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy.

Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA): f. 1966 to stimulate and co-ordinate world-wide activities in the compilation and evaluation of numerical property data. Principal functions are to recommend and encourage data compilation and evaluation work where required, to suggest co-ordination between data centres and projects where significant duplication and overlap occur, to develop higher standards of presentation and evaluation, to improve quality and availability of the publications and services of the data centres. Mems.: 12 countries and 10 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. B. VODAR (France); Secretariat: Dr. C. SCHÄFER, Exec. Dir., Westendstrasse 19, 6 Frankfurt a.M., Federal Republic of Germany. Publ. *CODATA Newsletter* (two a year), *CODATA Bulletin* (irregular), *International Compendium of Numerical Data Projects*.

Committee on the Teaching of Science: f. 1968 to study all matters related to science teaching. Pres. Dr. M. MATYAS (Czechoslovakia); Sec. D. G. CHISMAN, CEDO, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, England.

Special Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE): f. 1969 to consider those problems of the environment toward the solution of which the scientific competence represented by ICSU can be effectively applied; Chair. Dr. J. E. SMITH, Marine Biological Association, Citadel Hill, Plymouth, Devon, England.

SERVICES AND INTER-UNION COMMISSIONS

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS): f. 1956; federates the following Permanent Services: International Time Bureau, International Polar Motion Service, Permanent Service of Geomagnetic Indices, International Gravimetric Bureau, Monthly Bulletin of the International Seismological Bureau, Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, Permanent Services on Earth Tides, Mean Sea Level, Crustal Thickness, Fluctuation of Glaciers, Solar Particles and Radiations Monitoring Organization, International Ursigram and World Days Service; Pres. Dr. B. GUINOT (France); Sec. Dr. C. M. MINNIS, 7 Place

Emile Danco, 1180 Brussels, Belgium. Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity*, *International Seismological Summary*, *Tables of Geomagnetic Indices*, *Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau Central International de Séismologie*, *Bulletin Horaire*, etc.

ICSU Abstracting Board (IAB): f. 1949; facilitates dissemination of scientific information in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy, Geology and Crystallography; organizes and promotes, on an international scale, the exchange and publication of primary and secondary scientific and technological information, primarily in the fields covered by the member unions of

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

the ICSU and deals with related matters directed towards a better dissemination of such information; co-operates with the most important abstracting and indexing services in these fields, such as the Institute for Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Chemical Abstracts Service, Science Abstracts, Physikalische Berichte, Chemie Information Dokumentation, Bulletin Signalétique, Biological Abstracts, Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts, American Geological Institute, Bibliographie des Sciences de la Terre, Zentralblatt für Mathematik; Pres. Dr. B. RIEGEL (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Mme J. POYEN, Gen. Sec. ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e, France. Publ. *Annual survey of activities and list of publications of members of the ICSU family* (every two years), *Comparison of Member Services Activities*.

Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF): f. 1960 under auspices of URSI with representatives of URSI, IAU and COSPAR, to study the requirements for frequency channels and radio frequency protection for research in the fields of radio astronomy and space science; Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. L. SMITH-ROSE, 21 Tumblewood Rd., Banstead, Surrey, England. Publs. Periodical reports of meetings and the relevant papers are published in the

Information Bulletin of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), Brussels.

Inter-Union Committee on Radio Meteorology (IUGRM): f. 1959 by IUGG and URSI, to further the study of those aspects of meteorology which affect radio propagation and the application of radio techniques to meteorology. Pres. Prof. D. ATLAS (U.S.A.); Sec. J. A. LANE, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks., England.

Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (IUCSTP): Small nucleus formed in January 1966, expanded to 28 mems. (Oct. 1968); principal tasks are to organize international co-operative projects in solar-terrestrial physics and to co-ordinate international symposia in this field; Pres. Dr. H. FRIEDMAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. E. R. DYER, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C., 20418, U.S.A. Publ. *STP Notes*.

Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy (IUCS): f. 1966 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics in the field of Spectroscopy; Chair. of the Organizing Commission Dr. G. HERZBERG, Division of Physics, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

BUDGET

Prepared annually by a Finance Committee and presented to the General Assembly, which determines contributions for National and Scientific Members.

THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Chairman: DMITRY SKOBELTSYN.

Vice-Chairman: LOUIS ARAGON.

Members: GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, J. D. BERNAL, ANNA
SEGHERS, PABLO NERUDA, SAHIB SINGH SOKHEY,
JUAN MARINELLO, KAORU YASUI, RENATO GUTTUSO,
IVAN MALEK.

THE PRIZES

The Committee is authorized to award annually as many as five prizes. A decision is made by the Committee in its annual session on awarding prizes for the past year. Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of Lenin the Committee awarded the prizes for 1968 and 1969 in the jubilee year of 1970. The Committee did not hold a session in 1969.

PRIZEWINNERS 1961-70

1961: FIDEL CASTRO
SEKOU TOURÉ
Mrs. RAMESHWARI NEHRU
MIHAI SADOVEANU
ANTOINE GEORGES TABET
OSTAP DLUSKI
WILLIAM MORROW

1962: KWAME NKRUMAH
ISTVAN DOBI
OLGA POBLETE DE ESPINOSA
FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ
PABLO PICASSO

1963: MODIBO KEITA
MANOLIS GLEZOS
GEORGI TRAIKOV
OSKAR NIEMEYER

1964: AHMED BEN BELLA
DOLORES IBARRURI
HERLUF BIDSTRUP

1965: ARUNA ASAF ALI
RAFAEL ALBERTI
KAORU OTA
GORDON SHAFFER

1966: MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS
PETER AYO
CURTIS JOSEPH
GIACOMO MANZÙ
ZHAMSARANGIIN SAMBU
MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN

1967: MARTIN NIEMÖLLER
ABRAHAM FISHER
DAVID ALFARO SQUIEROS
IVAN MALEK
ROCKWELL KENT
HERBERT WARNKE

1968: NGUYEN THI DINH
JORGE ZALAMEA BORDA
ROMESH CHANDRA
JEAN EFFEL
ANDRÉ ŠIK
JORIS IVENS

1970: LUDVIK SVOBODA
LINUS PAULING
SHAFI AHMED EL SHEIKH
JAROSLAW IWASZKIEWICZ
AKIRA IWAI
BERTIL SVANSTRÖM
KHALED MOHAI ED DIN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS —IOE

98 rue de St. Jean, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 73 50.

Founded in 1920 and reorganized in 1948, IOE represents the interests of private employers in the social field, defends free enterprise and provides a permanent liaison in labour matters.

World membership: 86 federations in 77 countries.

ORGANIZATION

Hon. President: M. P. WALINE.

GENERAL COUNCIL

President (June 1970–June 1971): EDWIN P. NEILAN (U.S.A.).

The Council is composed of two delegates sent by each affiliated federation, and is the supreme body of the IOE. It meets once a year. Among its functions are the drawing up of the annual budget and the review of the events of the previous year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: G. BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: ABEBE ABATE (Ethiopia), E. G. ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), E. P. NEILAN (U.S.A.), N. H. TATA (India), F. YLLANES RAMOS (Mexico).

The Committee is composed of one representative from each affiliated federation. It meets three or four times a year and formulates general policy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. LAGASSE (Belgium).

Responsible for day-to-day administration, and executes the decisions of the General Council and Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The International Organisation of Employers is one of the fifteen international non-governmental organizations having category "I" consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of UN and consultative status with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTES

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTIVE

ARTICLES 1 and 2. The IOE is an international organization of national central employers' federations. It is to maintain contact between members, to keep them informed of developments in social questions and to promote common discussion of these questions and their repercussions.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES 3–5. Any central employers' federation with the aims given above may become a member, provided that it does not include any workers' organization, that it defends the principles of free enterprise, and that it is a free and independent voluntary organization outside governmental or other control. All applications are considered by the General Council. If there is no such central federation, individual federations may be admitted with the permission of the General Council. The administration is to consist of the General Council, the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

GENERAL COUNCIL

ARTICLES 6–13. The General Council shall be composed of two delegates from each central federation, accompanied by any technical advisers. Other members are represented according to the conditions of their admission. The General Council shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The President shall serve for one year, to be succeeded in turn by the senior and junior Vice-Presidents. The General Council shall pass the annual budget and completed accounts at its annual meeting. Special meetings may be held. Voting shall only be held on administrative questions, and shall be done by a simple majority. Each delegation shall have two votes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLES 14–18. The Executive Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the General Council, and the General Council shall fix the number of members. The Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary-General and decide on proposals made by the Secretariat. The Committee shall hold regular meetings.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE—IPI

Münstergasse 9, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Telephone: (051) 34 48 38.

Founded in 1951. A non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters independent of governments who support the principles of a free and responsible Press. Membership: 1,600 (publishers and journalists of press, radio and TV systems) from 60 countries spread over five continents.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Composed of delegates from all member countries. The Assembly elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director and lays down Institute policy.

1952	Paris	1963	Stockholm
1953	London	1964	Istanbul
1954	Vienna	1965	London
1955	Copenhagen	1966	New Delhi
1956	Zürich	1967	Geneva
1957	Amsterdam	1968	Nairobi
1958	Washington	1969	Ottawa
1959	Berlin	1970	Hong Kong
1960	Tokyo	1971	Helsinki
1961	Tel Aviv	1972	Munich
1962	Paris		

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of the Institute. The Board consists of editors from 20 countries, who are elected by the Annual Assembly. It meets when necessary, but must do so at least once a year.

Chairman: Miss AW SIAM (Hong Kong).

Vice-Chairmen: AATOS ERKKO (Finland), L. K. JAKANDE (Nigeria).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in every country where the press is free. Composed of the leading editors of these countries, the Committees recruit the membership, report to the Secretariat on developments affecting the press and conduct the business of the Institute in their countries.

MEMBERSHIP

Comprises two categories: full members and associate members.

Full membership is open to persons who have responsibility for the editorial and news policies of newspapers, weekly and monthly journals or news agencies and of radio and television systems, and who are dedicated to the principles of freedom of the press.

Associate membership is open to persons whose work is associated with journalism in its editorial aspects but who cannot qualify for full membership because they are not executives of newspapers or agencies; for example newspaper correspondents and commentators, members of journalism faculties and the like.

SECRETARIAT

Director: ERNEST MEYER (France).

AIMS

The International Press Institute was founded in 1951 by 34 newspaper publishers and editors from North America, Western Europe, Latin America and Asia, who met in New York to study the role of the press in the post-war world. They believed that if journalists from different countries and different parts of the world were brought together to discuss current problems and the improvement of professional journalism, they would at the same time learn to understand each other's individual problems better. Free access to information and free transmission and dissemination of news are the guarantee for a truthful picture given of the problems of other people.

The Preamble of the Constitution of the International Press Institute, defining the essential aims of the Institute, states:

"World peace depends upon understanding between

people and peoples. If peoples are to understand one another, it is essential that they have good information. Therefore, a fundamental step towards understanding among peoples is to bring about understanding among the journalists of the world. In accordance with this belief there is established an organization to work toward the following objectives:

1. The furtherance and safeguarding of freedom of the press, by which is meant: free access to the news, free transmission of news, free publication of newspapers, free expression of views.
2. The achievement of understanding among journalists and so among peoples.
3. The promotion of the free exchange of accurate and balanced news among nations.
4. The improvement of the practices of journalism."

ACTIVITIES

Defence of Press Freedom

IPI takes the following action: publication of the facts in the monthly *IPI Report*; protests to governments; public protests spread over the world through news agencies, newspapers, radio and television; direct pressure on governments and direct intervention.

Meetings

Regional meetings have been a regular feature of the Institute's programme. These are held between newspapermen from pairs of countries to discuss mutual problems and misunderstandings and ways to improve relations through the press. Since the initial Franco-German meetings which began in 1954, meetings have been organized between British and American journalists, British and German, Greek and Turkish, American and Canadian and Korean and Japanese as well as meetings between British, French and American editors and British, French, German, American and Canadian. Articles and newspapermen have been exchanged and newspaper columns thrown open for frank discussion of controversial topics.

Seminars are arranged with the aim of improving the practices of journalism. The first journalism seminar, held in Zurich in 1954, grouped German and Austrian journalists for a ten-day course in relations between the press and government in a democratic country. Other seminars have been for United Nations correspondents, on Science Writing, Security in the Sixties, Medical Reporting, The Woman's Page, Problems of Disarmament, Crime Reporting, Agriculture in Today's Press, Reporting the Air, New Perspectives on Strategy, The Press and the International Economic Challenge, the Atlantic Seminar in Brussels and Paris, and the Libel Symposium. Give-away papers symposium, Bi-lateral Austro-Italian meeting on South Tyrol.

Economic and foreign editors have been brought together for seminars on the European Economic Communities and the Free Trade Area, and on European Economic Integration.

Improvement of the Practices of Journalism

A programme to train staff of Asian newspapers was launched in 1960 and a number of workshop seminars have been held with the aim of improving newspaper techniques. IPI Consultants have visited newspapers, particularly those published in Asian languages, to give advice and training to editorial and management staffs. The Institute's active work in Asia began with two plenary Asian meetings held in Tokyo in 1956 and in Kandy, Ceylon, in 1957. Since then, the Press Institute of India has been launched as a result of collaboration between IPI and a group of leading Indian newspaper publishers and editors. Other institutes followed in South Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Malaysia, providing newspapers with their own bodies to study professional problems and train journalists.

In March 1963, the first IPI training course for African journalists opened in Nairobi, Kenya. Since then over 200 journalists from a dozen African countries, who have studied at IPI residential courses in Nairobi and in Lagos, Nigeria, have moved on to responsible posts and the IPI certificate of training has become recognized as the mark of a qualified journalist. Instruction has also been given to African newspaper cameramen and IPI has given the first course for African women journalists.

Research

A Research Section prepares studies on problems of international journalism. Information is frequently supplied on such questions as legislation affecting the press, professional standards and training in journalism.

Library and Press Centre

This Centre is maintained at the headquarters of IPI in Zurich. Material on a wide range of press subjects, including news coverage, legislation and freedom of the press, is at the disposal of members.

Publications

The following have been published:

- Improvement of Information* (1952)
- The News from Russia* (1952)
- The Flow of the News* (1953)
- As Others See Us* (1954)
- The News from the Middle East* (1954)
- Government Pressures on the Press* (1955)
- News in Asia* (1956)
- The Editor and the Publisher* (1957)
- The Press in Authoritarian Countries* (1959)
- The Active Newsroom* (1961)
- Professional Secrecy and the Journalist* (1962)
- IPI—The First Ten Years* (1962)
- Conseils de Presse et Codes d'Honneur Professionnels* (1962)
- Le Secrétariat de Rédaction* (1965)
- A Free Press* (by Walter Lippmann) (1965)
- Press Councils and Press Codes* (4th edition 1966)
- Press Law for Our Times* (1966)
- IPI in Asia* (1966)
- Le Reportage* (1966)
- Newspaper Crisis* (1967)
- African Assignment* (1969)
- Svoboda* (1969)

The following are in preparation:

- Libel Study*
- Concentration Study*
- Defence of Privacy*
- International Press Glossary* (Long-Range Publication Project).

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

BUDGET

The Institute is supported by members' subscriptions and donations from publishers. It began with the aid of the United States Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. The current African training scheme is financed by a \$300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation which was made in 1965 at the termination of the previous two-year scheme backed

by the Foundation. A grant of \$813,700 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation in March 1965 to support the Asian Programme up to May 1968. In 1967 the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$150,000 for a programme of activities to improve objective news coverage between countries.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

IPI Report: monthly in English.

Cahiers de l'I.I.P.: monthly in French.

IPI Rundschau: monthly in German.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION—OIRT

U Mrázovky 15, Prague 5, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS

Broadcasting organizations from:

Albania
Algeria
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Chinese People's Republic
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Estonian S.S.R.
Finland

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Iraq
Korean Democratic People's Republic
Latvian S.S.R.
Lithuanian S.S.R.
Mali
Moldavian S.S.R.

Mongolian People's Republic
Poland
Romania
Sudan (Television)
Ukrainian S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
U.S.S.R.
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: EINO S. REPO (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: Representatives of the Polish Radio and Television and the State Committee for Information, Radio and Television of the Mongolian People's Republic.

There are between 7 and 13 members in the Council, which meets annually. The last meeting was in October 1970, in Smokovec.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one representative from each member organization. Makes decisions about OIRT policy; directs the activities of Committees and appoints new ones. The General Assembly meets once a year.

COMMISSIONS

Technical Commission:

Chairman: B. IONIȚA (Romania).

A consultative body of representatives from member organizations whose requirements are first submitted to these study groups: wired broadcasting and transmission

lines; electroacoustics, studio technique and sound recording; television; radio waves propagation and broadcasting systems; stereophony.

Radio Programme Commission:

Chairman: KÁLMÁN KISS (Hungary).

Considers theoretical and practical problems in sound radio programmes. Organized like the Technical Commission.

Television Programme Commission:

Chairman: E. N. MANIEDOV (U.S.S.R.).

Organised like the Technical Commission. It considers programmes, and the organization of television services.

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Director: H.-A. JUŠKEVIČIUS.

The work of the Technical Commission and its study groups is organized and co-ordinated at the Centre.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: J. HŘEBÍK (Czechoslovakia).

BUDGET

OIRT is financed by membership dues and the income gained from publishing radio magazines.

PUBLICATIONS

OIRT Radio and Television (six times a year).
Catalogue of Transmissions suitable for exchange: Radio.

OIRT Information (monthly).

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION

INTERVISION

The Intervision network was set up in 1960 under OIRT to link the television services of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland. Links were extended to the U.S.S.R. in 1961 (the Soviet Central Television and TV services of the Ukraine, Estonia and Latvia). Bulgaria and Romania joined in 1963. In 1965 Finnish Television and TV services of Byelorussia and Lithuania joined. The TV service of Moldavia joined in 1967.

Intervision is controlled by the OIRT Administrative Council and decisions about programmes are made by the Intervision Council. Programme details are settled by the Intervision International Programme Centre.

There is a regular exchange with the Eurovision network.

TELEVISION LICENCES (⁰⁰⁰)

	1957	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bulgaria	0.2	70	180	185	300	621	955
Czechoslovakia	173	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,600	2,864	2,875
German Democratic Republic	100	2,600	3,200	3,200	3,980	4,100	4,300
Hungary	2	600	820	820	1,150	1,400	1,703
Poland	25	1,300	2,080	2,100	3,000	3,389	4,023
Romania	n.a.	250	500	n.a.	850	1,115	1,289
U.S.S.R. (Intervision network)	1,500	4,000	n.a.	n.a.	14,000	15,400	22,000
TOTAL	n.a.	10,720	n.a.	15,905	25,880	28,889	37,145

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Geneva, Switzerland

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC* THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LORCS*

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: Istanbul, September 1969.)

STANDING COMMISSION

President: The COUNTESS OF LIMERICK (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any disputes between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members chosen by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The President of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever else they wish. They present a report to each Standing Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Founded in 1863 and assumed present title in 1876. The ICRC is the guardian of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the field) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a second Convention was approved, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949 protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

* ICRC and LORCS were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: MARCEL A. NAVILLE.

Vice-Presidents: HANS BACHMANN, JACQUES FREYMOND.

Members: MARTIN BODMER, PAUL RUEGGER, RODOLFO OLGATI, GUILLAUME BORDIER, DIETRICH SCHINDLER, HANS MEULI, MARJORIE DUVILLARD, MAX PETIT-PIERRE, ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, ROGER GALLOPIN, JEAN PICTET, WALDEMAR JUCKER, HARALD HUBER, VICTOR H. UMBRICH.

Secretary-General: JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT.

The ICRC is an independent institution of a private character, neutral as regards politics, ideology and religion. It is exclusively composed of Swiss nationals. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. The international character of the ICRC is based on its mission and not on its composition.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Consists of the President and at least three other members of the Committee. Executes current work between sessions of the International Committee.

DIRECTORATE

Secretary-General: JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT.

Special Assistant to the President and Director of Operations: RAYMOND COURVOISIER.

Director, Department of Principles and Law: CLAUDE PILLOUD.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, and similar grants from National Red Cross Societies and the Swiss public.

PUBLICATIONS

International Review of the Red Cross (monthly): French and English editions.

Topical Red Cross News (information bulletin, about 20 times annually).

Annual Reports.

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES— LORCS

17 Chemin des Crets, Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between national societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in 113 countries at the end of 1970, with an aggregate junior and adult membership of over 220 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. To facilitate, as the International Federation of the National Societies, their humanitarian action at all times and carry out the responsibilities devolving on it in this capacity, being a permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study among the various National Societies, and having the duty of assisting them in organizing and carrying out their work on both national and international level.

2. To promote the establishment and development of an independent and duly authorized National Society in each country.
3. To be the official representative of the Member Societies in the international field.
4. To accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors.

FINANCE

The League of Red Cross Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and the development programme is also financed on a voluntary basis by National Societies.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ (Mexico)

The Board is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies Members of the League.

Meetings:	1961	Prague	1963	Geneva
	1965	Vienna	1967	The Hague
	1969	Istanbul		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets every two years, alternately with the Board of Governors. It is composed of representatives from the Societies to which the Chairman and nine Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors belong and from nineteen other Societies appointed by the Board of Governors for a four-year term. It directs the League between sessions of the Board of Governors.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND STANDING FINANCE COMMISSION

Development Programme Advisory Committee.
Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.

Youth Advisory Committee.
Nursing Advisory Committee.
Standing Finance Commission.

These Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Board of Governors and number between 10 and 16 except the Standing Finance Commission which numbers 14.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Deputy Secretary-General: NEDIM ABUT (Turkey).

Under Secretary-General: WILLIAM H. DABNEY (U.S.A.).

Treasurer-General: Baron VAN ZEELAND (Belgium).

The Secretariat has a staff of 100 from some 22 countries. Its work falls into two main categories, *relief in times of natural disaster and development of National Societies*. The League is recognized by the United Nations as the main co-ordinating agency in emergency stages of international disaster relief, and launches an appeal if requested by the National Society, or the government, of the country concerned. In the field of development, three sections—Training, Planning and Regional Service, in consultation and close co-operation with the technical bureaux—provide assistance on request to National Societies in process of formation or development by means of regional, field and technical delegates, regional seminars, training institutes and conferences, and help established National Societies develop and extend existing services and set up new ones if and when the need arises.

TECHNICAL BUREAUX

Health and Social Service, promoting and co-ordinating National Societies' activities in first aid, preventive medicine, organization of blood transfusion services and donor recruitment and social welfare activities.

Nursing, which reinforces the efforts of National Societies to improve recruitment and training of nursing

personnel for their own health programmes and state needs, provides documentation for basic and post-basic nursing schools, training of auxiliary nursing personnel and development of "Health in the Home" instruction.

Red Cross Youth: promotes and co-ordinates activities by children and young people in fields of health, community and international service, and international friendship and understanding. 105 National Societies have Youth Sections or involve young people in their programmes.

Information, which provides National Societies with publications, photographs, films, tape recordings and other audio-visual materials, maintains constant contact with international information media; is responsible for all League publications, in particular the review *Panorama*, published eight times a year. All periodicals appear in English, French and Spanish.

International Relations, which is entrusted with co-ordinating and strengthening the relations of the League with all governmental and non-governmental international organizations, which might influence League policy. The League maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNESCO, and non-governmental organizations.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- Afghanistan*: Afghan Red Crescent, Kabul.
- Albania*: Albanian Red Cross, 35 Rruga e Barrikadavet, Tirana.
- Algeria*: Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers.
- Argentine*: Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, Buenos Aires.
- Australia*: Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000.
- Austria*: Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, Vienna IV.
- Belgium*: Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, Brussels 5.
- Bolivia*: Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), La Paz.
- Botswana*: Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 485, Gaborone.
- Brazil*: Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 12 c/86, Rio de Janeiro.
- Bulgaria*: Bulgarian Red Cross, 1 Blvd. S.S. Biruzov, Sofia.
- Burma*: Burma Red Cross, Red Cross Building, 42 Strand Rd., Rangoon.
- Burundi*: Burundi Red Cross, 3 rue du Marché, B.P. 324, Bujumbura.
- Cambodia*: Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei Croix-Rouge, Cambodgienne, P.O.B. 94, Phnom-Penh.
- Cameroon*: Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, Yaoundé.
- Canada*: Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley St., East, Toronto 284 (Ontario).
- Ceylon*: Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo VII.
- Chile*: Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246 V., Santiago de Chile.
- China*: Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, Peking.
- Colombia*: Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, Bogotá D.E.
- Congo*: Congolese Red Cross Society, 41 Avenue Valcke, B.P. 1712, Kinshasa.
- Costa Rica*: Costa Rica Red Cross, Calle 5A, Apartado 1025, San José.
- Cuba*: Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq. N. Vedado, Havana.
- Czechoslovakia*: Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovská 18, Prague I.
- Dahomey*: Dahomean Red Cross, B.P. 1, Porto Novo.
- Denmark*: Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, Copenhagen K.
- Dominican Republic*: Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Santo Domingo.
- Ecuador*: Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, Quito.
- Ethiopia*: Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross St., No. 1, P.O.B. 195, Addis Ababa.
- Finland*: Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, Helsinki 14.
- France*: French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin-Bauchart, Paris 8e.
- Germany (Democratic Republic)*: German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801, Dresden.
- Germany (Federal Republic)*: German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 Bonn 1, Postfach.
- Ghana*: Ghana Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 835, Accra.
- Greece*: Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, Athens 135.
- Guatemala*: Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a. Calle 8-40 zona 1, Guatemala C.A.
- Guyana*: Guyana Red Cross, P.O.B. 351, Eve Leary, Georgetown.
- Haiti*: Haitian National Red Cross Society, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, Port-au-Prince.
- Honduras*: Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henri Dunant 516, Tegucigalpa, D.C.
- Hungary*: Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, Budapest V.
- Iceland*: Icelandic Red Cross, Ölduggötu 4, Reykjavik, Post Box 872.
- India*: Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Rd., New Delhi 1.
- Indonesia*: Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O.B. 2009, Djakarta.
- Iran*: Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, Teheran.
- Iraq*: Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, Baghdad.
- Ireland*: Irish Red Cross Society, 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
- Italy*: Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, Rome.
- Ivory Coast*: Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, Abidjan.
- Jamaica*: Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, Kingston 5.
- Japan*: Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Jordan*: Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 10001, Amman.
- Kenya*: Kenya Red Cross Society, St. Johns Gate, P.O.B. 712, Nairobi.
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic)*: Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.
- Korea (Republic)*: The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3ka, Nam San-Dong, Seoul.
- Kuwait*: Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 1359, Kuwait.
- Laos*: Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, Vientiane.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Lebanon: Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, Beirut.

Liberia: Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Broad St., P.O.B. 226, Monrovia.

Libya: Libyan Red Crescent, P.O.B. 541, Benghazi.

Liechtenstein: Liechtenstein Red Cross, 9490 Vaduz.

Luxembourg: Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, Luxembourg.

Madagascar: Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O.B. 1168, Tananarive.

Malaysia: Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur.

Mali: Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, Bamako.

Mexico: Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, No. 1032, Mexico 10, D.F.

Monaco: Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Blvd. de Suisse, Monte Carlo.

Mongolia: Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, P.O.B. 537, Ulan Bator.

Morocco: Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, Rabat.

Nepal: Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureshwar, P.B. 217, Kathmandu.

Netherlands: Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, The Hague.

New Zealand: New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon St., P.O.B. 6073, Wellington C.2.

Nicaragua: Nicaraguan Red Cross, Managua, D.N.

Niger: Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, Niamey.

Nigeria: Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O.B. 764, Lagos.

Norway: Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33B, Oslo.

Pakistan: Pakistan Red Cross Society, Dr. Dawood Pota Rd., Karachi 4.

Panama: Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Panama.

Paraguay: Paraguayan Red Cross, calle Andrés Barbero y Artigas 33, Asunción.

Peru: Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, Lima.

Philippines: Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, Manila D-406.

Poland: Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, Warsaw.

Portugal: Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 April, 1 à 5, Lisbon 3.

Romania: Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest.

Salvador: Salvador Red Cross, 3A Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, San Salvador.

San Marino: San Marino Red Cross, Comité central, San Marino.

Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, Riyadh.

Senegal: Senegalese Red Cross Society, Blvd. Franklin-Roosevelt, B.P. 299, Dakar.

Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool St., P.O.B. 427, Freetown.

Somalia: Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 937, Mogadiscio.

South Africa: South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Sts., P.O.B. 8726, Johannesburg.

Spain: Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, Madrid, 10.

Sudan: Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O.B. 235, Khartoum.

Sweden: Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, Fack-10440, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 Berne.

Syria: Red Crescent of the Syrian Arab Republic Blvd. Mahdi Ben Barake, Damascus.

Tanzania: Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, Dar es Salaam.

Thailand: Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Bldg., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok.

Togo: Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko-Soga, P.O.B. 655, Lomé.

Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke St., P.O.B. 357, Port of Spain.

Tunisia: Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.

Turkey: Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, Ankara.

Uganda: Uganda Red Cross Society, Nabunya Rd., P.O.B. 494, Kampala.

United Arab Republic: Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34 rue Ramses, Cairo.

United Kingdom: British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

Upper Volta: Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, Ouagadougou.

Uruguay: Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, Montevideo.

U.S.A.: American National Red Cross, 17th and D Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

U.S.S.R.: Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, Moscow W-36.

Venezuela: Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, Caracas.

Viet Nam (Democratic Republic): Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 Bà Triêu, Hanoi.

Viet-Nam (Republic): Red Cross of the Republic of Viet-Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, Saigon.

Yugoslavia: Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, Belgrade.

Zambia: Zambia Red Cross Society, 2837 Brentwood Drive, P.O.B. RW1, Lusaka.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—ISVS

12 Chemin de Surville, Petit Lancy, 1213 Geneva, Switzerland

Established 1962 to support and assist national volunteer service programmes. Members: 53 governments.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of governments of countries attending the 1962 International Conference on Middle Level Manpower and of those governments which have since been voted into membership. It is the ultimate authority on policies and scope of the organization. Membership is open to all countries which are members of UN or its Specialized Agencies.

COUNCIL

Composed of 16 governments which contribute support to ISVS, either in the form of cash or in the assignment of personnel, or both. It determines questions of policy, programme and budget.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the executive functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MICHAEL U. R. VON SCHENCK (Switzerland).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Asia: ISVS Asian Office, c/o PACD, 1817 España St., Manila, Philippines.

Latin America: Secretaría Internacional para el Servicio Voluntario, Oficina de Latinoamérica, Calle Defensa 120, 6mo Piso, Oficina 47, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

North America: 1424 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

AIMS

1. To support and assist national volunteer programmes by serving as an information and experience exchange clearing house.

2. To encourage the formation of new national volunteer service programmes.

3. To provide technical assistance where requested in the setting up and support of national volunteer service

organizations, both those for service overseas and those within their own borders.

4. To co-operate with other organizations, international, governmental and private in working to increase and improve volunteer service, and to increase the supply of skilled manpower in the developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. Circulation of volunteer information, documentation and statistics, films, language and other training materials for volunteers.

2. Sponsorship of international and regional conferences and seminars about volunteer service and related subjects.

3. Technical assistance for the establishment of national volunteer organizations.

4. Aid to international co-ordination of volunteer service.

FINANCE

The Secretariat is financed by contributions of member governments, principally those of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

ISVS Flash.

ISVS index: Statistical Summary of Volunteer Service.

ISVS Résumés.

ISVS Reports.

Directory of Central and Overseas Offices of Volunteer Sending Organizations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM—INTELSAT

Headquarters: 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.

Founded in August 1964 by agreements which provide interim arrangements for the establishment of a global commercial communications satellite system.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of INTELSAT is available to all states which are members of the International Telecommunication Union, and as at November 1st, 1970, comprised 77 states.

ORGANIZATION

INTERIM COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE COMMITTEE

Responsible for the design, development, construction, establishment, maintenance and operation of the "space segment" of the global system (the "space segment" comprises the communications satellites and the tracking, control, command and related facilities and equipment required to support the operation of the communications satellites). Members of INTELSAT are represented on the Interim Committee on an investment quota basis; as at November 1st, 1970, there were 18 committee members, representing 49 states.

MANAGEMENT

Under the interim arrangements, the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), a private corporation set up by Act of U.S. Congress, acts as the Manager in the design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment.

AGREEMENTS

The interim arrangements envisage a global communications satellite system, available to all countries on a non-discriminatory basis, whether or not they have contributed

capital to the system. States may invest in the system, with consequent participation in the design, development, construction (including the provision of equipment), establishment, maintenance, operation and ownership of the system.

Three Agreements have been signed:

- (a) An *Intergovernmental Agreement* establishing interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system, which came into force in August 1964.
- (b) A *Special Agreement* concluded between governments or their designated communications entities, which came into force in August 1964.
- (c) A *Supplementary Agreement on Arbitration* providing for the settlement of legal disputes, which came into force in November 1966.

These Agreements are to remain in force until they are superseded by definitive arrangements. The latter have been under negotiation since February 1969 in the framework of an intergovernmental conference known as the INTELSAT Conference. The next plenary session is expected to take place in Washington during 1971, following prolonged sessions of a preparatory working group.

ACTIVITIES

Five satellites, in synchronous orbit, are in service and cover more than 90 per cent of the earth's inhabited area. Two of these satellites are over the Atlantic, two over the Pacific, and one over the Indian Ocean. Together they provide a total capacity of more than 5,000 telephone circuits, and also permit global distribution of television programmes. At the end of 1970 there were over 2,000 telephone circuits in full-time use. More than 900 hours of television programmes were transmitted to one or more receiving earth stations in 1970, and widely rebroadcast.

An additional three satellites, which have either been superseded by later models or have developed partial

faults, are also in orbit and provide limited standby or reserve capability. The following is a list of the satellites in orbit as at February 1st, 1971:

INTELSAT I (*Early Bird*) was launched in April 1965 and began commercial service on June 28th. It is in reserve over the Pacific.

INTELSAT II F-2 was launched and placed in service in January 1967. It is in reserve over the Atlantic.

INTELSAT II F-3 was launched in March 1967 and placed in service in April. It is in reserve over the Atlantic.

INTELSAT II F-4 was launched in September 1967 and

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM

placed in service in November. It is carrying traffic over the Pacific.

INTELSAT III F-3 was launched and placed in service over the Pacific in February 1969. In July 1969 it was relocated over the Indian Ocean, where it is carrying traffic.

INTELSAT III F-4 was launched and placed in service in May 1969. It is carrying traffic over the Pacific.

INTELSAT III F-6 was launched in January 1970 and placed in service in February. It is carrying traffic over the Atlantic.

INTELSAT III F-7 was launched in April 1970 and placed in service in May. It is carrying traffic over the Atlantic.

INTELSAT IV was launched in January 1971 and placed in service in February.

There have, in addition, been some failures, either of launch attempts or of operational satellites. INTELSAT financial planning is based on the statistical assumption that one out of four launchings will fail. There have also been a number of temporary interruptions of service, generally for less than 5 minutes and caused in most cases by earth station difficulties. As a measure of the reliability of the INTELSAT system, the monthly records of continuity of service (including the effect of interruptions at earth stations as well as in satellites) have averaged 98.8 per cent over the past three years.

Each INTELSAT I and II satellite has a nominal capacity of from 240 to 360 telephone circuits, or alternatively one television transmission. Each INTELSAT III satellite has a nominal capacity of 1,200 telephone circuits or up to 4 simultaneous TV transmissions, and an estimated life of 5 years in orbit.

A new and more advanced series of satellites, INTELSAT IV, is scheduled to be in operation in 1971. Each of these will have a design life of 7 years and a capacity of from 3,000 to 9,000 telephone circuits, depending upon the transmission techniques and antenna arrangements selected. This capacity will include ample television transmission capability. Four such satellites—two over the Atlantic and one each over the Pacific and Indian Oceans—will be capable of accommodating the anticipated growth of traffic by 1974-75. A total of eight INTELSAT IV satellites have been ordered, to provide for possible failures and to enable spare satellites to be placed in orbit as reserves. INTELSAT is currently studying possible types of still more advanced satellites to be used in the future.

EARTH STATIONS

Earth stations which work with the INTELSAT satellites are the property of organizations in the countries in which they are located. The Interim Committee establishes performance characteristics for these stations, taking account of the recommended standards of the International Telecommunication Union, and approves their access to the satellites.

As at the end of 1970 there was a total of 50 standard earth station antennas carrying commercial traffic via the INTELSAT system. These are distributed as follows:

Africa (2): Morocco, Kenya.

Asia (11): Republic of China, Japan (2), Philippines, Thailand (2), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Korea, Malaysia.

Australia and Oceania (4): Australia (3), Guam.

Central and South America (2): Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela.

Europe and the Middle East (15): France (2), German Federal Republic (2), Greece, Iran, Italy (2), Lebanon, Spain (2), U.K. (2), Bahrain, Kuwait.

North America and Hawaii (10): Canada (2), U.S.A. (8).

It is expected that by the end of 1971 this total will increase to approximately 65, and to 75 by the end of 1972.

FINANCE

The net contributions of the signatories to the Special Agreement towards the cost of the design, development, construction and establishment of the space segment during the interim arrangements amount to nearly U.S. \$200,000,000.

Each signatory to the Special Agreement is responsible for its proportionate share of capital and operating costs in accordance with quotas negotiated in 1964 on the basis of expected use of the system. COMSAT, as the U.S. signatory, has a quota of around 52 per cent, while the 20 European members have about 27 per cent (including about 7 per cent for the U.K.). When the definitive arrangements go into effect, new quotas will be determined, more closely reflecting actual use of the system. It is expected that the U.S. quota will then fall significantly while that of the U.K. will rise to about 10 per cent.

The Interim Committee establishes the rate of charge for use of the satellites to cover amortization of the capital cost of the space segment as well as estimated operating, maintenance and administrative costs. These satellite utilization charges are paid to INTELSAT by the operators of the individual earth stations, and the revenues thus generated are distributed among the signatories to the Special Agreement in proportion to their investment quotas.

The INTELSAT space segment charge was initially set in 1965 at \$32,000 per year per unit of utilization. (A unit of utilization is basically a two-way, voice grade link between a satellite and a standard earth station.) The growth in capacity, lifetime, and use of the INTELSAT satellites has allowed this charge to be reduced progressively and, effective on January 1st, 1971, it has been set at \$15,000 per year per unit of utilization. This reduction in the cost of satellite communications has been widely reflected in lower tariffs for intercontinental telephone, television, and telegraph service.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's parliaments.
World membership: 66 Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on subjects referred to it by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

RECENT CONFERENCES

1953	Washington	1962	Brasilia
1954	Vienna	1963	Belgrade
1955	Helsinki	1964	Copenhagen
1956	Bangkok	1965	Ottawa
1957	London	1966	Teheran
1958	Rio de Janeiro	1968	Lima
1959	Warsaw	1969	New Delhi
1960	Tokyo	1970	The Hague
1961	Brussels		

Forthcoming Conferences will be held in 1971 in Paris and in 1972 in Rome.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their

agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary General.

President: ANDRÉ CHANDERNAGOR (France).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. It supervises the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: J. VIROLAINEN (Finland).

Members: M. DE ARANEGUI (Spain), R. CARPIO-CASTILLO (Venezuela), A. P. CHITIKOV (U.S.S.R.), J. HALL (U.K.), W. HOER (Switzerland), M. MARIGOH MBOUA (Cameroon), M. DE NIET (Netherlands), N. S. REDDY (India), J. K. WENDE (Poland).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU

The Secretariat of the Union. It maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary General: PIO-CARLO TERENCE (Italy).

Assistant Secretary: PIERRE CORNILLON.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advancing international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Union operates an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP) which collects and circulates material on the structure and functioning of

legislative assemblies throughout the world, and also organizes symposia on questions of parliamentary interest.

The Union has consultative status, Category A, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contacts with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council of Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg), the Latin American Parliament, and the Arab Parliamentary Union.

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget is about 800,000 Swiss francs yearly.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

(OBEDINENNYI INSTITUT YADERNYKH ISSLEDOVANIY)

Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Postal Address: Head Post Office P.O. Box 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Joint Institute at Dubna was founded at an international conference in Moscow in March 1956, its purpose being the furthering of collaboration in nuclear research between the member countries.

MEMBERS

Albania
Bulgaria
China, People's Republic*
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic
Hungary

Korea, People's Democratic Republic
Mongolian People's Republic
Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic

* Withdrew her scientists in July 1966.

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The Committee is the supreme authority of the Joint Institute. It is composed of the chairmen or heads of the atomic energy authorities of member countries. The Committee meets about once a year, and makes decisions about future policy, and finance.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Academician N. N. Bogolubov (U.S.S.R.).

Plans the programme of work. Composed of senior scientists from the member countries.

MANAGEMENT

Director: Academician N. N. Bogolubov (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Directors: Prof. A. Mikhul (Romania), Prof. N. Sodnom (Mongolian People's Republic).

Administrative Manager: V. L. Karpovsky.

Broad executive powers are vested in the Director. The Management carries out all practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Directors are elected by the Committee.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Director: Prof. V. P. Dzheleпов.

This laboratory has a synchrocyclotron that accelerates protons to 680 MeV, deuterons to 420 MeV, and alpha-particles to 840 MeV and is a powerful source of 600 MeV neutrons and charged and neutral mesons. This accelerator started operating in 1949. The main directions of research at this laboratory are the investigation of nucleon-nucleon scattering, the processes of pion production and their interaction with nucleons, the investigation of μ -meson properties and weak interaction processes, and the interaction of nucleons and mesons with complex nuclei.

The Laboratory also has a Radio-chemical Laboratory.

LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGIES

Director: Prof. A. M. Baldin.

The Laboratory has a 10 BeV synchrophasotron that has been operating since 1957.

Experimental investigations are carried out with protons and secondary particles. The experiments are devoted to the study of nucleon structure problems, strong interactions of strange particles and weak interaction processes. In 1960 the laboratory discovered the anti-sigma minus hyperon.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LABORATORY OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Director: Prof. D. I. BLOKHINSEV.

This Laboratory works on the problems of field theory, the theory of elementary particles, nucleon structure, the phenomenological theory of scattering, and the use of superconductivity methods to the atomic nucleus.

LABORATORY OF NEUTRON PHYSICS

Director: Prof. I. M. FRANK.

An experimental fast neutron pulse reactor came into operation in 1960. It is being used for research in low-energy physics and neutron spectrometry, and for studying the structure of matter. Nuclear reactions induced by light nuclei are studied with the aid of the laboratory electrostatic generator.

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Director: Prof. G. N. FLEROV.

In 1960 a cyclotron of multiple-charged ions came into operation. It is used to produce powerful beams of various ions up to the light-charged 320 MeV ion Ar. In 1962 a new type of nuclear radioactivity—proton radioactivity was discovered, in 1963 a new isotope of the 102 element with a mass number of 256 was synthesized, in 1964 the 104 element was synthesized. In 1970 the 105 element was synthesized. The chemical properties of transuranium elements are studied at the laboratory.

LABORATORY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Director: Prof. M. G. MESCHERYAKOV.

This Laboratory was founded in 1966, its purpose being the centralization of computing and data handling facilities at JINR.

The main directions of the laboratory activities are the creation and operation of systems for analysis of data collected on film, development of automatic flying spot devices for scanning and measuring chamber films,

organization of measuring centres at other Laboratories of the Institute and development of mathematical methods and programmes for data processing as supplied to problems of elementary particle physics.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Two special departments have been established at the Institute, one of them performing research in the field of collective ion acceleration and the other operating the large experimental programme of JINR at the Soviet GeV accelerator in Serpukhov.

HISTORY

In 1946 work was begun on the 680 MeV synchrocyclotron at Dubna. In 1949, when it was put into operation, the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was set up. In 1957 the 10 GeV synchrophastron of the Electrophysical Laboratory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was completed and the two installations formed the centre of a new town named Dubna, 80 miles from Moscow. In 1956 these two large research institutes were handed over to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and Dubna became an international centre. During the following years the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research founded four new Laboratories: the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, the Laboratory of Neutron Physics and the Laboratory of Computing and Automation.

There are over 3,000 staff at the Institute. Scientists of other member states make liaison visits and work at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research laboratories for short and long periods of time.

BUDGET

Contributions by all member states are approximately proportional to their national incomes.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION LAFTA—ALALC

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIBRE COMÉRCIO—ALALC)

(ASSOCIAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIVRE COMÉRCIO)

Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual Latin American Common Market.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Colombia	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Uruguay
Brazil	Mexico	Venezuela
Chile	Paraguay	

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Established in 1965 as the supreme organ of LAFTA, the Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of all member countries. It meets regularly and makes important policy decisions relating to regional integration.

CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Conference of Contracting Parties is composed of delegations from each member country and makes decisions on matters that require a joint resolution of the Contracting Parties. Its functions are to take steps towards the implementation of the Treaty, to approve the annual Budget, to fix contributions, to elect a President and two Vice-Presidents and to appoint the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. It meets in ordinary session once a year, when trade negotiations are carried out, and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee, consisting of one representative of each contracting party, is the Permanent body of the Association and is responsible for supervising the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Among its regular duties are the convoking of the Conference of Contracting Parties,

to submit to the Conference an annual progress report and budget, to represent the Association, to carry out studies, suggest measures and submit recommendations to the Conference and to apply for technical assistance and collaboration. The Committee operates at the headquarters of the Association in Montevideo.

President (1970): EDUARDO ROLANDO (Venezuela).

SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative functions of LAFTA are carried out by the Secretariat, which is directed by an Executive Secretary elected by the Conference for a term of three years. The appointment is renewable. The Executive Secretary participates in the work of the Council of Ministers, the Conference and the Committee.

The Secretariat is composed of the Departments of Trade Policy, Industrial Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agricultural Affairs, and Administration, and a number of specialized services.

Executive Secretary: GUSTAVO MAGARIÑOS (Uruguay), elected June 1967.

Deputy Executive Secretaries: CÉSAR A. VENEGAS C. (Peru), JUAN PASCAL MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).

FUNCTIONS

The Latin American Free Trade Association is an inter-governmental organization, created by the Treaty of Montevideo in February 1960 with the object of increasing trade between the Contracting Parties and of promoting regional integration, thus contributing to the economic and social development of the member countries.

System of Tariff Reductions. The Treaty of Montevideo provides for the gradual establishment of a free trade area, which would form the basis for a Latin American Common Market. Reduction of tariff and other trade barriers is to be carried out gradually over twelve years by two means, the National Lists and a Common List.

The National Lists form the basis for reductions of tariff and trade barriers between the member countries. Each country shall present annually a list of those commodities on which it is prepared to concede reductions and agreement between the members shall be reached by negotiation. These reductions shall be made at an annual rate of 8 per cent. When the Treaty came into force only seven countries had reached agreement on their National Lists, but in January 1962 Colombia presented her list and Ecuador joined the negotiations in August 1962. Venezuela joined the negotiations during the Sixth Conference and Bolivia joined them during the Seventh Conference.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

The *Common List* includes those products on which complete exemption from all duties and charges shall obtain within the Free Trade Zone. The products represented on this list shall represent at least 25 per cent of the total trade of the area during the first three years, 50 per cent during the second three year period, 75 per cent during the third three year period, and the greater part of the *inter-alia* trade during the final three year period.

The first Common List was agreed in 1964 and negotiations for the second were begun in December 1967.

The Treaty includes provisions for *Special Lists* for more favourable terms for less developed countries. Paraguay has already obtained benefits under this clause, which also covers Ecuador, Bolivia and, to some extent, Uruguay.

Subregional Agreements. The Association approves in

principle the drawing up of subregional agreements between its members, in accordance with the Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed at Punta del Este in April 1967, as being a means of encouraging the realization of a Latin American Common Market.

The Andean group of countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) signed the *Cartagena Agreement* in May 1969 and in July 1969 the Permanent Executive Committee of LAFTA unanimously approved the establishment of an Andean Common Market.

A *River Plate Basin Treaty* (*Tratado de la Cuenca del Plata*) was signed in Brasilia in April 1969, by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, to co-operate in joint development schemes in the area drained by the rivers which flow into the Plate estuary.

ACTIVITIES

Trade Liberalization Programme. The annual rounds of negotiations have given rise to approximately 11,000 tariff reductions incorporated in the National Lists. More than 7,000 preferential tariff reductions in favour of less developed member countries have been included in Special Lists. These concessions cover almost 90 per cent of trade between countries of the region.

Negotiations for a second Common List were begun in December 1967 and continued July–November 1968, but no agreement was reached. In October 1969, when negotiations for the Common List were resumed, the Contracting Parties adopted a protocol, drawn up in June 1969 by the Permanent Executive Committee, modifying the Treaty of Montevideo. The amendments provide for prolongation of the strict time limits set for the introduction of free trade in the area, and the transition period is to terminate in 1980 instead of in 1973.

Growth of Trade. While from 1955 to 1961 the volume of intraregional trade decreased from \$1,087 million to \$659 million, since the Treaty of Montevideo came into effect it has increased by 144 per cent, to a total of \$1,604 million in 1968. In the same period, 1961–68, trade of the Contracting Parties with countries outside the region grew by 27 per cent.

Application of the Treaty has also encouraged diversification of exports of member countries. The volume of trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods during the period 1962–67 was \$1,538 million (primary products: \$1,811 million).

Co-operation and Development. A number of industrial agreements have been completed in relation to certain sectors and the Permanent Executive Committee agreed in September 1969 on proposals for a regional policy for

industrial development, integration of industry by sector, widening of markets, investment policy, and measures to be taken to assist the less developed countries of the region.

LAFTA has established a *System of Payments and Credits* to facilitate commercial operations between member countries. The system functions by means of a network of credit agreements between central banks, and a procedure of multilateral compensation, which is administered by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. Operations channelled through this system have increased from \$100 million in 1966, the first year of functioning, to almost \$400 million in 1968; the latter figure represents 87 per cent of intra-regional trade of the countries which signed credit agreements.

LAFTA has adopted a policy of co-ordination and harmonization of legislation, principally through special intergovernmental agreements, such as the Agreement on Transport by Water, the Protocol on Transit of Persons, and the Protocol on the Settlement of Disputes. A number of studies have been carried out on matters relating to integration, such as industrial property, harmonization of fiscal laws, customs legislation and the adoption by Contracting Parties of common positions with regard to third parties.

LAFTA-CACM Co-ordinating Commission (Comisión Coordinadora ALALC-MCCA). The Commission was created in September 1967 by LAFTA and CACM (Central American Common Market) to devise methods for the formation of a Latin American Common Market. Also included in the Commission are Latin American countries which do not belong to either LAFTA or CACM. The first meeting of the Commission was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in October 1968.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION
ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(CORPORACIÓN ANDINA DE FOMENTO)

c/o Dirección de Integación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, Lima, Peru.

In August 1966, representatives from Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela met in Bogotá and signed a pact calling for accelerated regional integration measures to facilitate the establishment of a Latin American Common Market. In June 1967, at the close of the fifth Inter-American ECOSOC conference at Viña del Mar, the *Andean Development Corporation* was founded, and a Mixed Commission of ten delegates from the five countries was formed.

In July 1967 the Mixed Commission held its second meeting in Quito to draw up a sub-regional planning agreement. This agreement covers co-operation on development projects, particularly in the petrochemical, iron and steel, automotive and electronics industries, and also includes provisions for the eventual establishment of a common external tariff for the region and plans for co-ordinating national economic policies. The text of the agreement was approved by the Council of LAFTA Foreign Ministers in September 1967.

In July 1968, at a meeting at Cartagena, Colombia, the Mixed Commission agreed that the first integration measures should take effect in 1970 and that elimination of internal tariffs and the adoption of a common external tariff should be achieved by 1980.

In May 1969 the Mixed Commission, including a delegate from Bolivia, met in Cartagena, Colombia, to sign an *Andean Regional Agreement (Acuerdo Regional Andino)*. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru signed the pact, which calls for rapid reductions in tariff barriers,

leading to the establishment by 1980 of a free trade area, and for integration of industry in the region.

The first step towards reduction of tariff barriers and other trade restrictions within the Group came on April 15th, 1970 with the coming into force of the *Andean Regional Agreement*. The 175 items which are now to be traded freely between Chile, Colombia and Peru comprise the LAFTA Common List and include agricultural products, raw materials and a few items of industrial machinery. Bolivia and Ecuador who are also signatories to the Cartagena Agreement are expected to remove tariffs more gradually over the period 1970-73.

An agreement was signed by member countries in 1970 providing for the pooling of merchant fleets.

The joint financing of development projects by members of the Group was discussed at a meeting in June 1970 of representatives of banks in the region. Other matters discussed included participation in the formation and development of state-owned companies, facilitating the movement of capital towards industrial development projects and financing commercial operations from within and outside the sub-region.

In November 1970, the President of the Andean Group, Jorge Valencia Jaramillo visited the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels. Discussions covered trade matters, technical and financial co-operation, investment policy and exchange of information on the Communities' experiences in regional integration. It was suggested that a joint committee could be set up to reinforce relations between the two groups.

STATISTICS

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$ million)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967		1968		1967		1968	
	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	To World	To ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)
Argentina	1,095	254	1,169	275	1,465	284	1,368	338
Bolivia	151	18	153	19	166	9	171	13
Brazil	1,667	226	2,132	277	1,654	161	1,881	193
Chile	721	186	743	178	914	84	940	92
Colombia	497	38	643	48	510	23	558	34
Ecuador	214	29	244	27	158	15	177	15
Mexico	1,748	39	1,960	43	1,030	57	1,037	62
Paraguay	67	17	73	17	48	16	48	16
Peru	841	104	629	108	773	40	866	51
Uruguay	171	47	159	42	159	17	179	19
Venezuela	1,479	39	1,712	47	3,112	145	3,082	165
TOTAL	8,653	996	9,618	1,081	9,991	852	10,308	999

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

TRADE BY COUNTRY

(\$ '000)

ARGENTINA

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Brazil . . .	124,142	101,197	138,535	129,051
Bolivia . . .	6,026	8,302	1,369	13,468
Chile . . .	37,178	74,621	49,141	77,451
Colombia . . .	8,198	8,392	5,451	9,344
Ecuador . . .	3,482	1,802	3,584	1,259
Mexico . . .	10,677	9,905	11,222	11,339
Paraguay . . .	14,682	13,821	13,582	12,786
Peru . . .	10,527	51,482	13,852	57,832
Uruguay . . .	3,151	10,199	3,492	18,638
Venezuela . . .	35,519	3,951	35,034	6,940
TOTAL ALALC.	253,582	283,672	275,262	338,108

BOLIVIA

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	8,961	5,282	11,424	8,219
Brazil . . .	2,986	1,204	2,382	788
Chile . . .	2,056	813	1,993	1,407
Colombia . . .	305	3	318	—
Ecuador . . .	127	2	90	—
Mexico . . .	563	278	422	1,189
Paraguay . . .	665	28	28	1
Peru . . .	1,737	2,021	2,105	2,271
Uruguay . . .	84	268	49	4
Venezuela . . .	91	—	112	2
TOTAL ALALC.	17,575	9,899	18,923	13,881

BRAZIL

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	123,286	97,638	152,728	118,823
Bolivia . . .	290	3,892	415	2,642
Chile . . .	16,021	21,738	20,924	23,185
Colombia . . .	1,187	2,341	2,768	1,961
Ecuador . . .	286	469	411	273
Mexico . . .	17,899	6,897	18,195	11,137
Paraguay . . .	951	3,627	369	5,192
Peru . . .	6,799	3,656	6,721	6,654
Uruguay . . .	5,195	17,879	7,458	19,208
Venezuela . . .	54,558	3,107	66,708	3,987
TOTAL ALALC.	226,472	161,244	276,697	193,062

CHILE

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	77,088	40,217	80,015	48,005
Bolivia . . .	1,355	1,036	1,358	827
Brazil . . .	22,746	16,270	19,336	19,928
Colombia . . .	1,967	1,412	3,000	3,193
Ecuador . . .	7,314	1,571	9,506	1,740
Mexico . . .	23,477	8,468	26,545	5,546
Paraguay . . .	1,267	170	1,248	53
Peru . . .	7,332	6,739	6,581	4,357
Uruguay . . .	2,151	3,132	1,622	3,252
Venezuela . . .	40,943	5,262	28,858	4,918
TOTAL ALALC.	185,640	84,277	178,069	91,819

COLOMBIA

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	8,785	4,507	12,270	6,160
Bolivia . . .	4	165	1	273
Brazil . . .	2,932	561	1,676	2,461
Chile . . .	1,719	1,854	4,224	4,716
Ecuador . . .	5,902	5,613	7,016	6,426
Mexico . . .	5,549	367	7,556	1,359
Paraguay . . .	23	109	83	78
Peru . . .	4,279	5,660	6,249	6,320
Uruguay . . .	2,735	91	4,392	162
Venezuela . . .	5,961	4,147	4,498	6,280
TOTAL ALALC.	37,889	23,074	47,965	34,235

ECUADOR

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	1,907	1,644	1,066	2,901
Bolivia . . .	2	99	—	74
Brazil . . .	599	281	219	524
Chile . . .	1,807	3,962	2,413	4,769
Colombia . . .	5,306	5,787	6,889	5,911
Mexico . . .	1,873	848	1,919	548
Paraguay . . .	18	33	275	32
Peru . . .	875	1,758	1,483	287
Uruguay . . .	181	45	153	87
Venezuela . . .	16,327	45	13,068	35
TOTAL ALALC.	28,895	14,502	27,485	15,178

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

MEXICO

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	10,759	9,423	11,040	10,480
Bolivia . .	138	509	1,860	745
Brazil . .	7,211	11,600	9,317	13,031
Chile . .	9,528	14,111	8,593	12,243
Colombia . .	356	3,659	670	6,262
Ecuador . .	1,209	1,241	616	1,715
Paraguay . .	238	180	130	310
Peru . .	7,306	5,942	8,590	4,844
Uruguay . .	1,626	1,504	1,907	1,481
Venezuela . .	211	9,028	131	11,129
TOTAL ALALC.	38,582	57,186	42,854	62,240

PARAGUAY

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	13,520	11,416	13,184	12,705
Bolivia . .	702	—	3	—
Brazil . .	1,807	231	2,413	230
Chile . .	130	818	53	1,022
Colombia . .	78	9	89	13
Ecuador . .	45	125	27	145
Mexico . .	154	123	260	116
Peru . .	18	109	176	6
Uruguay . .	766	2,747	613	1,975
Venezuela . .	14	—	7	12
TOTAL ALALC.	17,234	15,578	16,825	16,224

PERU

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	54,726	8,903	65,435	12,569
Bolivia . .	163	1,381	192	1,748
Brazil . .	5,394	5,041	3,712	5,305
Chile . .	11,059	7,872	6,844	8,008
Colombia . .	8,465	3,716	8,507	5,277
Ecuador . .	4,448	1,214	2,765	2,091
Mexico . .	7,636	6,263	5,811	8,792
Paraguay . .	262	11	217	8
Uruguay . .	1,384	1,135	4,425	752
Venezuela . .	10,537	4,443	9,894	5,975
TOTAL ALALC.	104,074	39,979	107,802	50,525

URUGUAY

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	11,329	3,291	15,476	2,885
Bolivia . .	163	13	90	85
Brazil . .	20,791	5,196	14,987	7,455
Chile . .	3,940	1,700	2,775	1,626
Colombia . .	133	2,745	112	3,942
Ecuador . .	56	100	58	94
Mexico . .	2,309	256	1,587	94
Paraguay . .	4,179	609	3,002	592
Peru . .	1,394	3,145	969	1,911
Venezuela . .	2,664	72	2,937	170
TOTAL ALALC.	46,958	17,127	41,993	18,854

VENEZUELA

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	5,006	27,833	7,632	30,487
Bolivia . .	9	—	6	—
Brazil . .	4,490	49,987	5,127	61,506
Chile . .	5,837	31,642	5,730	30,648
Colombia . .	5,094	5,057	6,793	4,478
Ecuador . .	52	11,747	310	16,447
Mexico . .	12,507	4,479	14,345	4,445
Paraguay . .	52	1	27	1
Peru . .	5,582	9,865	6,839	13,032
Uruguay . .	42	4,518	282	4,037
TOTAL ALALC.	38,671	145,129	47,091	165,081

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ PERMANENT CONSULTATIF DU MAGHREB)

1 rue de Grèce, Tunis, Tunisia

A permanent committee established in 1964 for economic co-ordination, meeting four times a year.

MEMBERS

Algeria Libya Morocco Tunisia

ORGANIZATION

Secretariat: 1 rue de Grèce, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965; each member country is represented by one delegate who exercises his functions permanently at the Headquarters of the Committee; Delegates HACHEMI BAGHRICHE (Algeria), MOHAMED AYOUB (Libya), ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE (Morocco), CHADLI TNANI (Tunisia); Sec. MUSTAPHA EL KASRI; budget U.S. \$100,000, provided by equal donations from the member states.

Centre for Industrial Studies: Tripoli, Libya; f. 1968 to co-operate with industrial development plans in the member states and to carry out studies and research relevant to these plans; annual budget U.S. \$2 million, to be provided by the UNDP and the Maghreb states; Dir. MOHAMED S. EL BAKOUCH (Libya); Project Dir. STEPHAN KLINGHOFFER (Austria).

Maghreb Committee on Tourism: Tripoli; f. 1966.

Maghreb Committee on Postal and Telecommunications Co-ordination: Libya; f. 1965.

Maghreb Esparto Bureau: Algiers; f. 1965.

Commission on Transport and Communications: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1968 to integrate the transport systems of the Maghreb countries; four subsidiary committees have been set up:

Maghreb Committee on Air Transport: Rabat.

Maghreb Committee on Railways: Algiers.

Maghreb Committee on Shipping: Tunis.

Maghreb Committee on Roads: Algiers.

Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Reinsurance: Rabat.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964
October First meeting of the Economic Ministers of the four Maghreb countries, Tangier. Two bodies to be set up: the permanent consultative committee, which would implement decisions on economic co-ordination; and an institute of industrial studies, which would harmonize joint industrial planning.
The four countries should work towards the establishment of a tariff union and towards joint negotiation with outside institutions and organizations.

November Second Conference of Ministers.

1965
March First meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, Algiers. Inner organization and operation of the Committee: three commissions appointed: one to draw up a schedule of the economies of the four countries, in order to be able eventually to establish relations with the important economic communities; a foreign trade commission to consider means of co-ordinating the export of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil, and to study the problems of duty-free trade within the

Maghreb; and a commission to study the co-ordination of industry and energy, and to seek markets for Maghrebi industrial products.

May Third meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Tripoli. Plans agreed for the co-ordination of exports of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil. An esparto bureau established in Algiers to handle the exports of all four countries. Special commissions set up for statistics, accounting, and the steel industry, and it was agreed to study improvement of telecommunication links. Secretariat for the Consultative Committee established.

October Meeting of Maghreb Committee on Tourism, Algiers. Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis.

November Signing of convention setting up Committee on Railways.

December Meeting of Consultative Committee, Algiers. Studied reports on co-ordination of transport and tourism in the Maghreb, and on industry and postal and telecommunications agreements.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1966			1968	
February	Fourth annual meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Algiers. Plans agreed for establishment of a permanent secretariat in Tunis, under direction of MOHAMED CHERKAoui, with budgetary and administrative responsibilities to aid the Consultative Committee; MOHAMED CHERKAoui appointed Director of Consultative Committee; agreement on co-ordination of commercial statistics in Maghreb; budget approved for 1966.		January	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Rabat. Agreement on the creation of "Air Maghreb" and on other co-operation projects concerning air transport. First meeting of the Administrative Council of the Centre for Industrial Studies, Tripoli. Approval of study programmes on fertilizers, desalinization of seawater and training of skilled manpower.
July	Meeting of Commission on Trading Relations, Tunis. Discussion of liberalisation of Maghreb reciprocal trade relations.		April	Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis. Recommendation for a master plan to be drawn up of transport in the Maghreb region.
August	Robert Gardiner, Exec.-Sec. of UN ECA, announced that the proposed Maghreb Secretariat with additional UN staff was to replace the Consultative Committee.		May	Meeting in Algiers of Mixed Commission on Frontier Formalities. Recommendations were made on facilitating the movement of travellers between Maghreb countries by road and rail.
September	Permanent Maghreb Committee on Tourism created in Algiers.		July	Meeting of representatives of Insurance Companies of the Maghreb countries. Decision to create a Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Re-insurance. Meeting in Tunis of trade union leaders of the Maghreb countries. Decision to hold annual meetings and to organize joint seminars.
November	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Algiers; agreement for study group to examine constitution of a Maghreb Airlines Company.		October	Meeting of experts in Tunis to examine reports on problems of customs, commerce and external payments.
1967			November	Meeting of experts in Rabat on agricultural exchanges. Ordinary session of Committee on Railways.
January	Meeting of Permanent [Consultative Committee, Rabat; discussion of possible negotiations with EEC and inter-Maghreb trade relations.		1969	
March	Indefinite postponement of Maghreb Economics Ministers meeting originally planned for May 1966.		March	Meeting of experts in Algiers to examine study on industry.
July	Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Education, Algiers.		May	Second extraordinary session of Centre for Industrial Studies. Meeting of government delegates to study synthesis report on economic co-operation.
October	Agreement between presidents of National Airlines to form a single company, to be called "Air Maghreb".		1970	
November	Fifth meeting of Economic Ministers in Tunis. Decision to draft a new agreement on general economic co-operation. A Maghreb Bank is to be created, and a multinational system of payments is envisaged.			Sixth meeting of Economic Ministers.

FUTURE PLANS

A multilateral convention is being drawn up which will establish a preferential trade area in the region for a period of five years, on the basis of a programme of industrial and agricultural co-operation.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

STATUTES

Signed at Tunis, October 1st, 1964, by the Economic Ministers of the four member states.

Article 1. The Permanent Consultative Committee is an organism in which representatives of the four countries of the Maghreb are brought together. It is composed of a President and eight members, of whom four are titular representatives and four are deputies.

Article 2. The President of the Permanent Consultative Committee must have the rank of Minister. The Presidency is entrusted to each of the member states in turn for the duration of one year.

Article 3. The President may arrange to be assisted by a Vice-President who will be the titular representative of the country which is holding the Presidency.

Article 4. The Government of each of the countries of the Maghreb will appoint a deputy titular member with the rank of Director of Central Administration.

The representatives of each country will be able to command the help of these experts in case of need.

Article 5. The Permanent Consultative Committee is provided with a Permanent Secretariat headed by an Administrative Secretary appointed by the President.

The location of the Secretariat will vary according to the location of the Presidency.

Article 6. The Permanent Consultative Committee will have correspondents in each member state appointed by

the government concerned. These correspondents must establish a Central Administration, and preferably some organizations and services with the object of planning economic programmes.

Article 7. Meetings of the Permanent Consultative Committee will be held at least once every three months when called by the President. At the same time as the President calls members of the Committee to meetings, he will present them with a programme embodying the proposals which he has received from the member countries.

Article 8. The proceedings of every session of the Permanent Consultative Committee must be recorded in Minutes drawn up by the President in office. These minutes must receive the unanimous approbation of the members of the Committee.

Article 9. The President will supply each of the members of the Committee with a copy of all documents brought to his attention, as well as any document likely to be of value to the Committee.

Article 10. The President will submit the budget planned to cover the expenses of the Permanent Consultative Committee for the approbation of the Maghreb Council of Economic Ministers.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

To develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, for hydro-electric power, irrigation, navigation, fisheries, flood control and other purposes.

MEMBERS

Cambodia	Laos	Thailand	Viet-Nam, Republic of
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CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

Australia	Hong Kong	Norway
Austria	India	Pakistan
Belgium	Indonesia	Philippines
Canada	Iran	Sweden
Republic of China (Taiwan)	Israel	Switzerland
Denmark	Italy	United Arab Republic
Finland	Japan	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	United States
Federal Republic of Germany	New Zealand	

CO-OPERATING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—World Bank)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (UNOTC)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

ADMINISTRATION

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: c/o ECAFE, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; founded in 1957 to administer the overall Mekong Project; meets three or more times annually, chairmanship rotating between the four member (riparian) states (Chair. 1970, Cambodia); Mems.: PHLEK CHHAT (Cambodia), H.E. Mr. INPENG SURYADHAY (Laos), H.E. Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), H.E. Mr. PHAM HUU VINH (Republic of Viet-Nam); publ. *Annual Report* (issued Jan.-Feb.).

ADVISORY BOARD

Composed of ten members of outstanding international

reputation to advise the Committee on technical, financial, economic and other matters; Mems.: EUGENE BLACK, P. BOURRIÈRES, A. GAITSKELL, Sir ROBERT JACKSON, P. S. N. PRASAD, F. RODRIGUEZ, KANWAR SAIN, C. HART SCHAAF, GENGU SUZUKI, Dr. V. H. UMBRICH.

EXECUTIVE AGENT

Responsible for day-to-day management and co-ordination between sessions of the Committee. Assisted by a staff provided by the riparian member countries and the United Nations (ECAFE and UNDP).

Executive Agent: W. J. VAN DER OORD (acting).

THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

The 2,620 mile long Mekong is the tenth largest river in the world. The Lower Mekong, which extends from the Burma-Laos border to the South China Sea, has a drainage area of some 236,000 square miles, i.e. as large as France and twice as large as Japan. Some 28 million people live in this area, which lies within Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Investigations of the river's potential were carried out in 1951, 1956 and 1957 with a view to developing hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation and flood control; and in 1958 a UN Survey

Mission under Lt. Gen. Raymond Wheeler reported favourable prospects for comprehensive development. In 1959, an FAO Mission, organized at the request of the Committee, completed a report which amplified the recommendations of the Wheeler Mission in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In 1961, similarly at the request of the Committee, the Ford Foundation financed a team of experts headed by Professor Gilbert White to examine the social, economic and administrative implications of the Mekong Development Project.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Data Collection

A continuing programme of basic data collection in such fields as hydrology, meteorology, topographic mapping and levelling, agriculture and industry, in addition to technical and engineering investigations of multi-purpose projects. A draft amplified development plan for the water resources of the Basin was published in 1970.

Mainstream and Tributary Projects

Of the 10 mainstream and 16 tributary projects identified in early surveys, priority has been given to the feasibility investigation of mainstream projects at Pa Mong, Sambor and Tonle Sap. In 1970, after seven years of investigation, the Pa Mong (Stage I) mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Samber mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency of Japan.

Three tributary projects, Nam Pung and Nam Pong in Thailand, Lower Se Done in Laos, are in operation, and four projects (Nam Ngum in Laos, Prek Thnot in Cambodia, Lam Dom Noi and Nam Phrom in Thailand) are under construction. Construction of the Nam Dong project in Laos began in 1970. Feasibility reports have been completed for a further seven projects. In addition, two bridges across the mainstream Mekong are planned: at My Thuan in the Viet-Nam Delta and between Laos and Thailand in the Vientiane-Nong Khai area.

Navigation Improvement

Hydrographic surveys of important reaches of the Mekong river have been in progress for several years. Rock-

PROJECT	COUNTRY	INSTALLED CAPACITY (kW.)	IRRIGATION (ha.)
Nam Pung .	Thailand	7,300	—
Nam Pong .	Thailand	25,000	53,000
Lower Se Done .	Laos	2,160	—
Nam Ngum .	Laos	35,000*	—
Prek Thnot .	Cambodia	18,000*	70,000†
Lam Dom Noi .	Thailand	36,000*	25,000†
Nam Phrom .	Thailand	40,000*	—
Nam Dong .	Laos	1,035*	—

* Proposed initial installed capacity. The installed capacity at the Nam Ngum and the Nam Phrom power stations could ultimately be raised to 135,000 and 80,000 kW., respectively.

† Potential irrigated area. At the end of 1970 Nam Pong irrigation system covered approximately 15,000 ha.; the initial irrigation system at Prek Thnot is to cover 5,000 ha.

blasting, channel marking and dredging operations have been organized, as well as provision for improvement in cargo-handling facilities and craft construction.

Other Projects

Experimental farms, mineral surveys, fisheries and forestry development, power market surveys, power market and electro-processing industry studies, and training of administrative and technical personnel from the four riparian states.

FINANCE

CONTRIBUTIONS†

(U.S. \$'000 equivalent at October 1st, 1970)

Australia	3,744	Norway	10
Austria	75	Pakistan	250
Belgium	165	Philippines	420
Canada	5,365	Sweden	20
Republic of China (Taiwan)	235	Switzerland	475
Denmark	1,290	United Arab Republic	5
Finland	10	United Kingdom	2,088
France	6,397	United States	33,442
Federal Republic of Germany	17,002		
Hong Kong	20	Cambodia	12,189
India	513	Laos	3,313
Indonesia	15	Thailand	60,625
Iran	243	Viet-Nam	13,020
Israel	791		
Italy	1,050	UN Agencies	13,563
Japan	15,258	Others	228
Netherlands	5,413		
New Zealand	790	GRAND TOTAL	198,024

† Contributions include grants and loans, provision of expert services and equipment, etc.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

S-11436 Sturegatan 14, Stockholm 5, Sweden

The Foundation was established in 1900 under the terms of the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, who died in 1896.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: ULF VON EULER-CHELPIN.

Executive Director: N. K. STÄHLE.

Members: K. R. GIEROW, M. WALLENBERG, E. G. RUDBERG.

Deputy Members: T. BROWALDH (for Chairman), S. BERGSTRÖM, O. FROSTMAN.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Swedish Academy of Science.

Chemistry: Swedish Academy of Science.

Medicine: Royal Caroline Medico-Chirurgical Institute, Faculty of Medicine.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: E. RUDBERG (Chair.), K. M. G. SIEGBAHN, L. HULTHÉN, I. WALLER, B. EDLÉN.

Chemistry: A. W. K. TISELIUS (Chair.), G. HÄGG, A. ÖLANDER, K. D. R. MYRBÄCK, A. FREDGA.

Medicine: S. BERGSTRÖM (Chair.), C. G. BERNHARD, U. BORELL, G. KLEIN, R. ZETTERSTRÖM.

Literature: K. GIEROW (Chair.), A. J. OSTERLING, L. GYLLENSTEN, E. O. V. JOHNSON, K. H. OLSSON.

Peace: A. LIONAES (Chair.), B. INGVALDSEN, H. REFSUM, J. SANNESS, S. LINDEBRAEKK.

The will of ALFRED NOBEL bequeathed the whole of his fortune (more than 30 million kronor) to a fund, the interest of which would be paid out annually to those who during the preceding year "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind". The interest is divided into five equal parts, to be allotted as follows: "One part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1969 Prof. MURRAY GELLMANN, California Institute of Technology.

1970 Awarded jointly to:
Prof. HANNES ALFVÉN, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden.
Prof. LOUIS NÉEL, University of Grenoble.

Chemistry

1969 Awarded jointly to:
Prof. DEREK H. R. BARTON, Imperial College of Science and Technology.
Prof. ODD HASSEL, Oslo University.

1970 Prof. LUIS F. LELOIR, Institute for Biochemical Research, Buenos Aires.

Physiology or Medicine

1969 Awarded jointly to:
Prof. MAX DELBRÜCK, California Institute of Technology.
Dr. ALFRED D. HERSHEY, Carnegie Institution.
Prof. SALVADOR E. LURIA, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1970 Awarded jointly to:
Prof. BERNARD KATZ, University College, London.
Prof. ULF VON EULER, Caroline Institute, Stockholm.
Prof. JULIUS AXELROD, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda.

Literature

1969 SAMUEL BECKETT (Republic of Ireland).

1970 ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

Peace

1969 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO).

1970 NORMAN E. BORLAUG (U.S.A.).

Economics

In October 1969 a first annual prize for *Economic Science* was given by the Swedish Royal Bank in memory of Alfred Nobel.

1969 Awarded jointly to:
Dr. JAN TINBERGEN (Netherlands).
Dr. RAGNAR FRISCH (Norway).

1970 Prof. PAUL A. SAMUELSON (U.S.A.).

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1956. The Council considers economic, social, cultural, legal and communications questions.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Iceland

Finland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDIUM AND COUNCIL

(1970-71)

President: MATTHÍAS A. MATHIESEN (Iceland).

Vice-Presidents: JENS OTTO KRAG (Denmark), LEIF CASSEL (Sweden), JULIA RINTNIEMI (Finland), TRYGGVE BRATTELI (Norway).

The Council meets annually in one of the Nordic capitals. At each session a Presidium is elected to take charge of the Council's work until the next session. Each delegation elects its own President, the Council President being the one from the country which is host that year. The other four are Vice-Presidents.

The Council consists of 78 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country (see Statute below, amended Articles 1, 2 and 3) and of Government Representatives. Resolutions are passed in the form of recommendations sent to the Governments. Governments must submit progress reports to the Council annually.

Tenth Session	Helsinki	March 1962
Eleventh Session	Oslo	February 1963
Twelfth Session	Stockholm	February 1964
Thirteenth Session	Reykjavík	February 1965
Fourteenth Session	Copenhagen	January 1966
Fifteenth Session	Helsinki	April 1967
Sixteenth Session	Oslo	February 1968
Seventeenth Session	Stockholm	March 1969
Eighteenth Session	Reykjavík	February 1970

STANDING COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Economic Committee: ARNE GEIJER (Sweden).

Cultural Committee: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON.

Legal Committee: K. AXEL NIELSEN (Denmark).

Social Committee: LARS KORVALD (Norway).

Communications Committee: TUURE SALO (Finland).

SECRETARIATS

The Nordic Council has a secretariat in each capital but no headquarters. The secretariats collaborate closely under the Presidium.

DENMARK

FRANTZ WENDT, The Danish Secretariat, Folketinget, Copenhagen K.

FINLAND

E. HULTIN, The Finnish Secretariat, The Eduskunta-Riksdag, Helsinki.

ICELAND

FRÍÐJÓN SIGURÐSSON, The Icelandic Secretariat, The Alting, Reykjavík.

NORWAY

EINAR LØCHEN, The Norwegian Secretariat, The Storting, Oslo.

SWEDEN

G. PETRÉN, The Swedish Secretariat, The Riksdag, Stockholm.

ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

In 1957 a Scandinavian Co-operation Committee advocated a Scandinavian Common Market but in 1959 the plan was abandoned in favour of joining EFTA (The Seven). A Permanent Committee of Ministers for Economic Co-operation (see below), and a committee of officials to assist them, has been set up to direct Scandinavian co-operation in production and investment, trade and economic policy, statistics and customs administration and to co-ordinate investigations in the present European market situation. The Council has given special consideration to joint assistance schemes for the developing countries.

During the final phase 1966-67 of the Kennedy Round talks within the framework of GATT, the member countries of the Nordic Council acted through a single chief negotiator.

At the meeting of Prime Ministers from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, held in Copenhagen in April 1968, closer economic arrangements between these countries were proposed.

In June 1968 a Nordic Committee of Government Officials was appointed with instructions to produce a preliminary report on their investigations into the possibility of expanded Nordic co-operation. The preliminary report was considered at meetings of the Nordic Prime Ministers in January and February 1969, at a meeting between Prime Ministers and the Presidium of the Nordic Council and the Economic Committee in February 1969, and also at the Nordic Council's session in March 1969.

In July 1969 officials from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden drew up a draft treaty establishing the *Organization for Nordic Economic Co-operation*. In February 1970 basic agreement was

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

reached by the Committee on the establishment of the Scandinavian customs union (*Nordek*) by January 1st, 1972. The Nordic agreement, however, was delayed in spring 1970 as a result of the scheduled negotiations between the Nordic countries and the European Economic Community (EEC).

In November 1970 agreement was reached to revise the Helsinki Treaty of 1962 and thereby establish a Nordic Council of Ministers, a Committee of Experts, an Arbitration Tribunal and a Permanent Secretariat. The revision is scheduled to come into force in July 1971.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Council has recommended that Scandinavia should be an educational unit, with interchangeable scholarships. Most university examinations are recognized throughout Scandinavia. The Council has also encouraged the teaching of all the Nordic languages, especially in teachers' training colleges and elementary schools.

At the Council's recommendation a joint Scandinavian college for the training of journalists was set up, intended for persons who had already received a basic journalistic training.

Other institutions created on the recommendation of the Council: Nordic Institute of Theoretical Nuclear Physics (Copenhagen); Institute of Maritime Law (Oslo); Institute of African Studies (Uppsala); Institute of Asiatic Studies (Copenhagen); Institute for Social Planning (Stockholm); Scandinavian Institute of Public Health (Gothenburg); Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (Stockholm).

The Council has fostered co-operation between the national broadcasting and television administrations (*NORDVISION*).

In 1967, on the recommendation of the Council, the governments of the Nordic countries established a Nordic Cultural Foundation with an annual budget of 5 million Danish crowns. The Fund, financed by the four member countries, is directed by a common board with supra-national authority.

Expansion of Nordic cultural co-operation is being planned and a separate Nordic Cultural Treaty (*Nordcult*) is under preparation.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The Council works towards securing uniformity of legislation and interpretation of the law. A large proportion of private law is already uniform throughout the Nordic countries. The Nordic Council has recommended an Inter-Nordic patent convention, and visualises one joint Scandinavian patent institution. There are also joint or common laws on marriage, divorce, property, copyright and trade marks.

There are special extradition facilities between the Nordic countries, but the Council would like to see police and courts having wider authority to examine

suspected persons or to hear witnesses at the request of another country.

The Council has arranged for citizens working in other Nordic countries to be given the legal status of nationals in many respects, and recommended relaxation of the rules whereby foreigners may not join the boards of directors or corporations for a certain time. New rules have been introduced making it easier to change citizenship of Nordic countries.

SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

At the Council's recommendation, a Convention came into force in 1954 abolishing working permits for wage earners in all the Nordic countries except Iceland, and creating a common labour market. A free labour market exists for certain professions e.g. physicians, dentists and nurses, and the Council is working to this goal in other branches of the medical profession.

Reciprocity in social security legislation was largely achieved before the Nordic Council was set up, but the Council has arranged for the 16 existing agreements to be consolidated into a single Convention, which came into force in 1956.

Joint research is now taking place in all branches of health care and medicine, as well as in environmental protection.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The "Sound Bridge". In 1953 the Council recommended that a bridge be built between either Malmö or Helsingborg in Sweden and either Copenhagen or Elsinore in Denmark. A report recommending that construction start was published in December 1962 and in 1965 the Council recommended that the bridge be built between Copenhagen and Malmö. A final government report was published in November 1967.

Traffic Regulations. These are gradually being unified, and there is increasing common planning about communications between Scandinavia and the continent.

North Calott. The Council has made several recommendations for the improvement of communications in this area, the northern regions of Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Postal and Telegraphic Communications. Several recommendations have been executed to improve and cheapen facilities.

Passports. These were abolished for nationals in 1952, and for non-nationals in 1958, within the Nordic area. Customs formalities and baggage control have been substantially reduced, with the aim of making Scandinavia one unit for travel and tourist purposes.

Transport Co-operation. The Council is at present considering a recommendation for a Transport Treaty (*Nordtrans*) instituting closer co-operation in the field of transport policy planning.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

Outside the Nordic Council, there are hundreds of Nordic or Scandinavian societies, enterprises and committees, governmental, private and commercial. The following are some of the most important:

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

The Prime Ministers of the Nordic Countries meet the Presidium of the Nordic Council once a year.

The Foreign Ministers of the Nordic Countries hold regular informatory meetings twice a year.

Ministers of Education and Ministers of Justice meet several times a year.

Ministers of Finance, of Social Affairs, of Labour, of Communications, of Fisheries, of Defence, of Health and Agriculture meet at least once a year.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES

Permanent Committee of Ministers for Economic Co-operation and Trade; aims to co-ordinate trading policy further.

Permanent Committee of Ministers for Co-ordination of Assistance to Developing Countries: f. 1963.

Nordic Committee for Economic Co-operation: assists the Permanent Committee of Ministers. Officials from each country sit on the Committee.

Permanent Nordic Committee for Agriculture: f. 1961; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of agricultural production and sales.

Permanent Nordic Committee for Fishery Problems: f. 1963; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of fisheries and sales of fishery products.

Nordic Cultural Commission: f. 1946; advises governments on cultural matters. Each government appoints a maximum of nine members to cover these three fields: academic and scientific, education, adult education and arts.

Officers Co-ordinating for Legislative Co-operation: f. 1959; committee of the chief officials from the Ministries of Justice. Annual Ministerial meetings co-ordinate work in Nordic legislation.

Nordic Social Policy Committee: f. 1946; consists of two high officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare in each country. It submits proposals for new joint projects, organises Ministerial meetings and implements their decisions, and generally co-ordinates policy. Social Insurance Congresses are also held at three-year intervals.

Permanent Labour Market Committee; f. 1955; meets at least once a year to co-ordinate work regarding the Nordic labour market.

Nordic Contact Committee for Atomic Energy: f. 1957; meets twice a year to exchange information about atomic energy problems.

PRIVATE SOCIETIES, ENTERPRISES

Nordic Council for Applied Research (*Nordforsk*): f. 1947; aims to exchange information about research, to arrange symposia and to help towards the exchange of scientists among the Scandinavian countries; publishes a Scandinavian Research Guide.

Scandinavian Tourist Committee: f. 1926; the joint secretariat of the national travel organisations. It organises festivals and co-ordinates publicity.

Foreningen Norden (*Norden Associations*): f. 1919; 120,000 members; aims to increase co-operation generally; activities include information work, lecturing, courses, revision of textbooks and exchange between towns.

Nordic Council of the Fine Arts: f. 1945; arranges exhibitions, etc.

Nordisk Andelsförbund (*Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale Society*).

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): f. 1946; Bromma Airport, Bromma 10. Stockholm; consortium: Norwegian, Danish and Swedish airlines.

Scanair: Copenhagen; f. 1961; charter company; SAS holds 45 per cent of the share capital.

STATUTE OF THE NORDIC COUNCIL

(effective from January 1958; amended January 1970)

ARTICLE 1. The Nordic Council is a body formed for the purpose of consultation among the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Alting of Iceland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden (legislatures), as well as the Governments of these countries, in matters involving joint action by any or all of these countries.

The Lagting (legislature) and the Landsstyre (executive) of the Faroe Islands as well as the Landsting (county council) and the Landskapsstyrelse (county board) of Åland participate in the work of the Council.

ARTICLE 2. The members of the Council are 78 elected members, Government representatives and representatives of the Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse.

The Folketing of Denmark elects 16 members, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland elects 17 members, the Alting of Iceland elects 6 members and the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden both elect 18 members to the Council. The Lagting of the Faroe Islands elects 2 members and the Landsting of Åland 1 member to the Council. Furthermore, the necessary number of deputies are elected. Elections are made among the members of each legislature and in such a way that different political opinions are represented. In other respects elections are made at the time and in the manner decided by each legislature.

Each Government appoints from among its members as many Government representatives as it desires. The Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse both appoint one representative from among their members.

The members elected by the Folketing and the Lagting as well as the representatives appointed by the Danish Government and the Landsstyre jointly constitute the delegation of Denmark. The members elected by the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland and the Landsting of Åland as well as the representatives appointed by the Government of Finland and the Landskapsstyrelse jointly constitute the delegation of Finland. The delegation of Iceland consists of the members elected by the Alting and the representatives of the Icelandic Government. The delegation of Norway consists of the members elected by the Storting and the representatives of the members elected by the Riksdag and the representatives of the Swedish Government.

ARTICLE 3. The representatives of the Governments, the Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse have no vote in the Council.

ARTICLE 4. The Council shall meet once a year on such date as it may decide (Ordinary session). Furthermore,

special meetings may be held, if the Council so decides, or if a meeting is requested by not less than two Governments or not less than 25 elected delegates (Extraordinary session). Ordinary sessions shall be held in the capital of one of the countries, as decided by the Council.

ARTICLE 5. For each ordinary session and for the period until the next ordinary session, the Council from among its elected delegates shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents who, together, shall constitute the Presidium of the Council.

ARTICLE 6. The deliberations of the Council shall be open to the public, unless, in view of the special nature of a matter, the Council decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 7. During each ordinary session the elected delegates shall form standing committees to undertake preparatory work in connection with matters before the Council. By decision of the Presidium, the standing committees may meet also during inter-sessionary periods in special cases.

Special committees may be set up during inter-sessionary periods to prepare special matters.

ARTICLE 8. The delegation of each country shall appoint a Secretary and other staff members. The activities and collaboration of the secretariats shall be supervised by the Presidium.

ARTICLE 9. All governments and delegates are entitled to submit a matter to the Council by written application to the Presidium. The Presidium shall cause such investigations to be made as it may deem necessary and shall send out the documentation to the Governments and delegates well ahead of the session.

ARTICLE 10. The Council shall discuss questions of common interest to the countries and may adopt recommendations to the Governments. Recommendations shall be accompanied by information as to how each delegate has voted.

In questions which concern only certain of the countries, only the delegates from those countries may vote.

ARTICLE 11. At each ordinary session, the Governments should inform the Council of any action taken on the recommendation of the Council.

ARTICLE 12. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE 13. Each country shall defray the expenses involved by its membership in the Council. The Council shall decide how common expenses shall be apportioned.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

AGREEMENT OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Signed in Helsinki, March 23, 1962

The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of furthering the close connections between the Nordic nations in culture and juridical and social conceptions and of developing co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Endeavouring to create uniform rules in the Nordic countries in as many respects as possible;

Hoping to achieve in all fields where prerequisites exist an appropriate division of labour between these countries;

Desirous of continuing the co-operation, important to these countries, in the Nordic Council and other agencies of co-operation;

Have agreed upon the following provisions.

ARTICLE 1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to maintain and further develop co-operation between the countries in the juridical, cultural, social and economic fields and in questions of communications.

ARTICLES 2-7. Juridical Co-operation.

ARTICLES 8-13. Cultural Co-operation.

ARTICLES 14-17. Social Co-operation.

ARTICLES 18-25. Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 26-29. Co-operation in Communications.

ARTICLES 30-34. Other Co-operation.

ARTICLES 35-38. The Forms of Nordic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 39-40. Final Provisions.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.)	43,069	337,032	102,846	323,878	449,793	1,256,618
Population ('000—1969 est.).	4,887	4,699	203	3,866	7,942	21,597

NORDIC TRADE

DENMARK
(million kroner)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Finland . . .	674.3	796.2	394.6	490.1
Iceland . . .	23.1	56.5	100.7	81.5
Norway . . .	1,023.8	1,183.0	1,425.5	1,532.5
Sweden . . .	3,626.6	4,428.8	2,959.4	3,574.7

FINLAND
('000 marks)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . . .	210,625	261,542	249,925	329,596
Iceland . . .	17,941	10,251	11,712	12,084
Norway . . .	150,842	234,395	180,223	205,029
Sweden . . .	961,262	1,289,485	720,139	1,104,229

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

ICELAND ('000 krónur)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	833,285	1,032,820	160,484	538,090
Finland . .	214,494	292,110	188,212	230,417
Norway . .	617,034	699,284	75,425	172,701
Sweden . .	463,277	528,001	n.a.	589,032

NORWAY (million kroner)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	1,314.4	1,373.8	977.3	1,144.5
Finland . .	325.9	378.2	246.9	393.6
Iceland . .	8.0	12.2	66.5	39.9
Sweden . .	3,711.0	3,988.3	2,098.5	2,457.0

SWEDEN (million kronor)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	1,908.4	2,339.3	2,419.7	2,938.9
Finland . .	886.7	1,403.0	1,199.8	1,613.6
Iceland . .	40.6	39.2	38.1	23.6
Norway . .	1,541.7	1,792.8	2,661.0	2,910.6

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

Brussels 1110, Belgium

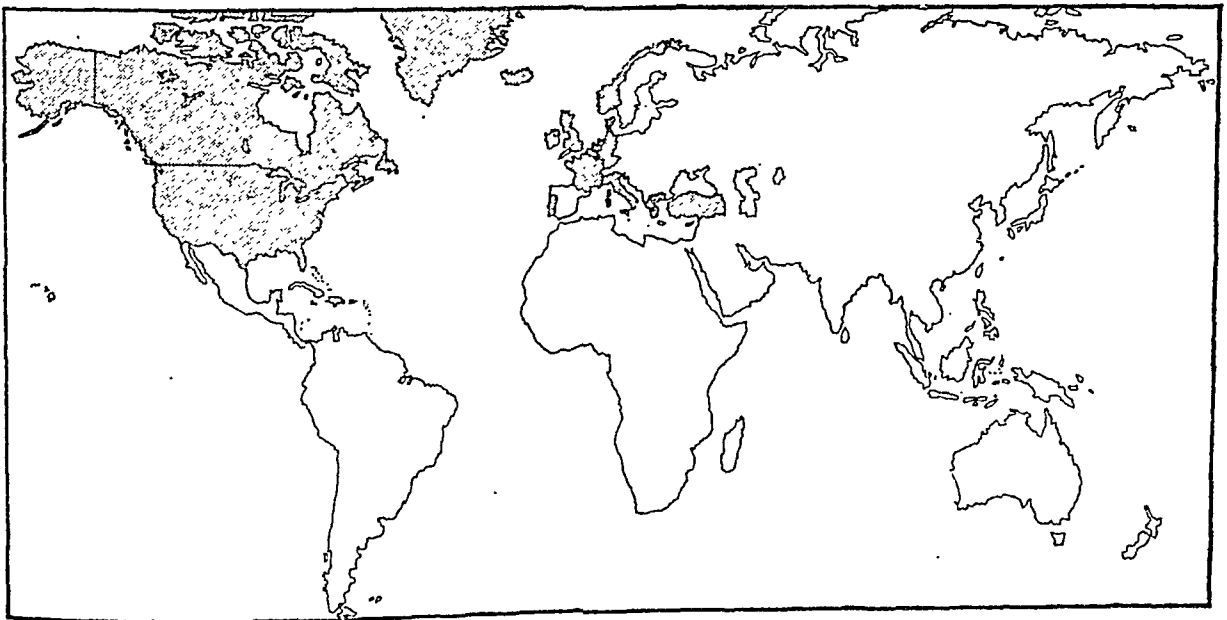
Founded in 1949 as an international collective defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. NATO members declare that they will regard an attack on one of them as an attack on all, and will assist any attacked country "by such action as it deems necessary". Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. France withdrew from the military side of NATO in 1966.

MEMBERS

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Federal Republic of Germany

Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

Norway
Portugal
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

President: ALDO MORO (Italy).

Chairman: MANLIO BROGIO (Italy).

The Council is the highest authority of NATO, and decides all administrative and financial matters. It meets either at Ministerial level, or functions through the Permanent Representatives. The Council gives political guidance to the military authorities and is also concerned with many aspects of wartime civil emergency planning.

MINISTERIAL SESSIONS

Composed of Ministers of the member governments. Sessions are held two or three times a year.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium . . .	ANDRÉ DE STAERCKE	Italy . . .	F. CATALANO DI MELILLI
Canada . . .	ROSS CAMPBELL	Luxembourg . .	LAMBERT SCHAUS
Denmark . . .	HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN	Netherlands . .	D. P. SPIERENBURG
France . . .	F. DE TRICORNOT DE ROSE	Norway . . .	KNUT AARS
Federal Republic of Germany . .	WILHELM GREWE	Portugal . . .	ALBANO NOGUEIRA
Greece . . .	PHEDON ANNINO CAVALIERATO	Turkey . . .	MUHARREM NURI BIRGI
Iceland . . .	NIELS P. SIGURDSSON	United Kingdom.	Sir EDWARD PECK
		United States . .	ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

Between Ministerial Sessions, the Council functions through the Permanent Representatives, who meet at least once a week.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, and Chairman of North Atlantic Council: MANLIO BROGIO (Italy).

Deputy Secretary-General: OSMAN OLCAY (Turkey).

The Secretary-General is empowered to offer his help in cases of disputes between member countries and to initiate and facilitate procedures for settlement.

Director of Information: JOHN L. W. PRICE (U.K.).

THE DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: JÖRG KASTL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Keeps in contact with delegations and international organizations, and prepares reports for the Secretary-General and the Council.

Division of Defence Planning and Policy

Assistant Secretary-General: KENNETH NASH (U.K.).

The Division studies economic matters of concern to the Alliance, especially any with political effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. It analyses and estimates the cost by services of the defence programmes.

Division of Defence Support

Assistant Secretary-General: A. TYLER PORT (U.S.A.).

The Division promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardization. It exercises technical and financial supervision over the infrastructure programme.

Division of Scientific Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: Prof. GUNNAR RANDERS (Norway).

Advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

President: Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHANNESSEN (Norway).

Chairman: Gen. JOHANNES STEINHOFF (Federal Republic of Germany).

The Military Committee is composed of one of the Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representative, of each member country except France, and is the highest military authority in NATO. It meets at least once a year and also whenever important decisions affecting policy have to be taken.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN CHIEF-OF-STAFF SESSION

Belgium . . .	Lt.-Gen. GEORGE VIVARIO
Canada . . .	Gen. F. SHARP
Denmark . . .	Gen. KURT RAMBERG
Federal Republic of Germany . .	Gen. ULRICH DE MAIZIERE
Greece . . .	Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELIS
Italy . . .	Gen. ENZO MARCHESI
Luxembourg . .	Lt.-Col. M. MAYER
Netherlands . .	Admiral H. M. VAN DEN WALL- BAKE
Norway . . .	Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHAN- NESSEN
Portugal . . .	Gen. VENANCIO AUGUSTO DES- LANDES
Turkey . . .	Gen. MEMDUH TAGMAC
United Kingdom	Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir CHARLES ELWORTHY
United States .	Admiral THOMAS H. MOORER

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN PERMANENT SESSION

Belgium . . .	Maj.-Gen. E. L. V. DOUMIER
Canada . . .	Rear-Adm. ROBERT W. MURDOCH
Denmark . . .	Maj.-Gen. F. B. LARSEN
Federal Republic of Germany . .	Lt.-Gen. PETER VON BUTLER
Greece . . .	Lt.-Gen. N. L. TAMVAKAS
Italy . . .	Lt.-Gen. MARIO ALESSI
Luxembourg . .	Maj. PIERRE DAUFFENBACH
Netherlands . .	Maj.-Gen. REINIER A. SLEEUW
Norway . . .	Maj.-Gen. HELGE C. MEHRE
Portugal . . .	Lt.-Gen. VIVIATO TAVARES
Turkey . . .	Lt.-Gen. IHSAN GÜRKAN
United Kingdom	Gen. Sir VICTOR FITZGEORGE- BALFOUR
United States .	Gen. BERTON E. SPIVY, Jr.
Head, French Mili- tary Mission .	Maj.-Gen. J. P. SPITZER

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Lt.-Gen. N. G. PALAIOLOGOPOULOS (Greece)
Assistant Directors: Rear-Adm. GUNTER POSER
(Federal Rep. of Germany), Maj.-Gen. G. F.
JACOBSEN (Canada), Brig.-Gen. MARIO NARDI
(Italy), Maj.-Gen. J. F. SYMONS (Belgium), Maj.-
Gen. E. P. FLAMENT (Belgium), Maj.-Gen. DONALD
BIGGS (Canada).

Secretary: Air Commodore JACK FURNER. (U.K.)

Agencies subordinate to the Military Committee:

Military Agency for Standardization—MAS: Brus-
sels; Chair. Rear-Admiral H. H. O. WESCHE
(Denmark).

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and
Development—AGARD: Paris; Chair. Dr. T.
BENECKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

NATO Defence College—NADEFCOL: Rome;
Commandant Vice-Admiral J. C. O'BRIEN
(Canada).

Allied Military Communications-Electronics Com-
mittee—AMCEC.

Allied Long Lines Agency—ALLA.

Allied Radio Frequencies Agency—ARFA.

Allied Naval Communications Agency—ANCA.

THE COMMANDS

1. **The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau,
Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers
Europe—SHAPE.

Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR:
Gen. ANDREW J. GOODPASTER (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Gen. Sir DESMOND
FITZPATRICK (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACEUR:

(a) *The Northern Europe Command:* C.-in-C.
Gen. Sir WALTER WALKER (U.K.).

(b) *The Central Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Gen.
J. BENNECKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

(c) *The Southern Europe Command:* C.-in-C.
Adm. HORACE RIVERO, Jr. (U.S.A.).

(d) *United Kingdom Air Defence Region:* Com-
mander Air Chief Marshal D. SPOTSWOOD
(U.K.).

2. **The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Nor-
folk, Virginia, U.S.A.

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT:
Admiral C. K. DUNCAN (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Vice-Admiral
J. E. L. MARTIN (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACLANT:

(a) *The Western Atlantic Area:* Admiral C. K.
DUNCAN.

(b) *The Eastern Atlantic Area:* Admiral Sir
WILLIAM O'BRIEN (U.K.).

(c) *The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command:* Vice-
Admiral G. H. MILLER (U.S.A.).

3. **The Channel Command:** Headquarters, Northwood,
England.

Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir
WILLIAM O'BRIEN (U.K.).

Allied Maritime Air Commander Channel: Air
Marshal G. YOUNG (U.K.).

4. **Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:**

The Group meets alternately in Washington and
Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of
the Canada-United States region to the Military
Committee.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.
- 1950 Outbreak of war in Korea, June.
The North Atlantic Council set up a military force with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.
- 1951 The United States, the United Kingdom and France placed a number of divisions under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), and the other member countries followed suit.
- 1952 Lord Ismay appointed Secretary-General. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty. Atlantic Command and Channel Command established.
General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General Eisenhower as SACEUR, May.
- 1953 General Alfred M. Gruenther (U.S.A.) succeeded General Ridgway, July.
- 1954 Germany and Italy joined the Western European Union, and Germany was invited to join NATO.
- 1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May, and contributed forces to the alliance.
- 1956 General Lauris Norstad (U.S.A.) succeeded General Gruenther, November.
- 1957 Paul-Henri Spaak succeeded Lord Ismay as Secretary-General.
- 1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.
- 1961 Dirk Stikker succeeded Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary-General, April.
- 1963 General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lauris Norstad, January. Proposal for a multilateral mixed-manned nuclear force, June.
- 1964 Manlio Brosio succeeded Dirk Stikker as Secretary-General, August.
- 1965 The North Atlantic Council held its Ministerial Meetings in London in May, and Paris in December.
- 1966 The President of the French Republic announced that France was withdrawing from the military side of NATO.
- 1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Mons in Belgium. The inauguration in Brussels of the new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat.
Ministerial meeting approved Harmel Report. Defence Planning Committee adopted new strategic concept based on the theory of flexible response.
- 1968 The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) was commissioned at Portland, England.
The Council met in August to discuss the crisis created by the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces. The Ministerial meeting held in November issued a warning to the U.S.S.R. and decided to improve the state of NATO defence forces.
- 1969 Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers. Decision to establish a multi-national fleet in the Mediterranean, ready to be brought together as necessary.
Spring Ministerial Meeting included commemorative session to observe 20th anniversary of signing of North Atlantic Treaty. Defence Planning Committee approved establishment of naval on-call force for Mediterranean. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, July.
- 1970 NATO Communications Satellite was launched. Spring Ministerial Meeting adopted a Declaration on mutual and balanced force reductions. Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee expressed concern at increases in Soviet armed forces and the Russian penetration of the Mediterranean.

THE DEFENCE PLANNING ANNUAL REVIEW

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence

expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative analysis of the economic and financial capabilities of member countries and military requirements. This analysis is carried out every year in NATO and is known as the Defence Planning Annual Review.

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

COUNTRY	UNIT (millions)	1949	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
Belgium . . .	B. Francs	7,653	19,925	24,853	25,036	26,313	28,432	30,110	31,488	34,405
Canada . . .	Can. \$	372	1,771	1,811	1,659	1,766	1,965	1,927	1,899	2,086
Denmark . . .	D. Kroner	360	885	1,764	1,974	2,080	2,249	2,591*	2,640	2,757
France . . .	Francs	4,780	11,710	24,280	25,300	26,732	28,912	30,200	31,700	33,200
Germany (Federal Republic) . . .	D.M.	—	6,287	19,553	19,915	20,254	21,394	19,310	21,577	22,647
Greece . . .	Drachmas	1,630	3,428	5,647	6,290	7,168	9,390	11,003	12,762	13,587
Italy . . .	'000 Lire	301	543	1,118	1,212	1,342	1,359	1,403	1,412	1,446
Luxembourg . . .	L. Francs	112	566	462	477	497	413	374	391	414
Netherlands . . .	Guilders	680	1,583	2,661	2,714	2,790	3,200	3,280	3,682	4,002
Norway . . .	N. Kroner	370	1,141	1,570	1,896	1,947	2,097	2,300	2,502	2,685
Portugal . . .	Escudos	1,419	2,100	6,451	6,680	7,393	9,575	10,329	10,661	11,444
Turkey . . .	Liras	556	936	3,443	3,821	3,996	4,596	5,159	5,395	5,323
United Kingdom . . .	£ Sterling	779	1,569	2,002	2,102	2,175	2,299	2,310*	2,290	2,479
United States . . .	U.S. \$	13,503	42,786	51,213	51,844	63,572	75,451	80,597	81,444	76,507
Total Europe . . .	U.S. \$	4,825	11,741	19,711	20,604	21,534	23,053	22,217	23,216	24,416
Total North America . . .	U.S. \$	13,875	44,557	52,889	53,388	65,205	77,268	82,380	83,200	78,437
Total NATO . . .	U.S. \$	18,700	56,298	72,600	73,992	86,739	100,321	104,597	106,416	102,853

* Currency devalued November 1967.

† Currency devalued August 1969.

† Estimate.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a term covering fixed installations such as airfields, telecommunications networks, fuel pipelines, etc., which modern armies need to operate efficiently. All those installations which are for the use of international forces are financed in common.

An infrastructure programme was first approved in 1952, and £231 million allotted. Agreement was reached on a formula for future programmes. The agreement was revised in June 1967 and amounted to £1,484 million at pre-devaluation rate.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

Airfields Programme	£421 million
Airfields 220	

Signals Network	£198 million
Landlines, Submarine cables and	} 31,000 miles 50,000 kilometres
Radio links	
Fuel Supply Systems	£168 million
Pipelines	} 6,300 miles 10,000 kilometres

Storage	{	440 million Imp. gallons	
		2 million cubic metres	
Naval Facilities			£98 million
Radar Warning Installations			£33 million
Air Defence Ground Environment			£110 million
Special Ammunition Sites			£38 million
Missile Sites			£96 million
Other Projects			£92 million

PUBLICATIONS

NATO Letter (bi-monthly). Published in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian; also quarterly editions in Danish, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Icelandic and Turkish.

The NATO Handbook. Published in English, French, German, Greek, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Turkish, Portuguese, Icelandic and Italian.

NATO: Facts and Figures. Published in English, French, German and Italian.

Nato Map Sheets.

Why Nato?, pamphlets.

Aspects of NATO series.

Pocket Guide series.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

(April 1949)

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North

America, on the Algerian Departments of France (*inapplicable since July 1962*), on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties. (*Amended on the accession of Greece and Turkey.*)

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel	COMLANDNORWAY	Commander Allied Land Forces Norway
ACE	Allied Command Europe	COMLANDSOUTHEAST	Commander Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic	COMLANDSOUTH	Commander Allied Land Forces Southern Europe
ACSA	Allied Communications Security Agency	COMMAIRCEN TLANT	Commander Maritime Air Central Sub-Area.
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe	COMMAIRCHAN	Commander Allied Maritime Air Force Channel
AFNORTH	Allied Forces Northern Europe	COMMAIREASTLANT	Commander Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe	COMMAIRNORLANT	Commander Maritime Air Northern Sub-Area
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace, Research and Development	COMNAVSCAP	Commander Allied Naval Forces Scandinavian Approaches
ALLA	Allied Long Lines Agency	COMNAVSOUTH	Commander Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe
AMCEC	Allied Military Communications-Electronics Committee	COMNORASDEFLANT	Commander North American Anti-Submarine Defence Force Atlantic
ANCA	Allied Naval Communications Agency	COMNORLANT	Commander Northern Atlantic Sub-area
ARFA	Allied Radio Frequency Agency	COMNORTHAG	Commander Northern Army Group
CEAC	Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination.	COMOCEANLANT	Commander Ocean Atlantic Sub-area
CEOA	Central Europe Operating Agency	COMSTRIKEFLTANT	Commander Striking Fleet Atlantic
CEPO	Central European Pipeline Office.	COMSUBEASTLANT	Commander Submarine Force Eastern Atlantic
CEPPC	Central European Pipeline Policy Committee	COMTASKFORNON	Commander Allied Task Force Northern Norway
CHANCOMTEE	Channel Committee	COMTWOATAF	Commander 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force
CINCEASTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area	COMUKADR	Commander United Kingdom Air Defence Region
CINCENT	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe	CUSRPG	Canada-United States Regional Planning Group
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel & Southern North Sea	ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
CINCIBERLANT	Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area	EDC	European Defence Community
CINCNORTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe	ELDO	European Launcher Development Organisation
CINC SOUTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
CINCWESTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area	IATA	International Air Transport Association
COMMAIRSOUTH	Commander Allied Air Forces Southern Europe	IBERLANT	Iberia-Atlantic Area
COMAMF(L)	Commander ACE Mobile Force (Land)	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
COMBALTAP	Commander Baltic Approaches	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
COMBISCLANT	Commander Bay of Biscay Atlantic Sub-area	IMS	International Military Staff
COMCANLANT	Commander Canadian Atlantic Sub-area	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
COMCENTAG	Commander Central Army Group	MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
COMCENTLANT	Commander Central Atlantic Sub-area		
COMFOURATAF	Commander 4th Allied Tactical Air Force		

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

MC	Military Committee	SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
MLF	Multilateral Force	SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
NADGE	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System	SACLANTCEN	Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency	SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
NAMSO	NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation	STANAVFORLANT	Standing Naval Force Atlantic
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	STC	SHAPE Technical Centre
NMR	National Military Representatives with SHAPE	TAFSONOR	Commander Tactical Air Forces Southern Norway
NORAD	North America Air Defence	TCC	Temporary Council Committee
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	TCEA	Training Centre for Experimental Aerodynamics
SAC	Strategic Air Command	WEU	Western European Union

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Château de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. The Games are restricted to amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The Comité International Olympique unites 127 national Olympic committees. The 74 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the Secretariat-General in Lausanne.

President: AVERY BRUNDAGE (U.S.A.) 1952-.

Vice-President: Lord KILLANIN (Ireland), Le comte J. DE BEAUMONT (France), Jonkheer H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK (Netherlands).

Members of the Boards Sir ADE ADEMOLA (Nigeria), CONSTANTIN ANDRIANOV (U.S.S.R.), Maj. S. DE MAGATHAES PADILHA (Brazil), Prince TSUNEYOSHI TAKEDA (Japan), JUAN A. SAMARANEH (Spain).

Secretary-General: (acting) MONIQUE BERLIOUX.

Chief of Protocol: JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH (Spain).

Honorary Treasurer: Maître MARC HODLER (Switzerland).

Past Presidents: DEMETRIUS VIKELAS (Greece) 1894-96, Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (France) 1896-1925, Count DE BAILLET-LATOUR (Belgium) 1925-42, J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM (Sweden) 1946-52.

OBJECTIVES

(as stated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin)

1. To bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national programme of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also, and perhaps more important, will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administered amateur sport.
2. To demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.
3. To stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibitions and demonstrations, and thus contribute to a broader and more well rounded life.
4. To teach that sport is play for fun and enjoyment and not to make money and that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself—the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.

5. To create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

THE GAMES

1896	Athens	1936	Berlin
1900	Paris	1948	London
1904	St. Louis	1952	Helsinki
1908	London	1956	Melbourne
1912	Stockholm	1960	Rome
1920	Antwerp	1964	Tokyo
1924	Paris	1968	Mexico City
1928	Amsterdam	1972	Munich
1932	Los Angeles	1976	Montreal

The Games must include at least 15 of the following sports:

Athletics, Archery, Basket-ball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Field Hockey, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Diving, Volley-ball, Water-polo, Weight-lifting, Wrestling, Yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924	Chamonix	1956	Cortina
1928	St. Moritz	1960	Squaw Valley
1932	Lake Placid	1964	Innsbruck
1936	Garmisch	1968	Grenoble
1948	St. Moritz	1972	Sapporo
1952	Oslo	1976	Denver

The Winter Games may include:

Ski-ing, Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleighing, Luge and Biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole. These rings represent the five continents joined in the Olympic Movement.

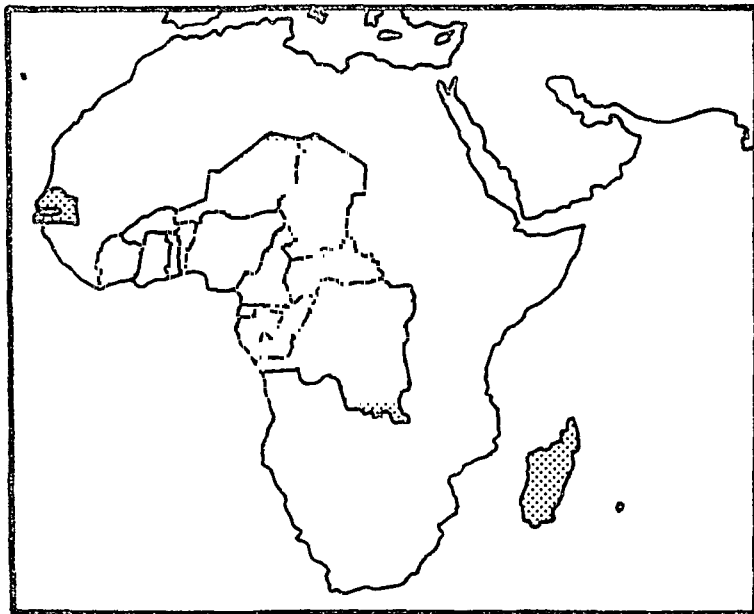
Motto: The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius, which means Faster, Higher, Braver.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The Torch to light the Flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic Stadium.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE, MALGACHE ET MAURICIENNE—OCAM

B.P. 437, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Founded February 1965 in succession to the *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE), to accelerate the political, economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states within the framework of the OAU.



MEMBERS

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)
Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mauritius
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Togo
Upper Volta

Mauritania left the organization in July 1965, but remains a member of the Technical Committees of OCAM.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman: HAMANI DIORI (Niger).

The supreme authority of OCAM meets once a year in ordinary session. The following meetings have been held:

Nouakchott, Mauritania	1965	February
Abidjan, Ivory Coast	1965	May (Mauritania, Cameroon, Congo Republic absent).
Tananarive, Madagascar	1966	June
Niamey, Niger	1968	January.
Kinshasa	1969	January.
Yaoundé	1970	January

Next meeting to be held at Fort-Lamy, Chad, in January 1971.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing co-operation between OCAM countries as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Sugar: implements provisions of the Common Sugar Market (see below, Accord africain et

malgache du sucre), in particular the fixing of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee: concerned with co-ordination of national research programmes.

Committee of PTT Experts.

Ad hoc Committee for Insurance.

Ad hoc Meat Committee.

Meeting of Statisticians.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. Appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a minimum of two years.

Secretary-General: FALLOU KANE (Senegal).

Directeur de Cabinet: ALI B. TALL (Upper Volta).

DEPARTMENTS

Département des affaires économiques et financières: Dir. AMBROISE FOALEM (Cameroon).

Département des affaires culturelles et sociales, et santé: Dir. ALBERT EKUE (Dahomey).

OCAM is represented at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada.

AIMS

Harmonization of Customs regulations.
Setting up an African Common Market.
Agreement on Double Taxation.
Regularization of insurance and other costs on trade exchanges.

Stabilization Funds in support of steady prices.
Harmonization of investment codes.
Suppression of subversion in African states.

AFRO—MALAGASY CO-OPERATION

Accord africain et malgache du sucre (*Common Sugar Market*): *Secretariat*: Fort-Lamy, Chad. An agreement, signed in June 1966, came into force in October 1966 and established a common market in sugar between members of OCAM. Both the sugar-producing countries (Congo Republic and Madagascar) and the consumer countries benefit from this agreement, which provides for the fixing each year of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries. A levy is imposed on sugar imported from non-member countries, though preference is given to European sugar (mainly from Belgium and France). This levy is placed in a common fund; Exec. Dir. ANTOINE ESSOMÉ.

Similar agreements covering groundnuts, cotton and other raw materials, have been proposed.

Air Afrique: B.P. 21.017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; provides international air services between member states and other countries; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Comité des ministres des transports: Dakar, Senegal; f. 1962 to study transport problems within the former Union Africaine et Malgache (UAM); Sec.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Ecole Inter-Etat des Ingénieurs de l'Équipement Rural (EIER): Ouagadougou.

Mouvement d'étudiants de l'organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne (MEOCAM): f. 1967; student movement of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization; headquarters to be established at either Dakar, Abidjan or Yaoundé; Pres. KACK KACK (Cameroon).

Office africain et malgache de la propriété industrielle (OAMPI) (*Afro-Malagasy Industrial Property Office*): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962 at Libreville on signature of an agreement by all OCAM states except Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; entered into force January 1964; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs, patents, and trade marks; Pres. KONAN BEDIÉ (Ivory Coast); Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI.

Organisation africaine et malgache du café (OAMCAF): Paris, France. The eight coffee producing countries of OCAM, including Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast, have formed themselves into the African and Malagasy

Coffee Organization, which is treated as one unit for purposes of operation of the International Coffee Agreement. These countries receive a block quota under that Agreement and distribute it among themselves through their own consultative machinery.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique—ODTA: 6 rue Mesnil, Paris 8e, France; Pres. M. MAMOUDOU ABDU; Sec.-Gen. JULIEN KONAN.

Union africaine et malgache des postes et télécommunications (UAMPT): B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1961; the UAMPT is a Committee of Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications set up to study problems of common interest and to promote the co-ordination of postal and telecommunications services in member countries. Last meeting: November 1967; Gen. Dir. JOACHIM BALIMA; *Publs. Revue UAMPT, Compte rendu des conférences et des réunions.*

Other Ministerial Meetings: Education Ministers of OCAM countries meet annually, and Ministers of Finance and Economics met in March 1966; Labour Ministers met in March 1967; Ministers of Information met in August 1967.

Other Co-operation. There are plans to establish two multi-national insurance companies, a joint shipping company, and to provide for mutual consultation on Planning. The Scientific, Technical Research Committee aims to co-ordinate national research programmes. A Permanent African Committee on Higher Education has been established, with an office in each state.

During a conference of the UAM at Tananarive in September 1961, the following agreements were drawn up, and remain in force between the members of OCAM:

Convention générale relative à la représentation diplomatique: foresees common diplomatic missions and meetings of heads of missions accredited to France and the United Nations to harmonise their policies.

Convention générale de coopération en matière de justice: the courts of each country are open to nationals of any other member country without discrimination. Aims to simplify and unify existing national judicial systems.

Convention générale relative à la situation des personnes et aux conditions d'établissement: provides for free movement of persons between member states.

PUBLICATION

Nations Nouvelles, quarterly review.

CHARTER

(Signed June 1966 at Tananarive)

Article 1. Name of Organization: OCAM open to all independent and sovereign African States which request admission and accept the provisions of the Charter. New members to be unanimously elected.

Article 2. OCAM established in the spirit of the OAU to reinforce the co-operation and solidarity between Afro-Malagasy States and to accelerate their economic, social, technical and cultural development.

Article 3. Organization to promote co-operation by harmonizing the actions of members in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields, by co-ordinating their development programmes, and by facilitating consultations between them on external policies, due regard being given to the sovereignty and fundamental choice of each member.

Article 4. The Institutions of the Organization are:

The Conference of Heads of State and of Government.
The Council of Ministers.
The General Administrative Secretariat.

Articles 5-9. *Conference of Heads of State and of Government*: includes provision for convening extraordinary meetings on particular subjects; each member to have one vote.

Articles 10-14. *Council of Ministers*: includes provision for extraordinary meetings; each member to have one vote.

Articles 15-19. *General Administrative Secretariat*: responsible for the administrative functioning of the Organization, and for the supervision of common enterprises, notably Air Afrique and the UAMPT.

Article 20. *Budget*: to be prepared by the General Administrative Secretariat and to be approved by the Conference of Heads of State and of Government, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers; to be made up of contributions from member states, in a proportion based on their national budgets; no one member may contribute more than 20 per cent of the total budget.

Article 21. *Signature and Ratification*.

Article 22. *Entry into force*.

Article 23. *Registration with the United Nations*.

Article 24. *Interpretation*.

Articles 25-26. *Miscellaneous Provisions*.

Article 27. *Resignation from the Organization*.

Article 28. *Amendment and Revision*.

ORGANISATION DES ETATS RIVERAINS DU SENEGAL—OERS

(Organization of Senegal River States)

Dakar, Senegal

Founded in 1963 as Inter-States Committee for the Senegal River Basin, the scope of activities was expanded in 1968 to include development of the sub-region.

MEMBERS

Guinea

Mali

Mauritania

Senegal

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The Conference of Heads of State meets annually to decide policy. Extraordinary Sessions may be called if the need arises. The Chair is taken in alphabetical rotation by each state.

Chairman: Lt. MOUSSA TRAORE (Mali).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is composed of three ministers from each member state and meets at least twice a year, with extraordinary sessions if necessary. The Council of Ministers promotes by all possible means the realisation of the general policies decided on by the Heads of State. The President of the Council is elected for one year, in rotation by alphabetical order of state.

President: DANIEL CABOU (Senegal).

CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION

The Consultative Commission is composed of seven members for each state of whom four are deputies and three representatives of socio-economic groups. It meets

once a year and issues statements on problems of interest to the Organisation.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Dakar, Senegal.

The Executive Secretariat is responsible to the Council of Ministers and carries out the administrative functions of the Organization. It is composed of four Secretariats and a Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs.

Executive Secretariat: **Executive Secretary** AHMED OULD DADDAH (Mauritania).

Secretariat-General for the Development of the Senegal River Basin: **Secretary-General** SALIF N'DIAYE (Mali).

Secretariat-General for Planning and Economic Development: **Secretary-General** OUMAR BALDE (Guinea).

Secretariat-General for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs: **Secretary-General** MASSAMBA DIOUF (Senegal).

Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs: **Director** MANDIAYE FAYE (Senegal). The financial and budgetary business of the Organization is in the charge of a **Financial Controller** MOHAMED N'FA TOURE (Guinea).

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To encourage co-operation and solidarity and maintain peaceful and friendly relations between member states.

To encourage the development, economic independence and social progress of member states through co-ordination of planning and action in the following areas: agriculture, stock-breeding, education, public

health, industrial development, transport, telecommunications, trade, and legal matters.

To promote the movement of trade and people among member states.

To encourage the creation of a grouping of West African States as recommended in the OAU charter with a view to African Unity.

ACTIVITIES

The Organization is continuing the studies of the Senegal River Basin as they were undertaken by the original Inter-States Committee; five pre-investment studies are already under way. These are a study of water use in the upper valley started in 1969 with its centre at Conakry; a study on regulation of water flow by dams in the middle valley with possible sites at Gouina, Galongo, Manantali (in Mali), Boureya and Koukoutamba (in Guinea). There are also a navigability and port construction study, and two hydro-agricultural studies.

Other projects either proposed or already under way include telex links between the four capitals, harmonization of customs regulations and a campaign against bovine pneumonia. Educational projects include organization of conferences and seminars, promotion of recruitment of teachers, mass literacy programmes and the setting up of new institutions of higher education, libraries, etc. In the field of public health, co-operation is envisaged in the fight against endemic diseases, liaison with world health organizations and encouragement of pharmaceutical and medical research.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD*

2 rue André-Pascal, Paris 16e

Founded September 1961 to achieve high economic growth and employment among member countries, to co-ordinate and improve development aid and to help expand world trade.

MEMBERS

Austria	German Federal Republic	Luxembourg	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Iceland	Norway	Turkey
Denmark	Ireland	Portugal	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	Spain	United States
France	Japan		

SPECIAL STATUS

Australia† Yugoslavia

† Negotiations began in October 1970 on Australia's entry into the Organisation.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman of Ministerial Council (1971): WILLIAM P. ROGERS (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen (1971): Belgium, Norway.

Chairman of Permanent Council: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Austria . . .	C. H. BOBLETER	Norway . . .	R. F. HANCKE
Belgium . . .	ROGER OCKRENT	Portugal . . .	JOÃO DE FREITAS CRUZ
Canada . . .	JAMES MCKINNEY	Spain . . .	Marquis DE NERVA
Denmark . . .	V. H. HOELGAARD	Sweden . . .	CARL VON PLATEN
Finland . . .	R. ENCKELL	Switzerland . . .	M. HEIMO
France . . .	FRANÇOIS VALÉRY	Turkey . . .	KAMURAN GÜRÜN
German Fed. Rep. .	H. C. VON HARDENBERG	United Kingdom .	Sir JOHN CHADWICK
Greece . . .	TH. CHRISTIDIS	U.S.A. . . .	JOSEPH A. GREENWALD
Iceland . . .	HENRIK Sv. BJÖRNSSON		
Ireland . . .	EAMONN L. KENNEDY	Australia . . .	Sir RONALD WALKER
Italy . . .	F. CAVALETTI	Yugoslavia . . .	BOZA FRANCES
Japan . . .	KIYOHICO TSURUMI	Commission of the	
Luxembourg . . .	GEORGES HEISBOURG	European Econo-	
Netherlands . . .	M. JOHAN KAUFMANN	mic Community	ADOLPHE DE BAERDEMAEKER

* OECD succeeded OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), founded in 1948.

OECD

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(12 members)

Chairman: ROGER OCKRENT (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: FRANÇOIS VALÉRY (France).

Members (1971): A representative of Belgium, Canada,

France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: EMILE VAN LENNEP (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretaries-General: BENSON E. L. TIMMONS (U.S.A.), GÉRARD ELDIN.

Assistant Secretaries-General: J. C. R. Dow (U.K.), RINIERI PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI (Italy).

AUXILIARY BODIES

Economic Policy Committee
Economic and Development Review Committee
Environment Committee
Development Assistance Committee
Technical Co-operation Committee
Trade Committee
Payments Committee
Committee for Invisible Transactions
Insurance Committee
Fiscal Committee
Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices
Tourism Committee
Maritime Transport Committee

Consumer Policy Committee
Agriculture and Fisheries Committees
Committee for Science Policy
Education Committee
Industry Committee
Energy Committee
Oil Committee
Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
Board of Management of the European Monetary Agreement
The European Nuclear Energy Agency
Development Centre
Centre for Educational Research and Innovation

STRUCTURE AND TASKS

COUNCIL

Representatives of all member countries. Meets at ministerial or official level. Designates annually a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. Responsible for general policy and administration. Approves the Budget, Staff Rules and Regulations and senior staff appointments.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Representatives of eleven member countries elected annually by the Council. Meets at least once a week. All questions to be submitted to the Council are first examined by the Executive Committee which is responsible on all matters to the Council.

ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

Composed of senior officials who may make recommendations to the Council. Keeps under review the economic and financial policies of member countries.

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Responsible for the annual examination of the economic situation of member countries. Reports to the Council on national development programmes.

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Studies the economic and trade implications of environmental policies.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Consists of representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and of the European Communities. Considers how to help countries in the process of economic development.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Responsible for drawing up and supervising programmes of technical assistance arranged for the benefit of member countries.

TRADE COMMITTEE

Examines trade policies and practices in order to maintain multilateral trading.

PAYMENTS COMMITTEE

Advises the Council on payments aspects of "invisible" transactions, capital movements and long-term financing.

COMMITTEE FOR INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS

Examines means of abolishing obstacles to "invisible" trading.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Examines government regulations affecting insurance activities in member and associated countries.

FISCAL COMMITTEE

Studies double taxation and other technical questions.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Studies these practices in member countries.

TOURISM COMMITTEE

Co-operation in the field of tourism is to be continued.

MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Responsible for collecting information and for arranging meetings on national policies.

CONSUMER POLICY COMMITTEE

Surveys legislation and activities in the field of consumer protection and information.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEES

May meet at ministerial or official level. Make recommendations on problems and policies of agriculture and fisheries.

COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE POLICY

Deals with permanent co-operation among member countries on the various aspects of science policy at national and international levels.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Responsible for assessment of educational structures and implications for the allocation and use of resources.

COMMITTEES FOR INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND OIL

These Committees review the policies of member countries in their respective fields.

MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Deals with social questions and manpower movements in Europe.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

Initiates and encourages joint action to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. (See chapter, below.)

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Set up to train workers of the developing and developed countries.

President: (vacant).

Vice-President: MONTAGUE YUDELMAN (U.S.A.).

CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Created in 1968 to assist major changes in member countries' education systems.

Chairman: A. H. HALSEY (U.K.).

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT—EMA

EMA came into force at the end of 1958 in replacement of the European Payments Union (EPU). When OECD replaced OEEC in 1961 the Agreement continued in force but the two new members, Canada and the United States, did not join.

OBJECTIVES

To foster full multilateral trade and convertibility through monetary co-operation between governments and between central banks.

To lay down basic rules concerning foreign exchange transactions.

To discourage any relapse into bilateralism in international payments relations.

To help members to overcome temporary balance-of-payments difficulties.

ORGANIZATION**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**

Chairman: A. HAY (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen: M. THERON (France), R. P. FENTON (United Kingdom).

Members: A. MADRONERO (Spain), A. VERNUCCI (Italy), H. JOERGES (Federal Republic of Germany), R. MIKKELSEN (Denmark), P. C. TIMMERMAN (Netherlands).

The Board of Management, which is responsible for

the supervision of the execution of the EMA, consists of financial experts nominated by member countries and appointed by the OECD Council. It exercises powers delegated to it by the Council, to which it makes periodic reports and members make recommendations on all payments matters in their capacity as financial experts, rather than as government delegates. Its decisions are taken by a majority, including not less than four of its members.

EUROPEAN FUND

The European Fund, provided for by EMA, has a capital of \$607 million. It provides aid to members to help them withstand temporary difficulties in their overall balance of payments. Credits are granted after agreement has been reached on the measures required to restore internal and external equilibrium. The country concerned undertakes to carry out these measures and to reinforce them, as necessary, in consultation with OECD.

MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

The principal role of the Multilateral System of Settlements is to give each member's central bank the

assurance of obtaining settlement in dollars, at an exchange rate known in advance, of any balance in another member's currency acquired by it. This exchange guarantees results from the undertaking by each member to keep the fluctuations of its currency within moderate and stable margins and, for this purpose, to declare buying and selling rates designed as limits to the market quotations for its currency; and each country undertakes, if it should change its rates, to settle any outstanding balance in its currency at the previous lower limit. Thus the necessary framework and guarantees are created for the effective development of the foreign exchange markets in a climate of confidence.

CONVENTION OF OECD

ARTICLE 1

The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development shall be to promote policies designed:

To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy.

To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development.

To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

ARTICLE 2

In the pursuit of these aims, the members agree that they will:

Promote the efficient use of their economic resources.

Promote the development of their scientific and technological resources, encourage research and promote vocational training.

Pursue policies to achieve economic growth and financial stability.

Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements.

Contribute to the economic development of member and non-member countries.

ARTICLE 3

Members agree that they will:

Furnish each other with information.

Consult together, carry out studies and participate in agreed projects.

Co-operate closely and where appropriate take co-ordinated action.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties to this Convention shall be members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

The Organisation may:

Take decisions binding on all the members.

Make recommendations.

Enter into agreements with members, non-members and international organisations.

ARTICLE 6

Decisions shall be taken and recommendations shall be made by mutual agreement.

Each member shall have one vote. If a member abstains from voting such abstention shall not invalidate the decision, which shall be applicable to the other members but not to the abstaining member.

No decision shall be binding on any member until it has complied with the requirements of its own constitutional procedures. The other members may agree that such a decision shall apply provisionally to them.

ARTICLE 7

A Council composed of all the members shall be the body from which all acts of the Organisation derive.

ARTICLE 8

The Council shall designate each year a Chairman, who shall preside at its ministerial sessions, and two Vice-Chairmen.

ARTICLE 9

The Council may establish an Executive Committee and such subsidiary bodies as may be required.

ARTICLE 10

A Secretary-General responsible to the Council shall be appointed by the Council for a term of five years. He shall be assisted by one or more Deputy Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General appointed by the Council.

The Secretary-General shall serve as Chairman of the Council meeting at sessions of Permanent Representatives.

ARTICLE 11

The Secretary-General shall appoint such staff as the Organisation may require. Staff regulations shall be subject to approval by the Council.

The Secretary-General and staff shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any of the members or from any government or authority external to the Organisation.

ARTICLE 12

The Organisation may:

Address communications to non-member states or organisations.

Establish relations with non-member states or organisations.

Invite non-member governments or organisations to participate in activities of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 13

Representation in the Organisation of the European Communities shall be as defined in Supplementary Protocol No. 1 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 14

This Convention shall be ratified or accepted by the Signatories in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Manner of coming into force of the Convention:

ARTICLE 15

When this Convention comes into force the reconstitution of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation shall take effect.

ARTICLE 16

The Council may decide to invite any government to accede to this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

Any Contracting Party may terminate the application of this Convention to itself by giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 18

The headquarters of the Organisation shall be in Paris, unless the Council agrees otherwise.

ARTICLE 19

The legal capacity of the Organisation shall be as provided in Supplementary Protocol No. 2 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Each year the Secretary-General shall present to the Council for approval an annual budget.

General expenses of the Organisation, as agreed by the Council, shall be apportioned in accordance with a scale to be decided upon by the Council.

ARTICLE 21

Upon the receipt of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or of any notice of termination, the depositary government shall give notice thereof to all the Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 1

The Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Commission as well as the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community shall take part in the work of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 2

The Organisation shall have legal capacity and the Organisation, its officials, and representatives to it of the members shall be entitled to specified privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

PROTOCOL ON THE REVISION OF THE CONVENTION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, 1948

ARTICLE 1

The Convention shall be revised and as a consequence thereof it shall be replaced by the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall come into force when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

The Convention shall cease to have effect as regards any Signatory of this Protocol when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL ECONOMY

- The OECD Economic Outlook* (twice-yearly).
- Economic Surveys by the OECD* (annually for each country).
- European Monetary Agreement* (annually).
- Development Assistance Efforts and Policies* (annually).

STATISTICS

- Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletins* (quarterly).

- Main Economic Indicators* (monthly).
- Foreign Trade Statistics*.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee.*
- OECD History, Aims, Structure.*
- OECD at a Glance.*
- The OECD Observer* (bi-monthly).

OECD

STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE	JAPAN
23,741,862	19,339,600	4,032,600	369,662

POPULATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Mid-year estimates: 1969—'000)

<i>North America:</i>		Ireland	2,921
Canada	21,089	Italy	54,120
United States	203,213	Luxembourg	338
		Netherlands	12,873
TOTAL	224,302	Norway	3,851
		Portugal	9,583
<i>Europe:</i>		Spain	32,949
Austria	7,373	Sweden	7,969
Belgium	9,646	Switzerland	6,224
Denmark	4,890	Turkey	34,375
Finland	4,706	United Kingdom	55,643
France	50,325	Yugoslavia	20,351
German Federal Republic	60,848		
Greece	8,835	Japan	102,380
Iceland	203		

WORLD TRADE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Monthly averages—U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1967	12,319	8,258	854	2,235	972
1968	13,846	9,051	953	2,760	1,082
1969	16,002	10,651	1,095	3,004	1,252

EXPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1967	11,882	7,505	880	2,627	870
1968	13,399	8,404	1,046	2,868	1,081
1969	15,482	9,837	1,146	3,166	1,333

BALANCE

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1967	-438	-754	25	393	-102
1968	-448	-647	93	108	-1
1969	-520	-814	52	161	81

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—ENEA

38 Boulevard Suchet, Paris 16^e, France

Tel.: 870-46-10

In 1957 the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) adopted the Statute of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which came into effect in February 1958. The functions of the Agency are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In September 1961, the Agency was taken over by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Denmark	Italy	Sweden
France	Luxembourg	Switzerland
German Federal Republic	The Netherlands	Turkey
Greece	Norway	United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Canada	Japan	The United States of America
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ORGANIZATION

Director-General: EINAR SAELAND.

Deputy Director-General: IAN G. K. WILLIAMS.

Scientific Adviser: Prof. LEW KOWARSKI.

ENEA Steering Committee: Chair. Prof. C. SALVETTI (Italy); Vice-Chair. Dr. H. H. HAUNSCHILD (Germany), Dr. C. CACHO (Portugal).

Top-Level Group on Co-operation in Research: Chair. (vacant).

The European Nuclear Agency aims to foster the development of the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its functions include the promotion of joint undertakings and common services; co-ordination of nuclear research (especially through international scientific committees); development of uniform legislation on health and safety, liability and insurance; assessments of nuclear fuel resources and the contribution of nuclear power towards meeting Europe's future energy requirements. ENEA has also established a security control system to prevent the use of joint undertakings for military purposes.

STUDY GROUPS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Energy Production from Radioisotopes: Chair. A. RAGGEN-BASS (France).

Long-term Role of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe: Chair. H. von Bülow (Denmark).

Food Irradiation: Chair. G. Mocquor (France).

Nuclear Ship Propulsion: Chair. YVES ROCQUEMONT (France).

Heavy Water Production: Chair. (vacant).

Health and Safety: Chair. Dr. J. CH. CORNELIS (Netherlands).

Third Party Liability: Chair. J. P. H. TREVOR (U.K.).

Eurochemic Special Group: Chair. E. SLENKE (Sweden).

Security Control Bureau: J. VAN DEN BOSCH (Belgium).

European Nuclear Energy Tribunal: Pres. (vacant).

European-American Nuclear Data Committee: Chair. Prof. W. W. HAVENS (U.S.A.).

European-American Committee on Reactor Physics: Chair. Dr. G. C. CAMPBELL (U.K.).

Committee on Reactor Safety Technology: Chair. F. R. FARMER (U.K.).

Liaison Group on Thermionic Electrical Power Generation: Chair. B. DEVIN (France).

Liaison Group on MHD Electrical Power Generation: Chair. Dr. W. D. JACKSON (U.S.A.).

EUROCHEMIC Company (Mil, Belgium): Chair. of Board Prof. L. GUTIERREZ-JODRA (Spain); Man. Dir. M. Y. LECLERCQ-AUBRETON.

ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre (Saclay, France): Chair. of Centre Cttee. Prof. C. SANCHEZ DEL RIO (Spain).

ENEA Computer Programme Library (Ispra, Italy): Chair. of Library Cttee. Dr. R. ORTIZ-FORNAGUERA (Spain).

HALDEN Project (Halden, Norway): Chair. R. NILSON (Sweden); Project Man. J. M. DØDERLEIN.

DRAGON Project (Winfrith, U.K.): Chair. Dr. P. MARIEN (EURATOM); Chief Executive Dr. L. R. SHEPHERD.

ACTIVITIES

EUROCHEMIC (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels). EUROCHEMIC is a \$38 million international shareholding company set up in 1957 to treat used uranium fuel from reactors in participating countries. Present shareholders are governments, public authorities and industrial organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The company's plant at Mol, Belgium, begun in 1960, entered into service in July 1966 since when it has reprocessed over 100 tons of irradiated fuels from more than 20 reactors. In October 1969 the formation of Société de Fluoration de l'Uranium (S.F.U.) was announced, to build and operate at Mol an installation for converting uranyl nitrate from the main reprocessing plant into uranium tetrafluoride, a stage in the production of hexafluoride for feeding to enrichment plants.

HALDEN Project. The Experimental 20 MWt. Boiling Heavy Water Reactor at Halden, Norway, first became an ENEA joint undertaking under an Agreement signed in 1958 between the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi (owner of the reactor), Austria, the Danish Atomic Energy Commission, EURATOM, AB Atomenergi of Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The original three-year duration of this Project was twice extended by eighteen months. Under a separate Agreement with the Norwegian Institutt, the Finnish Atomic Energy Commission also took part in the Project.

In 1964 a new Agreement was reached between a number of the original participants (the Norwegian Institutt, the Danish and Finnish Commissions, Reactor Centrum Nederland, AB Atomenergi, Switzerland and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority) for a further three-year joint programme to include tests of prototype fuel elements and certain other specialised research and development work. This new programme was subsequently joined by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, and a German industrial group. In 1966 it was prolonged for a further three years until the end of 1969, and again in 1969 for the three years 1970-72. By the end of this period total expenditure by the Project since its inception is expected to be some \$14.5 million.

DRAGON Project. The Dragon (U.K.) Experimental High-Temperature Reactor project was set up under a 1959 Agreement signed by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Austria, the Danish A.E.C., EURATOM, the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi, AB Atomenergi of Sweden and Switzerland. Supporting research is being done in many European countries. In November 1962, the original five-year period of the Project was extended to eight years, and the original budget of £13.6 million was increased to £25 million. Construction of the Dragon Reactor was completed early in 1964, first criticality was achieved in August, and its full design power of 20 MWt. in April 1966. At the end of 1966 the Project was further extended to March 31st, 1970, and subsequently to March 31st, 1973, these extensions bringing the overall budget to

£38 million over the 14 years. Modified objectives were adopted in 1969 to enable maximum assistance to be given to industry in participating countries for the commercial exploitation of the Dragon system.

Common Services. In June 1964, agreements were concluded with EURATOM and the French Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique for the establishment of an ENEA Computer Programme Library at the EURATOM Joint Research Establishment at Ispra (Italy), and an ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at the Saclay Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires (France). Both these Common Services operate in close co-operation with equivalent services in the U.S.A. and, through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with services in the rest of the world.

Scientific Committees. The European-American Nuclear Data Committee (EANDC) was set up in 1959 to review and co-ordinate research programmes for data measurements. An analogous committee for reactor physics research, the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP) was established in 1962. The work of both Committees includes detailed examinations of experimental work under way and proposed in their respective fields, in order to assess relative priorities and suggest the most appropriate division of such work between laboratories equipped to carry it out. In 1965 an International Committee on Reactor Safety Technology (CREST) was created to survey current work on reactor safety and to promote international co-operation for its improvement.

Special Studies. A study of possible uses in Europe for radioisotopic power generators, and of European industrial potential for their production, was begun in 1965. In June 1967 Austria, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland launched a collaborative programme for the development of "radioisotopic batteries". The world's first human implantation of an isotope-powered heart pace-maker, in Paris in April 1970, was part of this programme.

A second study, begun at the end of 1964, concerns the long-term rôle of nuclear energy in Western Europe. This is an attempt to evaluate the probable nuclear contribution to Europe's overall long-term energy requirements, examining the characteristics of the different power reactor systems which are envisaged and estimating corresponding requirements for fuel production, enrichment, fabrication and reprocessing capacities. A number of specialized reports have been published.

Health and Safety. ENEA's Health and Safety Committee, in close liaison with IAEA, has prepared international protection norms against ionizing radiations. These norms are revised from time to time to take account of advances in scientific knowledge. Applications of the norms to specific circumstances, for example for regulations governing the use of radioisotopes in certain products on public sale (e.g. radio-luminous paints), or the manufacture and use of radioisotopic generators, are the subjects

of separate recommendations. Problems of radioactive waste disposal in the sea are being examined, and internationally planned and controlled disposal operations were carried out deep in the Atlantic Ocean in 1967 and 1969.

Third Party Liability. The 1960 OECD (Paris) *Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy*, signed by most of ENEA member countries, came into force in April 1968. The Convention defined for the first time the underlying principles of all international agreements on nuclear liability, and also of most national legislation in this field. It has now (1970) been ratified by seven countries: Belgium, France, Greece, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom; preparations are under way in a number of other countries for ratification in the near future.

In January 1963 a Supplementary Convention to the Paris Convention, extending the maximum limit of compensation but maintaining the principles of the Paris Convention was signed in Brussels. This Convention, however, is not yet in force.

Security Control. The ENEA Convention on Security Control, which came into force in 1959, is based on a system of inspection and control of the movement and use of fissile materials to ensure that these are not diverted to any military purpose. The ENEA Control Bureau, estab-

lished under the Convention, has adopted detailed rules for the joint undertakings HALDEN, DRAGON and EUROCHEMIC, and inspections take place. Rules applicable to facilities using nuclear materials recovered or obtained in an ENEA joint undertaking have also been adopted: these cover materials from all ENEA joint undertakings but have particular importance in connection with the EUROCHEMIC plant because, following the reprocessing of spent fuel, recovered materials may be despatched to various countries and continued control of these materials must be ensured.

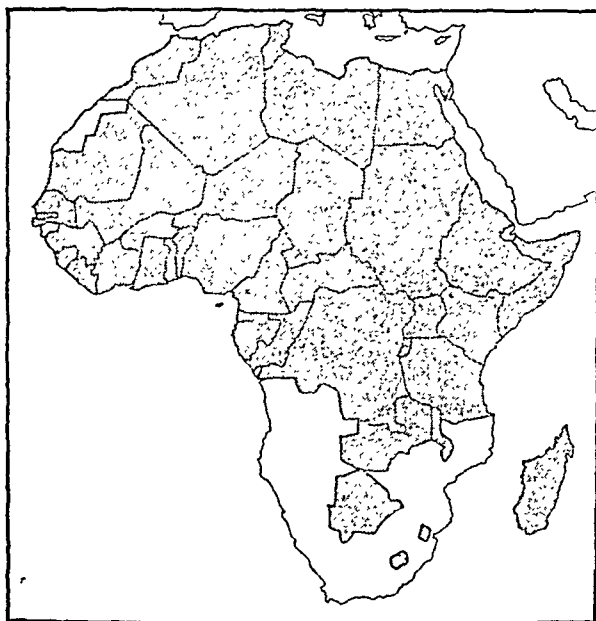
Budget. The ENEA budget forms part of the OECD budget, and for 1970 was some \$960,000 for the Central Secretariat, with a further \$720,000 for the Common Services at Saclay and Ispra which are financed under the Secretariat budget. The EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON Projects are financed separately, and now represent a total investment of some \$150 million.

Publications: Annual activity reports of ENEA, EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON. There are also specialized series publications (e.g., *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, *Radioisotopic Generator Newsletter*, *Food Irradiation Information Bulletin*), reports on nuclear fuel resources, production and utilization, and *Proceedings* of Agency-sponsored conferences and symposia.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Founded 1963 at Addis Ababa to promote unity and international co-operation among African states and to eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa. Members: 41 African states.



MEMBERS

Algeria	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Rwanda
Dahomey	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	Sudan
The Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Tanzania
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	Upper Volta
Libya	Zambia
Madagascar	

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

There were various attempts at establishing an inter-African organization before the OAU Charter was drawn up. In November 1958 Ghana and Guinea (later joined by Mali) drafted a Charter which was to form the basis of a Union of African States. In January 1961 a conference was held at Casablanca, attended by the heads of state of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and representatives of Libya and of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia and Togo declined the invitation to attend. An African Charter was adopted and it was decided to set up an African Military Command and an African Common Market.

Between October 1960 and March 1961 three conferences were held by French-speaking African countries, at Abidjan, Brazzaville and Yaoundé. None of the twelve countries which attended these meetings had been present at the Casablanca Conference. These conferences led eventually to the signing in September 1961, at Tananarive, of a charter establishing the *Union africaine et malgache*, which was succeeded in 1965 by the *Organisation commune africaine et malgache*.

In May 1961 a conference was held at Monrovia, attended by the heads of state or representatives of nineteen countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic (ex-French), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon,

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. They met again (with the exception of Tunisia and with the addition of the ex-Belgian Congo Republic) in January 1962 at Lagos, and set up a permanent secretariat and a standing committee of Finance Ministers, and accepted a draft charter for an Organization of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

It was the Conference of Addis Ababa, held in 1963, which finally brought together African states despite the regional, political and linguistic differences which divided them. The Foreign Ministers of thirty African states attended the Preparatory Meeting held in May: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Léopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

The topics discussed by the meeting were: (1) creation of the Organization of African States; (2) co-operation among African states in the following fields: economic and social; education, culture and science; collective defence; (3) decolonization; (4) apartheid and racial discrimination;

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

(5) effects of economic groupings on the economic development of Africa; (6) disarmament; (7) creation of a Permanent Conciliation Commission; (8) Africa and the United Nations.

The Heads of State Conference which opened on May 23rd drew up the Charter of the Organization of African

Unity, which was then signed by the heads of thirty states on May 28th, 1963. The Charter was based essentially on the concept of a loose association of states favoured by the Monrovia Group, rather than the federal idea supported by the Casablanca Group, and in particular by Ghana.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Last meeting September 1970.

Chairman (1970): President KAUNDA (Zambia).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Each session elects its own Chairman. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State. By September 1969 thirteen Ordinary Meetings and six Extraordinary Sessions had been held.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration:

Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means; Pres. M. A. ODESANYA (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its third ordinary session at Addis Ababa in November 1966

ratified the recommendations for the regrouping of the Six Specialized Commissions into the following three:

Economic and Social Commission (also in charge of Transport and Communications).

Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Health Commission.

Defence Commission.

LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements in Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries; Sixteenth Session was held in February 1970; Sec. M. MAGOMBE (Tanzania).

SECRETARIAT

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The General Secretariat is a permanent and central organ of the OAU. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political, Legal, Economic and Social, Educational and Cultural, Press and Information, Protocol, Administrative.

Secretary-General: DIALLO TELLI BOUBACAR (Guinea).

Assistant Secretaries-General: H. B. MUSA (Nigeria), GRATIEN L. POGNON (Dahomey), MOHAMED SAHNOUN (Algeria), J. D. BULIRO (Kenya).

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To promote unity and solidarity among African States.
To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.

To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1963

- May Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agreed to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.
- Aug. First meeting of Council of Ministers, Dakar. Recognition of the Angolan government-in-exile of Holden Roberto.
- Nov. First extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, on the Algerian-Moroccan Border Dispute. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, to arbitrate in the dispute, consisting of Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tanganyika.
- Dec. Meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Commission in Abidjan. Idrissa Diarra (Mali) appointed President; Bamako designated headquarters of the Commission.

1964

- Feb. Second extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Dar es Salaam, to consider army mutinies in East Africa. Recommends replacement of British troops by detachments from other African states. Discussion of Ethiopian-Somalian border dispute.

Second regular meeting of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Resolution to refuse aircraft and ships going to and from South Africa overflight or transit facilities. Appeal to apply strict economic military, political and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa. The Council called on the British Government to prevent the threat of unilateral independence by the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

- July First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa; Diallo Telli to be Secretary-General. Decision to incorporate the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) as an organ of OAU from January 1965.

- Sept. Third extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, to discuss the Congolese situation. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, consisting of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, U.A.R. and Upper Volta, with Jomo Kenyatta as effective Chairman, to support the Congolese government in its policy of national reconciliation and seek to bring about normal relations between the Congolese government and its neighbours.

1965

- Jan. CCTA incorporated as the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.
- Feb. Meeting of Council of Ministers at Nairobi proposes establishment of an African Defence Organization.

- June Extraordinary session of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Five-member committee set up to examine allegations of subversion in Ghana. Five-member committee appointed to assist nationalist movements in Rhodesia.
- Oct. Second Assembly of Heads of State, Accra. Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta were absent. Establishment of an African Defence Organization recommended. Committee of five on Rhodesia was set up.
- Nov. First meeting of Committee of Five, Dar es Salaam.
- Dec. Sixth extraordinary session of Council of Ministers convened at Addis Ababa to discuss Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Resolutions adopted to combat the illegal government in Rhodesia.

1966

- Jan. Meeting of Committee of Five on Rhodesia in Accra.
- Feb. Sixth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers was held in Addis Ababa. Committee of solidarity with Zambia established.
- Sept. Meeting of *ad hoc* Commission on Refugees in Addis Ababa. It was reported that there are about 480,000 African refugees from Angola, Congo (Democratic Republic), Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda and Sudan.
- Nov. Seventh Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers met in Addis Ababa. Meeting of Heads of State in Addis Ababa. Resolutions passed on Rhodesia and the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

1967

- Jan. Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Commission on the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute in Tangiers. Meeting of the Consultative Committee on Budgetary and Financial matters.
- Feb.-March Eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- April Meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa in Addis Ababa.
- Sept. Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers met in Kinshasa. Fourth meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments met in Kinshasa. Seventeen Heads of State attended. Appointment of Mission of Six Heads of State to find solution for Nigerian conflict. Agreement reached on border dispute between Somalia and Kenya.
- Oct. Conference in Addis Ababa on the problems of the 750,000 refugees in Africa, jointly organized by OAU, Economic Commission for Africa, UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. Recommendation

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

made that each African country should absorb a number of refugees. A bureau for the education and placement of refugees is to be established within the framework of the OAU Secretariat.

1968

- Feb. Tenth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- July Meeting of Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Niamey. Discussions attended by both Nigerian and Biafran leaders.
- Sept. Fifth Meeting of Heads of State in Algiers. Twenty-two Heads of State attended. Resolution passed supporting Nigerian Federal Government's efforts to reunify the country. Resolution passed calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Arab territory. Diallo Telli re-elected Secretary-General for a further four-year term.
- Dec. Conference of African nationalist organizations called by the OAU Liberation Committee was held at Morogoro, Tanzania. Recommendation made that in future, all guerrilla training should be carried out in Africa, and that military and technical instructors from countries outside Africa should not be allowed to lecture on politics or ideology. Seven leading nationalist organizations were represented.

1969

- Feb. 14th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee. STEPHEN MHANDO (Tanzania) elected Chairman. Meeting of OAU Ministerial Council called on both sides in the Nigerian war to implement an immediate cease-fire and then negotiate.
- March Conference of African Ministers of Labour in Algiers. Ministers of 35 countries resolved to establish a single central trade union. Resolution passed calling for reform of the structure and programmes of the International Labour Organisation and for greater participation of African countries in its administration.
- April Meeting of OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Monrovia, Liberia.
- June Agreement signed with UN High Commissioner for Refugees providing for close co-operation and regular consultations concerning refugee problems in Africa and measures to solve them.
- July OAU Conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, Kinshasa.
Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers.
- Aug.-
Sept. Thirteenth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.

- Sept. Sixth Meeting of Heads of State held in Addis Ababa. Resolution passed appealing for a cease-fire and peace talks to end the Nigerian civil war, on the basis of a united Nigeria. Gabon, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia abstained.

- Dec. Ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters held in Addis Ababa.

1970

- Feb. 16th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee at Moshi, Tanzania. Efforts of the freedom fighters in the previous six months were commended and the setting up of a special fund to help liberation movements in Portuguese territories was recommended.
- Feb.-
March 14th Session of Ministerial Council passed a resolution on decolonization which included an appeal to all nations not to collaborate on the Cabora Bassa dam project. It also condemned military and other co-operation by NATO countries with "the racist régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia".
- Aug. Meeting of Council of Ministers. Resolution tabled by Kenya condemning western arms sales to South Africa. Decision made to reactivate the Defence Commission, with a new mandate, to concentrate on the "growing threat from southern Africa".
- Sept. Seventh Meeting of Heads of State, attended by 14 Heads of State and three Prime Ministers; other states sent delegations. Resolution passed demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war. Resolution passed condemning arms sales to southern Africa particularly from Britain, France and Federal Germany. Eight countries did not support the resolution: Malawi, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Rwanda, Niger, Gabon, Lesotho, Madagascar. The meeting decided to send a mission of Foreign Ministers to countries selling or intending to sell arms to South Africa, and also debated sanctions against countries with economic and trade relations with South Africa and Portugal. It also debated the request from liberation movements for increased aid.
- Dec. Extraordinary Session of Ministerial Council met in Lagos to discuss the events in Guinea in November. The Guinean Minister declared his country to be in favour of the stationing of an African military force in Guinea for its defence.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

Article I. Establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The Organization to include continental African states, Madagascar, and other islands surrounding Africa.

Article II. Aims and purposes (see above). Fields of co-operation.

Article III. Member states adhere to the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political subversion, dedication to the emancipation of dependent African territories, and international non-alignment.

Article IV. Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization.

Article V. All member states shall have equal rights and duties.

Article VI. All member states shall observe scrupulously the principles laid down in Article III.

Article VII. Establishment of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

Articles VIII-XI. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government co-ordinates policies and reviews the structure of the Organization.

Articles XII-XV. The Council of Ministers shall prepare conferences of the Assembly, and co-ordinate inter-African co-operation. All resolutions shall be by simple majority.

Articles XVI-XVIII. The General Secretariat. The Administrative Secretary-General and his staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organization. They are international officials responsible only to the Organization.

Article XIX. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. A separate protocol concerning the composition and nature of this Commission shall be regarded as an integral part of the Charter.

Articles XX-XXII. Specialised Commissions shall be established, composed of Ministers or other officials designated by Member Governments. Their regulations shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXIII. The Budget shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council of Ministers. Contributions shall be in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations. No Member shall pay more than twenty per cent of the total yearly amount.

Article XXIV. Texts of the Charter in African Languages, English and French shall be equally authentic. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia.

Article XXV. The Charter shall come into force on receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the signatory states.

Article XXVI. The Charter shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article XXVII. Questions of interpretation shall be settled by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XXVIII. Admission of new independent African states to the Organization shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States.

Articles XXIX-XXXIII. The working languages of the Organization shall be African languages, English and French. The Secretary-General may accept gifts and bequests to the Organization, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall establish privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of Member States. A State wishing to withdraw from the Organization must give a year's written notice to the Secretariat. The Charter may only be amended after consideration by all Member States and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Such amendments will come into force one year after submission.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as one of the Commissions of the OAU in January 1965.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: A. O. ODELOLA.

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau interafricain des sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (Bureau interafricain pour la santé animale): Muguga, P.O.B. 30786, Kikuyu, Kenya.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission (Commission phytosanitaire interafricaine)—IAPSC: B.P. 4170 Niongak, rue de l'Hypodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries.

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature.

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology.

Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

INTER-AFRICAN RESEARCH FUND

The object of the Fund, to which governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects, in the following categories:

Broad surveys, including information and liaison work.

Research on problems by small highly specialized staffs operating over wide areas.

Research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated initially in one limited area.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

JOINT PROJECTS

1. Climatological Atlas for Africa, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; published 1964.
2. Science and Development of Africa, c/o STRC Secretariat. Author Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON.
3. Study of Migrations in West Africa. Director Dr. J. ROUCH, C.N.R.S.
4. Inventory of Economic Research, St. Anne's College, Oxford, Editor Miss P. ADY; published 1961.
5. Research into Absenteeism and Labour Turnover. Undertaken by the Governments of the six founder States of CCTA; published 1963.
6. Comparative Study on National Accounting Systems. Co-ordinator: MILTON GILBERT; published 1961.
7. Base Maps for Cartographical Work produced under the Auspices of the Commission. Professor S. P. JACKSON.
8. Mapping of Vector Diseases. Co-ordinator: Prof. VAN DEN BERGE.
9. Methodology of Family Budget Surveys. CCTA's Statistics Committee; published 1965.
10. Occupational Classification in Africa. In collaboration with ILO.
11. Pedological Map of Africa. Inter-African Pedological Service; published 1965.
12. Study of Methods of Promoting Private Investment.
13. Analyses of Sea Water. Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Sea Fisheries.
14. Handbook on Harmful Aquatic Plants; publ. 1962.
15. Eradication of Rinderpest in Africa.
16. Bovine Pleuropneumonia Vaccine Research.
17. Tsetse Campaign in South-East Africa.
18. Psychometric Tests for use at end of Primary Education.
19. Gulf of Guinea Campaign (1968).
20. Map of the dangers of erosion in Africa; published 1962.
21. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Customs Officers.
22. Regional Training Centre for English-speaking staff of National Parks.
23. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrological Assistants.
24. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrogeological Assistants.
25. International West African Atlas.
26. Improvement of major Cereal Crops.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications Bureau: Maison de l'Afrique, P.O.B. 878 Niamey, Niger.

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy—B.I.S.; (bi-lingual—English and French—3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health—I.B.A.H. (English and French—4 issues).

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa, obtainable from the Lagos office.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

OAS was founded at Bogotá, in 1948, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

AIMS

To strengthen the peace and security of the continent.
 To ensure the pacific settlements of disputes.
 To provide for common action in the event of aggression.
 To solve political, juridical and economic problems.
 To promote economic, social and cultural development.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Barbados	Ecuador	Panama
Bolivia	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba*	Mexico	Venezuela

* Excluded, January 1962.

ADDRESSES OF MEMBER-DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Argentina	2232 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: HUdson 3-6383 and 3-5741.	Haiti	4400 Seventeenth St., N.W. (20011). Tel.: RAndolph 3-7002.
Barbados	2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 387-3232.	Honduras	4715 Sixteenth St., N.W. (20011). Tel.: 723-4923 and 723-4924.
Bolivia	1145 Nineteenth St., N.W., Suite 212 (20036). Tel.: 223-9612.	Jamaica	1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Tel.: 387-1010.
Brazil	2600 Virginia Ave., Suite 413 (20037). Tel.: FEderal 3-4224, 3-4225 and 4-4226.	Mexico	2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-3663 and 2-3664.
Chile	1255 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Tel.: 223-4027-8.	Nicaragua	1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. (20009). Tel.: DUpont 7-4371, 7-4372 and 7-4373.
Colombia	1609 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 667-6411 and 667-6007.	Panama	1629 Columbia Rd., Suite 725 (20009).
Costa Rica	2112 S. St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: ADams 4-2945, 4-2946 and 4-2947.	Paraguay	2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403 (20008). Tel.: HUdson 3-6960.
Dominican Republic.	1715 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-6280, 6281, 6282 and 6283.	Peru	2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611 (20008). Tel.: 232-2281 and 232-2282.
Ecuador	2535 Fifteenth St., N.W. (20009). Tel.: 234-1494 and 234-1692.	Trinidad and Tobago	2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 232-3134.
El Salvador	2308 California St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: COlumbia 5-3480.	U.S.A.	Department of State, Room 6494 (20520). Tel.: 632-9376, Code 101, Ext. 29376.
Guatemala	2220 R St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 332-2828.	Uruguay	818 Eighteenth St., Suite 850 (20006). Tel.: 296-2880.
		Venezuela	4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609 (20008). Tel.: 244- 4750 and 244-4751.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets annually and can also hold special sessions when convoked by the Permanent Council. Replaces the Inter-American Conference taking over its functions of deciding general action and policy.

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meetings take place intermittently and may be assisted by an Advisory Defence Committee, composed of the highest military authorities in the member countries.

PERMANENT COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of each member state with the rank of ambassador; each government may accredit alternate representatives and advisers and when necessary appoint an interim representative. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed every three months. The Council acts as an Organ of Consultation and oversees the maintenance of friendly relations between members, assisted by its subsidiary organ the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement. The Council supervises the work of OAS and promotes co-operation with a variety of other international bodies including the United Nations. Other principal organs of OAS include:

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composed of one principal representative from each member state. Holds regular annual meetings at Ministerial level and other meetings when necessary. Executive functions are at present carried out by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP).

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed in the same manner as the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Both are dependent on the General Assembly.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of member states, elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Composed of seven members elected for four years. Holds one or two regular meetings each year and may hold special meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The central and permanent organ of the Organization, carries out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly, Meeting of Foreign Ministers or the various Councils. Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, Education, Science and Culture, Management and Technical Co-operation under Assistant Secretaries, and Departments of Legal Affairs, and Information and Public Affairs which come directly under the Secretary-General.

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Secretary-General: GALO PLAZA (Ecuador).

Assistant Secretary-General: MIGUEL RAFAEL URQUÍA (El Salvador).

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Many committees meet to deal with technical matters and Inter-American co-operation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS).

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW).

Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).

Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC).

Special Consultative Committee on Security.

FUNCTIONS

1. *Economic and Social Matters.* Regional projects have been established relating to economic development and its social aspects, international trade, basic products, transportation and travel, social welfare, co-operatives, social insurance, immigration and colonisation, labour, housing and urban development, and technical co-operation. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has established close working relationships at all levels. In September 1960 all members, except Cuba, signed the Charter of Punta del Este, establishing the Alliance for Progress. (For details see separate section.)

2. *Juridical Matters.* The Inter-American Juridical Committee, one of the principal organs of the Organization, serves as an advisory body on juridical matters; promotes the progressive development and codification of international law; studies juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

3. *Cultural Matters.* The Council of OAS and the Inter-American Cultural Council carry out a broad cultural programme. Activities cover education, philosophy and letters,

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

music, art, science, and libraries. Co-operation is maintained with UNESCO projects.

4. *Agriculture.* An OAS special agency, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), is helping to improve plant strains, crop yields, and breeds of cattle, and to conserve the natural resources of forest, water, soil and wild life. It also conducts research and initiates training schemes for post-graduates.

5. *Public Health.* The OAS Pan American Health Organisation also acts as the Regional Organization of the UN World Health Organisation. It plans joint action against communicable diseases, strengthens the health services, and expands the education and training facilities for health workers.

6. *Statistics.* The four main objectives of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) are: to stimulate better methods in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of statistics; to provide a medium for professional collaboration among statisticians; to co-operate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics. Plans have been devised for co-ordinating national censuses and for conducting agricultural censuses. Canada is a member of the Institute.

7. *Geography and History.* The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) encourages and co-ordinates these studies. It works through commissions on cartography, geography and history, and committees on oceanography, vulcanology, and other subjects. It also administers the Pan American Training Centre for evaluation of Natural Resources in Rio de Janeiro.

8. *Status of Women.* The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), has campaigned for thirty years to raise the political status of women.

9. *Child Welfare.* Founded in Montevideo in 1927, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) serves as a centre of social action, documentation, study, advice, and information on childhood and the family.

10. *Indian Affairs.* The Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII) serves as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Indian Conferences. Projects of research and field work on the conditions of Indian women have been completed in Mexico and in Central and South America. Legislation is being prepared.

11. *Defence.* The Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., works towards the co-ordination of common defence measures and the establishment of the broadest possible basis for inter-American military co-operation. The Inter-American Defense College, Washington, D.C., a teaching institution for high-ranking officers of the Latin American armed forces, was established in 1962.

12. *Nuclear Energy.* The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, set up in 1959, facilitates co-operation among the member States in matters relating to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. In 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

13. *Human Rights.* The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights studies problems in this field.

14. *Peace.* Two treaties cover the area of peaceful settlement of disputes, The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), and the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá). The Permanent Council is assisted in the maintenance of friendly relations by the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement.

15. *Alliance for Progress.* For details see separate chapter.

16. *Special Consultative Committee on Security.* Established in March 1962 to help members guard against the action of international communism.

HISTORY

- 1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolivar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.
- 1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. An Association was established under the title of the International Union of American Republics, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".
- 1901-02 Second International Conference of the American States: Mexico.
- 1906 Third Conference: Rio de Janeiro.
- 1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its

- organ was changed from Bureau to Pan American Union.
- 1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago de Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.
- 1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.
- 1933 Seventh Conference: Montevideo.
- 1938 Eighth Conference: Lima.
- 1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City
The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

- 1945 The Reorganization of the Inter-American system
(*cont.*) —leading to the declaration of the Charter—took place.
- 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been applied thirteen times.
- 1948 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
 - 1950 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
 - 1954 Guatemala.
 - 1955 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
 - 1957 Honduras and Nicaragua.
 - 1959 Panama.
 - Nicaragua.
 - 1960 Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
 - 1962 Cuba (*twice*).
 - 1963 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
 - Venezuela and Cuba.
 - 1964 Venezuela and Cuba.
- 1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the Charter of the Organization of American States:
- (a) The name Union of American Republics to be replaced by Organization of American States.
 - (b) The International Conference of American States to be called Inter-American Conferences.
 - (c) Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to be held only on request and on concurrence of member states.
 - (d) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union to be known as the Council of the Organization. It supervises the Pan American Union and its numerous functions and responsibilities are carried out through the various committees which meet daily in the Pan American Union building.
 - (e) Permanent establishment of three organs of the Council of the Organization of American States:
 - Inter-American Council of Jurists.
 - Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
 - Inter-American Cultural Council.
 - (f) Pan American Union became the central and permanent organ of the Organization, and its General Secretariat.
 - (g) System for Special Conferences and Specialised Agencies set up.
- 1950 Agreement signed in Washington between OAS and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Agreement signed at Havana between OAS and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- 1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Gave a new direction and orientation to the programme and policies of OAS. Adopted the Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States against the Intervention of International Communism.
- 1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the economic development of the member countries. Member countries subscribe to the capital fund on a quota system.
- 1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February. First President Dr. FELIPE HERRERA (Chile). Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m. In August diplomatic and economic sanctions were imposed against the Dominican Republic. Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposes a mutual aid plan. Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
- 1961 Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at which the Alliance for Progress was established. Nicaraguan/Honduras border dispute settled.
- 1962 Economic and diplomatic sanctions on the Dominican Republic lifted. Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers. Agreement between OAS and Commission of European Economic Community to set up permanent liaison and for greater European participation in the Alliance for Progress. OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.
- 1963 Annual ministerial meeting of the Economic and Social Council to review achievements of the Alliance for Progress in its second year. Special Investigating Committee sent to Hispaniola to report on Haiti/Dominican Republic crisis.
- 1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay). First Special Inter-American Conference established the procedure for the admission of new members.
- 1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created. Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro to consider the strengthening of the Inter-American system. Special Committee established to draft amendments to OAS Charter. Venezuela absent.
- 1966 Fourth meeting of Inter-American Cultural Council held in Washington. Fourth meeting of IA-ECOSOC held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Panel of Experts re-constituted. Eleventh meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers to arrange a meeting of Heads of State. Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers

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- 1966 of Labour held at Caraballeda, Venezuela.
(cont). Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Affairs established.
Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.
OAS Council agrees on Charter revisions (June).
- 1967 Third Special Conference and Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Buenos Aires in February. Trinidad and Tobago admitted to membership. Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City.
Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries and the improvement of their world trading position. Decision to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM, measures for which are to begin in 1970 with a view to the Common Market coming into full operation by 1985.
Fifth IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Viña del Mar in June. Decision to establish an Inter-American Export Promotion Centre.
Council Meeting held in September on subversive activities in Latin America.
Barbados admitted to membership in October.
- 1968 GALO PLAZA elected Secretary-General in February.
Meeting in February at Maracay, Venezuela, the Inter-American Cultural Council (ICC) established

a special development fund for the educational and scientific fields. Nine OAS members pledged \$16.5 million for the fund.
Resolution passed in May to establish a special committee to note and report on subversive activities in the hemisphere. The Committee is to have five military and two civilian members.

- 1969 El Salvador and Honduras called on OAS to investigate alleged violation of human rights of 200,000 Salvadorans in Honduras. Seven-man committee sent to investigate after fighting broke out. Observers from about a dozen OAS member nations oversaw implementation of cease-fire, exchange of all prisoners of war and liberation of about 12,000 Salvadorans held in Honduras and 200 Hondurans held in El Salvador. A very reduced number of civilian and military observers still helps to maintain peace in Central America.

Meeting at Port of Spain between IA-ECOSOC and IA Cultural Council agreed on method for negotiating points in the Consensus of Viña del Mar, an agreement for a common position on a wide range of problems between Latin American countries. Another meeting scheduled following speech by President Nixon announcing new policy for Latin America expected to discuss issues involving trade, development lending and increased access for Latin American products to U.S. markets.

Jamaica became 24th member nation of OAS.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—IA-ECOSOC

Pan-American Union, Washington 2006, D.C.

Created in 1945 to supersede the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Incorporated in the Charter of OAS in 1948.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

President: Sir ERIC EUSTACE WILLIAMS (Trinidad and Tobago).

First Vice-President: JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico).

Second Vice-President: HAYDÉE CASTELLO DE LÓPEZ.

MEETINGS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Held annually and attended by the permanent titular representatives on the Council, usually the Minister of Finance or Economy. Under the Charter of Punta del Este IA-ECOSOC reviews the economic and social progress of the members under the Alliance for Progress.

MEETINGS AT EXPERT LEVEL

Held annually immediately prior to the Ministerial Level Meetings and attended by expert representatives,

usually the Alternate Representatives of Member States Reviews the development of the Alliance for Progress Program and makes recommendations to the Ministerial Level Meetings.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of IA-ECOSOC. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS.

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ACTIVITIES

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Reviews annually at the Ministerial Level the Alliance for Progress, based on the prior view of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance of Progress (CIAP) (see Chapter, Alliance for Progress), which is the permanent executive committee of IA-ECOSOC.

3 Submits recommendations to the General Assembly.

4 Approves the Special Development Assistance Fund

budget, which includes the Program of Technical Co-operation of the OAS.

5 Approves the budget of the Pan American Union in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the General Assembly.

6 Provides technical assistance.

7 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

8 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

9 Obtains information and prepares reports.

10 Suggests specialized conferences.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Founded 1948 as the Inter-American Council of Jurists an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 24 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Replaces the Inter-American Council of Jurists under the amendments to the Charter in 1967. Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of different member states, elected for a period of four years with the possibility of re-election once. Equitable geographical distribution is sought as far as possible, and a proportion of members are replaced each year. Meetings are held at least annually for a period of up to three months. Special meetings can also be called. First regular meeting scheduled for March 1971.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat provides full services for the Committee.

FUNCTIONS

To serve as an advisory body to the Organization on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and codification of international law, and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries in the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

Chairman: Dr. VICENTE RAO (Brazil).

BUDGET

The Budget of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is part of the Pan American Union Budget.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

General Secretariat, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Established in 1970 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 24 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed of one representative of the highest rank from each member state, appointed by their respective governments. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year with special meetings when necessary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

A permanent body consisting of a chairman and not less than seven additional members elected by the Council, for the purpose of promoting the Regional Educational Development Program, the Regional Scientific and Technological Program and the Regional Cultural Development Program.

Chairman: PATRICIO ROJAS (Chile).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

A permanent body composed of five members elected by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. The primary function of this committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Educational Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A permanent body composed of five members, elected in the same way as for the Inter-American Committee on

Education. The primary function of the committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

A permanent body composed of five members elected in the same way as the Inter-American Committee on Education. The primary function of the Committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Cultural Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF OAS

Inter-American Children's Institute: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1927.

Director-General: Dr. RAFAEL SAJÓN (Argentina).

Inter-American Commission of Women: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Dr. GABRIELA ARANIBAR FERNANDEZ DÁVILA (Peru).

Inter-American Indian Institute: Niños Héroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: Dr. GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRÁN (Mexico).

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Apdo 10281, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: Dr. JOSÉ EMILIO GONÇALVES ARAUJO (Brazil).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Director: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ (Chile).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Dr. JUSTINO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay).

Inter-American Defense Board: 2600 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20025.

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. EUGENE B. LEBAILLY.

Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Ambassador CARLOS HOLGUÍN (Colombia).

Inter-American Statistical Institute: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington 6, D.C.

President: TULO MONTENEGRO (Brazil).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC): General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Executive Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON (U.S.A.).
(See below.)

Special Consultative Committee on Security: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Executive Secretary: Capt. EMILIO ALFANO (Uruguay).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION— IANEC

Pan American Union, Washington D.C., 20006, U.S.A.

IANEC was established in 1959 as a Technical Commission of the Organization of American States. It makes recommendations to member governments and to OAS.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Barbados	Ecuador	Panama
Bolivia	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba*	Mexico	Venezuela

* Excluded, January 1962.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

COMMITTEES

The Commission may set up such working committees as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members.

SECRETARIAT

Executive-Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON.

The Secretary-General of OAS appoints all IANEC Secretariat staff, who form a part of the Pan American Union.

ACTIVITIES

IANEC was set up to help the American Republics to develop and co-ordinate research and training in nuclear energy. In addition to providing direct aid to Latin American institutions for work in development and research, IANEC also sends professors and researchers, finances the development of courses and defrays the expenses of Fellows in the training centres. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin America and on Civil Liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic

Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation. Several meetings, workshops and symposia have been co-sponsored by IANEC and IAEA.

Since 1968 IANEC has organized periodic Latin American Conferences on radiochemistry, increasing agricultural production through the use of radio-isotopes, hydrology and food irradiation. It has held a number of meetings of study groups on other topics related to nuclear energy.

Since 1969 IANEC has been in charge of the Multinational Nuclear Energy Project of the OAS Regional Program for Scientific and Technological Development.

BUDGET

1970 (including Multinational Nuclear Energy Project):
\$208,509.

PUBLICATIONS

Training and Research in the Nuclear Sciences.
Radioisotopes and Radiation in the Life Sciences.

Industrial Applications of Nuclear Energy.

Report of the Special Legal Committee on Civil Liability in the field of Nuclear Energy.

Report on the Possibilities for the use of Nuclear Power in Latin America.

Nuclear Energy Legislation in the American States.

Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy.

Proceedings of Conferences and Symposia.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with South and Central America.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of the Organization of American States (not including Cuba).

ORGANIZATION

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

Held every three years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning and construction and maintenance. Made up of representatives of member states (who may speak and vote), the Permanent Executive Committee, Chairmen of the Technical Committees and the Secretary-General of OAS (who have no vote), and observers and special observers (who may neither speak nor vote).

The Chairman is elected by the delegates.

Next meeting: 1971, in Quito, Ecuador.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing nine of the member countries, seven elected by Congress. Functions are to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

Set up by Congress, as necessary. There are five permanent Committees: Development of Government Highway Agencies, Planning, Finance, Terminology, and Traffic and Safety, and seven subcommittees as follows:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Columbia. This Committee administers the work of the survey teams now working on the project.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America: Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway

(*Carretera Bolivariana Marginal de la Selva*): Created in 1965 to encourage the construction of a continuous highway along the lower eastern edge of the Andes in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. This will extend and inter-connect penetration roads leading from the Andean highlands to points in Brazil and Argentina.

Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit:

Established to determine the possibility of constructing a highway which, by crossing the Atrato River, would connect a point on the Panama-Colombian border with points along the coast to Venezuela as part of the Caribbean Circuit.

Lima-Brasília Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru:

Bolivia-Brazil-Peru Subcommittee established for a highway to link Lima with the Brazilian capital, now including a spur to La Paz and Bolivia.

Pan-Amazonic Subcommittee:

Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries. First meeting of Subcommittee held in Bogotá in March 1967.

International Bridge over the Uruguay River:

This bridge will link Puerto Unzué, Argentina, to Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and is considered to be a high priority project in the highway system of both countries.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The services are provided by the General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington D.C.

THE HIGHWAY

The total mileage of the Pan American Highway System, including alternative routes, is 49,315 miles of which 27,513 are paved.

Mexico. The Highway has four sections converging on Mexico City. The eastern road enters at Laredo, Texas, with branches to Brownsville and McAllen, Texas; the Central Highway runs from El Paso, Texas; the Pacific Highway is along the west coast from Nogales, Arizona; and the Constitution Highway begins at Piedras Negras.

Guatemala. The Highway through Guatemala has been

completed and paved throughout. An additional road from the Talisman Bridge to the border with El Salvador has been added.

El Salvador. Paved throughout. An alternative route from La Hachadura on the Guatemalan border to the junction with the Pan American Highway has been added.

Honduras. Paved. A 57-mile branch road leads to Tegucigalpa, the capital.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Nicaragua. Paved throughout. The Highway joins the Atlantic Highway at San Benito.

Costa Rica. On the southern section the bridges were completed in 1963.

Panama. Thirty-eight miles east of Panama City the road ends. Construction of the 574-mile Darien Gap between Chepo, Panama, and the Highway in Colombia, now under study, will complete the Highway.

Venezuela. The Highway runs from La Guaira, via Caracas to the Colombian frontier at Cúcuta.

Colombia. Continuation of Venezuelan road south east to Ipiales on the Ecuadorian frontier. An all-weather road links Barranquilla on the north coast to the Highway at Palmira and a branch runs to Buenaventura.

Ecuador. The Ecuadorian section of the Highway is an all-weather road. An alternative route enters Peru at Aguas Verdes.

Peru. Highway is planned to enter at La Tina. In the south the Highway forks, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway continuing southward into Chile and the main route going east and south into Bolivia.

Chile. Highway runs due south to Santiago. At Los Andes a branch turns east to Argentina. The Uspallata

Pass section is closed for six months every year owing to heavy winter snows, when cars may be shipped by rail through the Transandine Railroad Tunnel.

Bolivia. Two routes lead from the Peruvian frontier to La Paz, whence the Highway continues southward to the Argentinian frontier at Villazón.

Argentina. Four routes converge on Buenos Aires. Eastward from Los Andes in Chile; southeast from Bolivia; south along the west bank of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers from Asunción in Paraguay; and south-west from Uruguaiana in Brazil and joining the Asunción road at Santa Fé.

Paraguay. The Highway runs from the Argentinian border to Asunción and eastward to Brazil at Foz do Iguaçu. A branch turns south to Encarnación on the Argentinian border.

Uruguay. From Montevideo the route in use runs north to enter Brazil at Aceguá, with alternative branches entering at Rio Branco and Chuy.

Brazil. The official road from Uruguay travels from Aseguá to Brasília. Alternative routes, from Jaguarão, Chuí and Uruguaiana, converge on Brasília. There is a connection with Paraguay at Foz do Iguaçu.

ROAD MILEAGE INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

	TOTAL	PAVED	ALL WEATHER	DRY WEATHER	IMPASSABLE
Mexico	8,666	8,666	—	—	—
Guatemala	516	516	—	—	—
El Salvador	425	425	—	—	—
Honduras	460	198	262	—	—
Nicaragua	403	384	—	19	—
Costa Rica	409	205	204*	—	—
Panama	522	343	—	—	179
Venezuela	3,370	2,718	224	121	289
Colombia	3,015	1,623	1,103	—	307
Ecuador	979	280	642	57	—
Peru	3,100	1,831	582	607	80
Chile	2,811	2,254	417	130	—
Bolivia	2,751	426	1,834	86	405
Argentina	6,172	3,750	1,717	705	—
Paraguay	1,469	323	25	1,029	92
Uruguay	1,695	931	740	24	—
Brazil	12,562	2,640	3,411	—	6,511
TOTAL	49,315	27,513	11,161	2,778	7,863

* Under contract for paving.

FINANCE

Each country is responsible for the financing of the sections of Highway within its own frontiers, except in Central America and Panama, where two-thirds of construction costs have been borne by the United States, and in the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia, where the studies now under way are being financed by all member countries of the O.A.S. Expenses of Congress and Committees are borne by the host countries.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO)

Established August 1961 by the Charter of Punta del Este. The objectives of the Charter will be implemented within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and through the co-operation of member governments.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (IA-ECOSOC)

Meets annually at Ministerial and Expert Levels to review progress on the basis of reports and proposals submitted by CIAP and member governments; makes recommendations on general policy and measures to promote economic and social development; recommends to the General Assembly of OAS for final approval the budget of the Organization in economical, social and statistical fields; approves the Special Development Assistance Fund.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS (CIAP)

Created in November 1963, at the Second Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in São Paulo, Brazil. Consists of a Chairman elected for a three-year term, and ten members elected for a two-year term. The representatives of the countries are appointed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for a two-year period, on the basis of the same distribution agreed upon for electing the Executive Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at the election immediately prior to each period. Such distribution does not apply to the five countries of Central America which, as a group, propose one representative.

CIAP is the permanent Executive Committee of IA-ECOSOC and the multilateral representative body of the Alliance for Progress. It co-ordinates Alliance action as established by the Charter of Punta del Este and carries out the mandates it receives from IA-ECOSOC.

Its principal objectives and functions are to evaluate the internal development efforts of each member country in order to estimate the needs and availabilities of external financing; to act on behalf of recipient countries in obtaining financing, and to promote the co-ordination of development assistance among lending agencies.

CIAP's activities are carried out through its own plenary meetings, usually held four times a year, and the meetings of 24 subcommittees in charge of the annual country reviews. A delegation from the respective country participates in the review process, together with representatives of the international financial community, of several United Nations organs, and of non-member countries that might assist in financing development programmes. At the end of each review, a set of specific conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the entire breadth of the development effort is worked out, including quantitative targets for internal and external resource mobilization.

Chairman: Dr. CARLOS SANZ DE SANTAMARÍA (Colombia).

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

JOÃO PABLO REIS VELLOSO (Brazil).
ROBERTO INCU BACQUERO (Nicaragua).
ANTONIO CASAS GONZÁLES (Venezuela).
CÉSAR CHARLONE (Uruguay).
JULIO ESTRELLA (Dominican Republic).
DOUGLAS HENDERSON (U.S.A.).
EMILIO CASTAÑON PASQUEL (Peru).
MANUEL SAN MIGUEL (Argentina).
Vacant (Central America and Panama).
LUIS OLLOQUI (Mexico).

ADVISORY SPECIAL GROUP OF EXPERTS

A Panel of Experts was established under the Charter of Punta del Este for the purpose of evaluating the national development plans of the member countries. Its organization was modified at the Fourth Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in March 1966, and later on at the First Special Session of the General Assembly of the Organization in July 1970 it was established as an Advisory Special Group of Experts. It is composed of not more than five advisers of high technical ability who make studies on

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

economic and social matters recommended by IA-ECOSOC or the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP). The Group also participate in continued evaluations made by CIAP, and in working parties and special missions.

To date the following experts have been appointed to the Group:

BERNAL JIMÉNEZ MONGE (Costa Rica).

JOÃO PAULO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES (Brazil).
ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS provides the personnel required by CIAP and the Advisory Special Group of Experts.

ACTIVITIES

National Development: By September 1968, the governments of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Paraguay and Uruguay, and the five Central American countries, had presented national development plans and the corresponding evaluations were prepared by the Panel of Experts and submitted to the governments. Also, a regional report to the five Central American Republics was prepared by the Panel. In October 1962 a new Venezuelan development plan was evaluated and submitted to the government.

Technical Co-operation: OAS operates seven programmes in the field of technical co-operation, including a Special Training Programme in connection with development plans. OAS trains nearly 3,000 persons annually.

Private Enterprise: The Secretary-General of OAS has established a 23-member Business Advisory Council aimed at reinforcing the role of the business sector in Latin America's development efforts. National business liaison committees are expected to be created in each OAS member state.

Labour Affairs: The OAS Secretariat extends technical assistance to Latin American ministries of labour and to the trade union movement. Two committees, one composed of labour ministry experts (Permanent Committee on Labour Matters) and another of trade union leaders (Trade Union Technical Advisory Council) assist in the formulation and implementation of recommendations. It has also promoted, with the Inter-American Development Bank, the establishment of workers' banks in various countries.

Export Promotion: An Inter-American Export Promotion Centre was established in 1968 at Bogotá. The Centre will help to place more Latin American products in international markets. A publication in Spanish, *Nuevos Mercados*, gives information on export markets and marketing techniques.

Population Development (1969): The Secretariat continued its activities aimed at creating an awareness in the member countries of the importance of the population variable in their development efforts and to spur them to establish policies and programmes in this field. CIAP examined the social sectors of a number of countries from a demographic standpoint. As part of a new series of meetings two inter-American seminars were held, one on

social security and population, in Mexico City, attended by officials of institutions all over the Western Hemisphere; and the other on the teaching of demography in schools of economics and sociology, in Bogotá, for teaching and research personnel. Assistance with the 1970 population censuses was begun. The Advisory Committee on Population and Development and the Inter-Agency Committee on Population and Development, a co-ordinating mechanism, continued to meet. Of various technical publications prepared and distributed, the most important was *Datos Básicos de Población en América Latina*, a compendium of demographic and related statistics.

Tax Reform: Since it began five years ago, the Joint OAS/IDB Tax Programme has sent 14 technical assistance missions to member states to work in the areas of tax policy and tax administration, has sponsored two inter-American conferences on tax matters, and has published numerous studies on tax and fiscal policy. The Joint Tax Programme is currently collaborating with the Technical Co-operation Department in the establishment of an Inter-American Centre for Tax Studies.

Integration: At their meeting in April 1967, the Presidents of America agreed to create progressively, beginning in 1970, the Latin American Common Market, and to have it substantially in operation by 1985.

The role of OAS, which was carrying out programmes in support of the two operational integration organisms, LAFTA and CACM, was expanded when it received instructions to assist in carrying out the presidential agreements. With OAS assistance a series of three meetings were held on the financial implications of integration: the first, of governmental representatives, in Rio de Janeiro, and the other two, of governmental experts, in Mexico and Washington, D.C. In the near future OAS will carry out studies which the LAFTA-CACM Co-ordinating Commission has programmed in its efforts to bring about the eventual convergence of these two systems.

In 1968 the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), another movement of integration, began functioning; three member states of the OAS belong to it: Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In 1969 the Subregional Andean Group was established comprising five members of LAFTA, which are ready to promote integration at a faster pace.

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FINANCE

It was estimated that financial assistance from external sources totalling at least \$20,000,000,000 would be required during the first ten years.

During the first seven years of operation of the Alliance, a total of almost \$115 billion had been committed for Latin

American development. Of this sum, the U.S.A. had provided about \$7.7 billion, and the Latin American countries themselves about \$100 billion.

Other external sources, including private investment, accounted for the balance.

GRANTS AND LOANS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—World Bank)	257.6	206.8	350.3	282.3	376.4
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	7.5	9.9	13.2	7.6	8.5
International Development Association (IDA)	11.6	18.5	7.5	2.0	9.1
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	159.7	325.7	379.6	456.7	406.1
United States Agencies*	1,051.1	825.8	1,010.8	1,193.1	991.6
TOTAL	1,487.5	1,386.7	1,761.4	1,941.7	1,791.7

* Including Eximbank, AID, Loan and Grant Authorizations, PL 480 (7-18 IV) and Treasury.

UNITED STATES AID TO LATIN AMERICA

(1967-68—U.S.\$ million)

Argentina	42.7	Jamaica	—
Barbados	—	Mexico	90.0
Bolivia	25.5	Nicaragua	16.7
Brazil	257.7	Panama	14.7
Chile	83.6	Paraguay	4.3
Colombia	19.5	Peru	14.1
Costa Rica	3.0	Trinidad and Tobago	5.9
Dominican Republic	47.5	Uruguay	38.6
Ecuador	7.5	Venezuela	70.3
El Salvador	0.4	Others	33.6
Guatemala	7.2		
Haiti	—		
Honduras	7.0	TOTAL	789.8

CHARTER OF PUNTA DEL ESTE

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 17th, 1961, to co-ordinate Inter-American development and set up the Alliance for Progress.

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve a substantial and sustained growth of per capita incomes at a rate designed to attain levels of income capable of assuring self-sustaining development. In order to reach these objectives within a reasonable time, the rate of economic growth in any country of Latin America should not be less than 2.5 per cent per capita per year.

2. To make the benefits of economic progress available to all through a more equitable distribution of national income.

3. To achieve balanced diversification in national economic structures, while attaining stability in the prices of exports or in income derived from exports.

4. To accelerate the process of rational industrialisation so as to increase the productivity of the economy as a whole. Special attention should be given to the establishment and development of capital-goods industries.

5. To raise greatly the level of agricultural productivity and output and to improve storage, transport and marketing services.

6. To encourage programmes of comprehensive agrarian reform.

7. To eliminate adult illiteracy and by 1970 to assure access to six years primary education for each school-age child; to modernise and expand vocational, secondary and

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higher education; to strengthen basic research and to provide the competent personnel.

8. To increase life expectancy at birth by a minimum of five years by improving individual and public health. To attain this goal to provide potable water and drainage to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population; to reduce the mortality rate of children under five by half; to control serious transmissible diseases; to eradicate illnesses for which effective cures are known; to improve nutrition; to train medical and health personnel; to improve basic health services; to intensify scientific research.

9. To increase the construction of low-cost housing and to provide necessary public services.

10. To maintain stable price levels.

11. To strengthen existing agreements with a view to the ultimate fulfilment of a Latin American Common Market.

12. To develop co-operative programmes designed to prevent the harmful effects of excessive fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings and to adopt measures to facilitate exports to international markets.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Basic Requirements for Economic and Social Development

1. That comprehensive and well-conceived national programmes of economic and social development be carried out.

2. That national programmes of economic and social development be based on the principles of self-help.

3. That women should be placed on an equal footing with men.

4. That Latin American countries should obtain sufficient external financial assistance and that capital from all external sources of at least 20,000,000,000 dollars be made available to the Latin American countries during the coming ten years.

5. That institutions in both the public and private sectors be strengthened and improved, and that the necessary social reforms be effected to permit a fair distribution of the fruits of economic and social progress.

National Development Programmes

1. Participating Latin American countries agree to introduce or strengthen systems for the preparation, execution and periodic revision of national programmes for economic and social development. The countries should formulate long-term development programmes.

Immediate and Short-Term Action Measures

1. Recognises that a number of Latin American countries may require emergency financial assistance; the United States will provide funds.

2. Participating Latin American countries should immediately increase their efforts to accelerate development.

3. The United States will assist in the realisation of these short-term measures by the provision of more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in the year ending March 1962.

External Assistance in Support of National Development Programmes

1. The economic and social development of Latin America will require a large amount of financial assistance from capital-exporting countries. The Act of Bogotá and the Charter provide the framework within which this assistance can be provided.

2. The United States will assist those countries whose development programmes establish self-help measures, adequate to realise the goals envisaged. The participating countries will request the support of other capital-exporting countries and appropriate institutions.

3. The United States will help in the financing of technical assistance projects.

4. The participating Latin American countries recognise that each has a capacity to assist fellow republics by providing external technical and financial assistance.

Organization and Procedures

1. In order to provide technical assistance for the formulation of development programmes the OAS, ECLA Inter-American Development Bank will strengthen their agreements for co-ordination in this field.

2. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will appoint a panel of nine experts, attached to the Council but enjoying complete autonomy in the performance of their duties.

3. Each government may present its programme for economic and social development for consideration by an *ad hoc* Committee.

4. The Committee will study the development programme, exchange opinions with the Interested Government and report its conclusions to the Inter-American Development Bank and other governments and institutions prepared to extend assistance.

5. In considering a programme the *ad hoc* Committee will examine the consistency of the programme with the principles of the Act of Bogotá and this Charter.

6. The General Secretariat of OAS will provide the personnel needed by the experts.

7. A government whose programme has been recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee may submit the programme to the Inter-American Development Bank to undertake the negotiations for obtaining finance. However, all governments will have full freedom to resort to any other channels. The Committee shall not interfere with the right of governments to formulate their own goals. The recommendation of the Committee will be of great importance in determining the distribution of public funds under the Alliance. The participating governments will use their good offices that these recommendations be accepted.

8. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will review annually the progress achieved and will submit to the Council of the OAS such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The American Republics recognise that:

1. The Montevideo Treaty and the Central American Treaty on Economic Integration are appropriate instruments for the attainment of these objectives.

2. The integration process can be intensified and accelerated through the use of the agreements for complementary production within economic sections provided for by the Montevideo Treaty.

3. To ensure balanced and complementary economic expansion, integration should take into account the condition of less-developed countries.

4. To facilitate economic integration it is advisable to establish effective relationships between LAFTA and the Central American Economic Integration Treaty countries and other countries.

5. The Latin American countries should co-ordinate their actions to meet unfavourable treatment accorded to their trade in world markets.

6. In application of resources under the Alliance, special attention should be given to investment for multi-national projects and expansion of trade in industrial products.

7. To facilitate the participation of countries at a relatively lower stage of economic development in multi-national programmes special attention should be given to these countries.

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8. Economic integration implies a need for additional investment and funds provided under the Alliance should cover these needs.

9. Latin American countries having their own institutions for financing economic integration should channel financing through them. The co-operation of the Inter-American Development Bank should be sought for inter-regional contributions.

10. To approach the International Monetary Fund and other sources for solving temporary balance-of-payments problems.

11. The promotion and co-ordination of transportation and communications systems, and encourage multi-national enterprises.

12. To achieve co-ordination of national plans.

13. To promote the development of national Latin American enterprise.

14. The active participation of the private sector.

15. Countries still under Colonial rule should be invited to participate on achieving independence.

BASIC EXPORT COMMODITIES

National Measures

National measures affecting primary products should be directed and applied to: Avoid undue obstacles to expansion of trade; avoid market instability; improve efficiency of international plans and mechanisms for stabilization; increase markets.

Therefore: Importing members should reduce restrictions and discriminatory practises affecting consumption and importation of primary products. Support stabilization programmes for primary products.

Industrialized countries should give special attention to hastening economic development in less-developed countries.

Producing countries should formulate plans for production and export and try to avoid increasing uneconomic production of goods.

Adopt measures to direct technological studies towards finding new uses and by-products of primary commodities.

Try to reduce export subsidies and other measures which cause instability.

International Co-operation Measures

1. Members should make co-ordinated efforts designed to:

Eliminate undue protection of primary products.
Eliminate taxes and reduce excessive domestic prices.
Seek to end preferential agreements.
Adopt consultation mechanisms.

2. Industrialized countries should give maximum co-operation to less-developed countries.

3. Members should suggest to international organizations when considering loans, that they should take account the effect on the production of surplus products.

4. Support the national commodity study groups and the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

5. The Secretary-General of OAS shall convene a group of experts appointed by their respective governments to meet and report not later than March 31st, 1962, on measures to provide means of offsetting the effects of fluctuations in volume and prices of exports of basic products.

6. Support efforts to improve and strengthen international commodity agreements.

7. Should request other countries to co-operate in stabilization programmes.

8. Recognize that the disposal of accumulated reserves can achieve the goals.

RESOLUTIONS

The member countries also passed resolutions recommending means whereby the goals set forth in the Charter might be achieved. These resolutions covered two Ten-Year Programmes for Education and Health, Tax Reform, Planning and the setting up of bodies to deal with specific problems.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the OAS Charter, approved in March 1967 and ratified in 1970, provide for the following:

The supreme organ of the OAS will be the General Assembly, which will meet annually.

The Permanent Council will supervise the day-to-day business of the Organization.

IA-ECOSOC will deal with economic and social matters, while the IA-CESC will concentrate on educational, scientific and cultural affairs.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee will devote itself to legal matters, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will concern itself with eventual violations of such rights.

The Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General of OAS will be elected by the Assembly for a five-year term, with the possibility of one re-election.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

P.O.B. 20501, Al-Soor Street, Kuwait

Established 1968 to safeguard the interests of members and determine ways and means for their co-operation in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry.

MEMBERS		
Kuwait	Libya	Saudi Arabia
Algeria	Abu Dhabi	Bahrain
Dubai	Qatar	

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy, directing its activities and laying down its governing rules. Meets twice yearly as a minimum requirement and may hold extraordinary sessions. Chairmanship on annual rotation basis.

Chairman (1970): H. E. Ezz ELDIN ALMABROOK (Libya).

BUREAU

Assists the Council to direct the management of the Organization, approves staff regulations, reviews the budget, and refers it to the Council, considers matters relating to the Organization's agreements and activities and draws up the agenda for the Council. Each member country is represented on the Bureau, Chairmanship of which is by rotation. The Bureau convenes four times a year as a minimum requirement.

Chairman (1970): ISSA AL-QIBLAWI (Libya).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (1970): H.E. SUHAIL ALSADAWI (Libya)

Technical Department: Deals with technical matters in petroleum, including exploration, production and processing.

Legal Department: Responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Economic Department: Responsible for all economic studies.

Public Relations Section: Responsible for carrying out programmes, and covering the Organization's projects and activities.

Office of the Secretary-General: Assists the Secretary-General in implementing and following up the resolutions and recommendations of the Council, as well as other matters.

Administration and Financial Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, record keeping and archives.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1968		1970	
Sept.	First meeting of the Council, Kuwait.	Jan.	Fourth meeting of the Council, Kuwait.
Dec.	First meeting of the National Oil Companies, Riyadh.	May	Extraordinary meeting of the Council to consider applications for membership of Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Dubai, and Qatar. The applications were approved. Held in Kuwait.
1969		June	Fifth meeting of the Council, Algeria.
Jan.	Second meeting of the Council, Kuwait.	Dec.	Conference in Kuwait failed to admit Iraq as a member of the Organization. Members were unable to reach agreement on creation of a proposed oil tanker company and petroleum services company.
March	Second meeting of the National Oil Companies, Tripoli.		
July	Third meeting of the Council, Vienna.		

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES —ODECA

(ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTRO AMERICANOS—ODECA)

Oficina Centroamericana, Pino Alto, Paseo Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador

Founded in 1951 by the Charter of San Salvador, ODECA seeks to re-establish the unity of Central America
A new Charter became effective in 1965.

MEMBERS

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

AIMS

1. To strengthen the bonds which unite the states of Central America.
2. To establish mutual consultation in order to guarantee and maintain fraternal relations.
3. To forestall and prevent misunderstandings and to ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. To offer mutual assistance and to seek common solutions to common problems.
5. To promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action.

ORGANIZATION

THE MEETING OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Heads of Government of the five member states in conference form the supreme organ of the Organization of Central American States.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers is the principal organ of the Organization. Meetings, at which each member state has one vote, normally take place every year; extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of not less than three members. Its function is to initiate proposals, to consider recommendations and proposals made by the Economic Council and to elect the Secretary-General. It may also convene meetings of other Ministers to discuss particular problems which call for collective study and planning.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the five republics or their appointed representatives. Its function is to direct and co-ordinate the policy of the Organization, and to elect the Secretary-General. It is a permanent body, meeting at least once a week. The President is elected annually.

President: GONZALO FACIO (Costa Rica).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council is composed of three members of each of the Legislative Assemblies of the member states. Its function is to advise on legislative matters; it is also to study the possibilities of uniform legislation in the Central American Republics. Meetings are held once a year; extra-

ordinary meetings may be convened by the Executive Council at the request of at least two member states.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Composed of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of each member state. Meetings are held whenever necessary, or when convened by the Executive Council.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Council is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the member countries and meets at least once a year. Its functions are the planning, co-ordination and execution of Central American economic integration. All Central American integration organizations will form part of the Council.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Formed by the Ministers of Education of the member states or their representatives.

THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

Composed of the Ministers of Defence of member states. Advises on regional defence and joint security of members.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU

The General Secretariat has its seat in San Salvador. Its functions are to co-ordinate the work of the organs of ODECA, to assist them and to prepare and distribute information. The Secretary-General is elected for a non-renewable period of four years by the Executive Council.

Secretary-General: MANUEL VILLACORTA VIELMANN (El Salvador).

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Informativo de la ODECA (monthly).

Memoria (every two years).

Reports on activities of ODECA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 10, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Established 1960 to unify members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.

MEMBERS

Abu Dhabi
Algeria
Indonesia
Iran

Iraq
Kuwait
Libya

Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by Board of Governors. Meets at least twice a year, the first meeting being in Vienna, and the second in the capital of a member country. It approves the appointment of Governors from each country and elects the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES

Meetings held by chief representatives for the formulation of recommendations to the Conference concerning current issues.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of the Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, appointed for two years, and meets at least twice a year.

Chairman (1971): MAHMOUD HAMRA KAROUHA (Algeria).

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil prices at equitable levels; consists of a Board, national representatives and a commission staff; the Board meets at least twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (1971): Dr. NADIM AL-PACHACHI (Abu Dhabi).

Administration Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, filing and archives, conference services, general correspondence and clerical services.

Economics Department: Consists of Financial, Supply and Demand, and General Economics Sections; is responsible for all economic studies and reports.

Information Department: Responsible for a programme of general and technical publications and periodicals, appropriate relations with other oil industry institutions with a view to expanding the Information Centre of the Organization.

Legal Department: Consists of Concessions and Special Studies sections; is responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Technical Department: Carries out studies mainly on petroleum technical matters, including exploration, production and processing.

Statistical Unit: Collects, edits, collates and analyses statistical information from both primary and secondary sources.

Office of the Secretary General: Assists him in matters of protocol and implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference calling for action by member countries.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

RECORD OF EVENTS

1960						ASHRAF LUTFI as OPEC's third Secretary-General.
September	Baghdad	First OPEC Conference held at invitation of Iraq. Concern expressed over fluctuating oil prices. Resolutions passed to hold twice-yearly meetings and form a Secretariat.	July	Tripoli	Ninth OPEC Conference. Agreement to move headquarters from Geneva to Vienna. Established a production programme as a transitory measure to stabilize prices.	
1961						
January	Caracas	Second OPEC Conference. Qatar admitted as new member. Board of Governors created and set of Statutes passed (outlined under "Organization"). Budget drawn up. FUAD ROUHANI appointed as first Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General.	December	Vienna	Tenth OPEC Conference. Appointed ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board for one year; extended term of ASHRAF LUTFI until December 1966; supported Libyan Government in dispute with certain companies; asked for study of posted prices.	
October-November	Teheran	Third OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Conference supports Iraq's position in her dispute with oil companies; approves 1962 Budget.	1966			
1962			April	Vienna	Eleventh OPEC Conference. Recommended complete elimination of the allowance, and that posted prices should apply for determining tax liabilities of oil companies.	
April (first session) and June (second session)	Geneva	Fourth OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Indonesia and Libya admitted to membership. Resolutions adopted on price and royalty policies.	December	Kuwait	Twelfth OPEC Conference. Appointed MUHAMMAD SALEH JOUKHDAR as OPEC's fourth Secretary-General. Term of ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board extended until December 31st, 1967; 1967 budget approved; organizational structure revised.	
November	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (first session). FUAD ROUHANI'S term as Secretary-General renewed for 1963. 1963 budget approved.				
1963			1967			
December	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (second session). Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN BAZZAZ appointed as Second Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General. 1964 budget approved.	September	Rome	Thirteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Middle East members, except Iraq, represented. Discussed negotiations for elimination of royalty discounts and for higher royalty payments; special Economic Commission set up to study oil exports situation after Middle East crisis.	
1964						
July	Geneva	Sixth OPEC Conference. Reviewed latest offer by the oil companies in reply to the Member Countries' Resolution IV.33 concerning royalties.	November	Vienna	Fourteenth OPEC Conference. Discussed effects on oil exports of the closure of the Suez Canal; examined progress of negotiations for elimination of discounts and for higher royalties; recommended the formation of a uniform petroleum code on royalties, concessions and arbitration; Abu Dhabi admitted to membership; FRANCISCO R. PARRA appointed as OPEC's fifth Secretary-General.	
November	Djakarta	Seventh OPEC Conference. With the exception of Iraq, the Member Countries concerned accepted the oil companies' offer for settlement of the royalty issue. The OPEC Economic Commission was established.				
1965			1968			
April	Geneva	Eighth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Considered the report of the OPEC Economic Commission; passed resolution concerning measures to halt the decline in crude oil prices; approved a revised Statute of the Organization; appointed FAHD AL-KHAYYAL of Saudi Arabia as Chairman of the Board for one year; appointed	January	Beirut	Fifteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Accepted offer on elimination of discounts submitted by oil companies following negotiations held in Teheran in November 1967.	

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

June	Vienna	Sixteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Adopted a resolution on uniform principles for a petroleum policy in member countries.			economies, negotiations on the revision of the fiscal regime of the French oil companies operating in Algeria and the position of Iraqi companies with respect to the level of production of the existing concessionaires and with the implementation of the royalty expensing formula.
1968 November	Baghdad	Seventeenth OPEC Conference. IBRAHIM HANGARI appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors and ELRICH SANGER appointed Secretary General for 1969.			
1969 April		Algeria applied for membership of OPEC.	December	Caracas	Twenty-first Conference decided to raise to 55 per cent the minimum level of tax on the net income of companies operating in the OPEC member states. Decision to support Libya's complaints about the "unjustified slowness" on exploration and development operations by some companies and to make special allowances reflecting her privileged geographical position for maritime transport. Resolution passed calling for negotiations on Gulf oil prices.
July	Vienna	Eighteenth Conference unanimously admitted Algeria as tenth member of OPEC; discussed the principles of participation and accelerated relinquishment as well as the subject of existing disparities in post or tax-reference prices of member countries' crude oil.			
December	Qatar	Nineteenth OPEC Conference adopted several resolutions expressing full support for any appropriate measures taken by the Algerian and Libyan governments to safeguard their legitimate interests in oil resources. NADIM PACHACHI appointed as Chairman of the Board for one year; OMAR EL BADRI appointed as OPEC's seventh Secretary-General.	1971 January	Vienna Teheran	Meeting of Permanent Commission. Meeting of OPEC member states with representatives of the oil companies on negotiation of Gulf oil prices. Negotiations break down and OPEC members prepare to legislate unilaterally to set posted prices and tax rates.
1970 June	Algiers	Twentieth OPEC Conference. Resolutions adopted on production programmes, integration of oil industry in members' national	February	Teheran	OPEC threatens oil companies with total embargo if the minimum requirements of the Gulf states are not met by February 15th (as at February 8th).

BUDGET

Budget for 1970: \$1,308,572.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard, P.O. Box 3273, Teheran, Iran

Telephones: 625614, 623152, 629045

Established in 1964 as a tripartite arrangement aiming at closer economic, technical and cultural co-operation and promoting the economic advancement and welfare of over 180 million people of this region.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964 as the highest decision-making body of the RCD; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; considers and decides on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations; makes recommendations to the Ministerial Council on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

Working Committees: Industry, Petrol and Petrochemicals, Trade, Transport and Communications, Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Social Affairs, Co-ordination Committee.

SECRETARIAT

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard, Teheran, Iran. Established 1965; staff consists of Secretary-General, two Deputy Secretaries-General, four Directors, three Assistant Directors and supporting staff, drawn from nationals of the member countries.

Secretary-General: MASSARAT HUSAIN ZUBERI (Pakistan.)

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964 July	Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, Ankara. Agreement on collaboration in communications, agriculture, industry, mineral resources, education, health, and regional development, outside the framework of CENTO. Meetings of the Heads of State of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey at Istanbul. Agreement on economic and cultural co-operation. Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council established.	1965 March	Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad, Pakistan. Agreement to set up a tripartite Shipping Conference. Air mail surcharges on letters between the countries to be reduced to the internal level. General agreement on technical co-operation. Joint industrial enterprises identified. Agreements on establishment of an RCD Chamber of Commerce, collaboration between news agencies.
August	Meeting of working committees, Teheran. Fields of study: trade, shipping, air transport, road and rail transport, telecommunications, petroleum, banking, cultural affairs, tourism.	July	Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Teheran. RCD Insurance Centre established in Karachi.
September	Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Teheran. Agreement to set up a joint international airline, a joint shipping company, joint petroleum organizations, and a regional cultural institute. Asphalt roads and rail links to be completed by 1968. Reduction planned of postal charges, insurance rates, and tariffs. Joint action to be taken to develop regional tourism. Secretariat established in Teheran. New committees on joint industrial ventures and technical co-operation set up.	1966 February	Meetings of Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council, Teheran.
		May	Meeting of the Regional Planning Council and the Ministerial Council, Teheran. RCD Shipping Services started operations on intra-regional routes.
		August	Iran and Pakistan signed agreement providing for setting up of a joint aluminium plant.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1967 January	Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Agreement to set up a joint Bank Note Paper project in Pakistan. Decision to form a Payments Union among the three countries.	September	Meeting of Commerce and Economy Ministers in Teheran. Decision to carry out study, with the assistance of UNCTAD, for identifying barriers impeding intra-regional trade.
March	The following three Regional Reinsurance Pools started operations: <i>Accident</i> , managed by Iran; <i>Marine (Hull and Cargo)</i> , managed by Pakistan; <i>Fire</i> , managed by Turkey.	November	Agreement to establish joint Tungsten Carbide Plant in Turkey.
April	Agreement providing for the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements signed at Ankara.	December	Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Summit Conference, Karachi. Approved report of the Ramsar Working Group containing recommendations for increased collaboration.
July	Summit conference held at Ramsar, Iran. Working Group set up to examine possibilities of widening and strengthening collaboration.	1969 February	Meeting of Heads of Iran Air, PIA and Turkish Airlines at Karachi to consider feasibility of forming a joint airline to operate large subsonic and supersonic aircraft.
August	Seventh session of Council of Ministers and Regional Planning Council held at Islamabad, Pakistan.	March	Agreement signed on the establishment of an Ultra-Marine Blue project in Pakistan. Agreement signed by Pakistan and Turkey in respect of a Shock Absorbers plant in Pakistan. Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad.
October	Meeting of Press and/or Information Officers of the RCD countries stationed in Europe.	July	Agreement signed between IRANAIR and PIA for pooling traffic in Karachi-Teheran sector.
November	Agreement signed on public and private investment in joint enterprises.	December	Eleventh Sessions of the Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Teheran. Establishment of joint purpose enterprise for production of High-Tension Porcelain Insulators agreed; to be sited in Turkey.
December	Meeting of the Executive Committee of Chambers of Commerce in Teheran.	1970 January	Meeting to discuss Tripartite Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation.
1968 January	Agreement to establish joint Jute Manufacturing Project in East Pakistan.	June	Twelfth Sessions of Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Bursa, Turkey.
April	Eighth Session of the Council of Ministers and the Regional Planning Council, Teheran. Two more Regional Reinsurance Pools, <i>Aviation</i> and <i>Engineering</i> , started operations.		
June	Operator Trunk Dialling System introduced between Ankara, Teheran and Karachi.		
August	Agreement signed for the establishment of a joint Ball Bearing Plant in Pakistan.		

JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

RCD Cultural Institute: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Insurance Centre: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 4777, Karachi, Pakistan.

RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Shipping Services: on intra-regional routes, Tesvikiye, Sisli, P.O.B. 35, Istanbul, Turkey.

Five Regional Reinsurance Pools: *Accident*, managed by Iran; *Marine (Hull and Cargo)*, managed by Pakistan; *Fire*, managed by Turkey; *Aviation*; *Engineering*.

Industry: Fifty-two joint industrial projects have been approved for establishment, of which seventeen are in various stages of implementation. Thirteen projects on a Joint Purpose Enterprise basis have already gone into production: Bank Note Paper Plant, Machine Tools, Methanol, Urea Formaldehyde, Gear Box and Differentials, Borax and Boracic Acid, Machinery for Tea Industry, Tungsten Carbide, Filters for the Chemical Industry, Locomotive Diesel Engines, Polystyrene, Glycerine (two). The

Ball Bearings, Ultra-Marine Blue, Shock Absorbers and Jute Mills projects in Pakistan are all expected to go into production by the end of 1970.

Steps are being taken by member governments to encourage the participation of the private sector in joint ventures.

In the field of petroleum and petrochemicals, the Izmir Oil Refinery project is progressing satisfactorily and the question of constructing a pipeline to carry oil from Ahwaz in Iran to the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun in Turkey is under study.

Trade and Finance: Measures include the establishment of the RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the RCD Shipping Services, agreement on the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangement, preparation of the RCD Banking Manual, the creation of the RCD Reinsurance Pools, and the RCD Agreement on Trade to promote intra-regional trade. A number of bilateral trade agreements have been concluded within the framework of

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

RCD. The possibilities of establishing an RCD Commercial Bank and a joint Development Bank are being explored. In the field of insurance, the Reinsurance Pools did over U.S. \$1,498,560 worth of business during 1968.

Transport and Communications: The construction of the RCD Highway linking Ankara-Teheran and Karachi is making reasonably good progress. The Pakistan railway system extends up to the Iranian city of Zahidan, the railway link between Teheran and Kashan is already in operation and the section Kashan-Yazd-Kerman is expected to be completed shortly. The Teheran-Ankara rail link should become operative during 1970. The RCD Shipping Services started operating on intra-regional routes and from U.S. ports to Turkey and Pakistan in 1966. An agreement has been reached between IRANAIR and PIA on pooling Karachi-Teheran air traffic. Operator trunk dialling system has been introduced between Teheran, Ankara and Karachi. An agreement has been reached between Turkey and Iran for the routing by Turkey of a telephone circuit Ankara-New York through Iran's new Earth Station at Asadabad. Postage, telephone and telegraphic rates have been reduced within the region.

Technical Assistance: A Regional Technical Assistance Programme was launched in 1965. Between 1965 and 1968, 1,353 students and trainees and 105 experts were exchanged under the programme and 25 seminars had been

organized on subjects such as financing of development programmes, management research, status of women, family planning, control and eradication of quarantineable diseases, water resource development, Islamic architecture, etc. Two joint courses on public administration were held in 1967 and 1968, and a third course was held in December 1969. A Programme of Technical Co-operation for 1970 included the holding of three seminars, the exchange of 28 experts and also covers 147 training facilities for Iran, 137 for Pakistan and 82 for Turkey.

Tourism: Visas were abolished for nationals of member countries in 1964.

Cultural Co-operation: The Regional Cultural Institute is engaged in systematic research into the common historical and cultural heritage of the RCD countries. It has published a number of translations, in various languages of the region, of classics and well-known works of the member countries.

The RCD Annual Cultural Exchange Programme includes exchange of professors, writers and artists and the holding of art and cultural exhibitions.

Information: Collaboration is encouraged between national news agencies. A joint documentary film on general aspects of RCD emphasizing cultural and social developments in the region is being planned. RCD countries participated jointly in Expo 1970 at Osaka.

AIMS OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Enunciated in Istanbul, July 23rd, 1964, by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States

1. The emergence of regional economic groupings enjoying a community of interest is an outstanding feature of our time for accelerating the pace of economic growth. Efforts directed towards regional economic collaboration have gained international acceptance and the present move to promote collaboration amongst countries of the region is directed towards the same aim, viz., the strengthening of their development efforts through active and sustained collaboration on a regional basis. This is particularly true in the case of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey since the desire and basis for such a close collaboration and co-operation exist amongst them and will continue in view of the cultural and historic ties of friendship amongst the peoples of the three countries, and further because increasing regional economic co-operation has become a necessity. Economic and cultural collaboration amongst them is therefore most desirable, and should be raised to the highest possible level. There are great possibilities for such collaboration to the mutual benefit of the three countries which should be achieved expeditiously.

Measures

2. The measures for economic collaboration suggested in the following paragraphs may be broadly divided into two categories—(a) Those which can be worked out and implemented forthwith and (b) Those which will require detailed study and scrutiny by Regional Planning Council.

3. A Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the Planning Organizations is established. It will be assisted by advisers and could meet in any of the regional countries, preferably by rotation.

4. The Council will study the development plans and production potential of countries of the region with a view *inter alia* to making recommendations on joint purpose projects and long-term purchase agreements. Joint purpose projects will feed the requirements of the three countries. There are several projects for which none of these countries can provide a sufficient domestic market yet they can be valuable projects if the total requirements of the three countries are taken into consideration.

5. The Council may also make proposals regarding the harmonization of the national development plans in the wide interest of accelerated regional development.

6. The Council will submit its reports to the Ministerial meetings. The first report is to be submitted to the next such meeting.

7. Efficient and effective means of communication and transport are essential for the promotion of the regional economic and cultural collaboration. The preparation of recommendations in this field and their implementation should be given the highest priority.

Air Transportation

8. A Committee on air transportation is set up to study measures required to—(a) improve the transport services in the region so that quick and frequent movement of passengers and freight within the region be possible; (b) establish a strong and competitive international airline among the three countries; (c) foster co-operation among the civil and commercial aviation authorities of the three countries.

The report of the Committee should be available for the next Ministerial meeting.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Shipping

9. Collaboration among the countries of the region in shipping is highly desirable. A Committee on shipping is set up to investigate the possibility of securing a close co-operation in this field including the establishment of a joint maritime line.

Roads and Railways

10. Committees on road, railways and telecommunications are established immediately. The Committee will *inter alia* study and report on the following:

- (a) The measures which should be taken to complete expeditiously the rail and road links among the countries of the region.
- (b) Whether any additional rail and road links are considered necessary.
- (c) Reduction of telephone rates.
- (d) Establishment of P.T.T. offices in border areas.
- (e) Feasibility of providing services such as direct dialling between the countries of the region and telecommunication, etc.

11. It is agreed that the postal and telegraph rates among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey be reduced to the levels of internal rates within the respective countries. The implementation of this decision is entrusted to the P.T.T. authorities of the three countries.

12. The construction of roads from the western and central parts of Iran to Zahidan and from Karachi to Zahidan should be given consideration by Iran and Pakistan so that the two countries are effectively linked by road. The Zahidan-Kashan rail link should be given further consideration with a view to developing it as early as possible.

Trade

13. Economic collaboration should provide for effective measures to build up and promote trade since expansion of inter-regional trade, apart from being highly desirable, in itself tends further to promote regional economic growth and amity.

14. A Committee on trade is established to study, report and recommend *inter alia* on the following measures on which agreement in principle has been reached:

- (a) Free or freer movement of goods among the countries of the region through practicable means such as the conclusion of trade agreements, etc.;
- (b) transit trade arrangements;
- (c) establishment of closer collaboration between existing chambers of commerce and establishment of a joint chamber of commerce;
- (d) establishment of halls and showrooms, provision of special customs facilities for exhibitions and increased participation in each other's fairs;
- (e) dissemination of information on a large scale of the export and import potential of the three countries and investigation of the possibilities of joint publicity and joint marketing policy outside the region for similar exportable products.

Petroleum

15. A Committee on petroleum is established to consider measures for co-operation among the three countries in the field of petroleum and natural gas and for their exploration drilling; exploration; refining; transportation; distribution, etc. Collaboration in this field could be developed to mutual advantage.

Petrochemicals

16. A Committee on petrochemical industries is established for development of these industries in the region.

Tourism

17. A Tourist Agreement will be signed at an early date among the countries of the region with a view to promoting tourist traffic among themselves and to increase the flow of tourists from other countries. A Committee on tourism should be established immediately to prepare an agreement on tourism which should *inter alia* cover co-operation in publicity, group or package tourist arrangements. Promotion of inter-regional travel, substitutes of passports by documents valid for travelling in the three countries. Efforts with the aim of exchanging and training of tourist personnel, technicians, tourist investments, tourist propaganda and utilization of the services and facilities of their tourist organizations, travel bureaux and other agencies in their countries and abroad. As economic collaboration grows, inter-regional travel should increase considerably; it does however need a special effort if it is to be developed to a substantial degree in the immediate future.

Abolition of Visas

18. The abolition of visas for travel purposes by their nationals in the three countries is accepted in principle; the procedure for the implementation of this decision should be worked out by the Committee on tourism.

Banking and Insurance

19. A Committee on Banking and Insurance is established for collaboration in these fields.

Technical Co-operation

20. The countries of the region should provide technical assistance to each other in the form of exports and training facilities. Such a programme will, apart from intrinsic utility, promote regional understanding and harmony. The Planning Council will be directly responsible for progress in this matter.

Joint Purpose Enterprises

21. The Committee carries out feasibility studies in regard to the development of some industries on a joint purpose basis.

Cultural Co-operation

22. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to one another by historical and cultural ties, they share a common heritage. Their cultural ties go far back in history and their national cultures owe much to continuous exchanges which have gone on for centuries. In the modern world they must integrate their traditional cultures with the new scientific outlook.

23. Co-operation in the field of education, science and culture is necessary to develop consciousness of the common cultural heritage and to promote social and economic development and political collaboration.

24. During the last few years a certain measure of progress has been achieved in cultural relations through bilateral programmes. However, there is considerable scope for further action. At the same time there is strong need for a joint sponsorship of many cultural activities under a regional programme.

Cultural Relations

25. The programme of cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards the following aims: (a) creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage. To this end the three countries should jointly sponsor an institute for initiating studies and research in this field and bringing out clearly those traditions which bind the people of the region together. Further, school books should be carefully reviewed to eliminate misleading interpretations of history and to promote greater understanding of their common interests; (b) disseminating information about

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

history, civilization and culture of the people of the region. To this end each country should consider: (1) establishment of chairs for the study of its language, history, civilization and culture in universities of the other countries; (2) increasing substantially the number of scholarships for the students of other countries to enable them to study together in their educational institutions; (3) establishment of cultural centres in the other two countries; (4) provision as far as possible of facilities for the teaching of international language in the schools of other member countries; the media of mass communications, radio, films, television, etc., should be extensively used for the propagation of information and ideas aimed at a closer understanding of the people of the region.

26. Cultural co-operation may also be extended through: (a) exchanges in the field of fine arts; (b) exchanges of visits by teachers, scientists, educational administrators, writers, artists, journalists, etc.; (c) exchanges of information on educational techniques, experiences, and programmes; (d) collaboration in regard to programmes for radio, films and television; (e) elimination of obstacles in the way of free exchange of books, films and other printed materials of an educational and cultural character; (f) organization of regional tournaments; (g) co-operation in the field of joint production of films.

Organization

27. The organizational arrangements for planning and promoting economic and cultural collaboration amongst Iran, Pakistan and Turkey should be simple and effective. As the scope of co-operation widens these arrangements could be modified as required.

28. The highest decision-making body for regional co-operation shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of the Ministers nominated by each of the three countries concerned. It shall consider and decide upon measures for regional economic and cultural co-operation. It will also follow the programmes in the implementation of its decisions. The Council shall meet once in four months and more frequently if necessary. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Head of State or Head of Government of the host country.

29. The Council will be assisted by a Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations. They will deal with work relating to regional collaboration including detailed preparatory negotiations and preparation of recommendations for submission to the Council. The Committee will be assisted by Sub-committees which will report to it. If necessary the Committee may engage expert consultants to examine particular subjects for regional co-operation.

30. The host country will for the time being provide secretarial facilities (including office accommodation, etc.). The officials of the countries deputed by their Governments to serve on the Secretariat will draw their emoluments and allowances from their own Governments.

31. After 12 months the Council of Ministers will review the position and decide upon the setting up of a permanent Secretariat.

NOTE: The Secretariat of the organization was established in Teheran for a three-year period in 1964. This period has been extended until 1971.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority:* 473 Albert St., Ottawa 4, Ontario; f. 1954; maintains and operates the sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canadian territory; Pres. Dr. PIERRE CAMU; Vice-Pres. P. E. R. MALCOLM; Member D. E. TAYLOR; Sec. L. E. BÉLAND.

U.S.A.: *Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:* Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; f. 1954; maintains and operates sections lying in U.S. territory; Administrator D. W. OBERLIN.

THE SEAWAY

MILEAGE AND LOCKS

The Seaway was built by the joint efforts of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Work started in 1954 on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the waterway, consisting of seven locks, which was opened to navigation in 1959. In 1963 the Canadian government approved a project for the twinning of the five single locks in the Welland Canal. This project was later deferred pending study of more extensive rebuilding of the Welland and a major programme to improve existing installations was launched. The narrow and winding channel which at present bisects the City of Welland is being replaced by a straighter, wider and deeper channel east of the city. Construction of this 8.6 mile channel was begun in June 1967 and is scheduled to be completed for the 1973 navigation season.

The Seaway extends 412 miles from Montreal Harbour 43 miles into Lake Erie and includes the Welland Canal, built 1913-32 between Lakes Ontario and Erie. There are 15 locks on the Seaway; 7 between Montreal and Lake Ontario, total lift about 225 ft.; 8 on the Welland Canal, total lift 326 ft.

Shipping Channel: Minimum depth 27 ft.; width 200-600 ft.

Welland Canal: Minimum depth 27 ft.; ength 27 miles.

Locks built and maintained by Canada:

St. Lambert	13-20 ft. lift, Montreal Harbour to Laprairie Basin.
Côte Ste. Catherine	33-35 ft. lift, Laprairie Basin to Lake St. Louis by-passing Lachine rapids.
Lower Beauharnois	38-42 ft. lift, by-passing Beauharnois Power Station.
Upper Beauharnois	36-40 ft. lift to Lake St. Francis.
Iroquois	0.5-6.0 ft. lift; by-passing Iroquois Control Dam.
Welland 1	46 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 2	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 3	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 4, 5, 6	Flight locks; 139.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 7	46.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 8	2-11 ft. lift; Port Colborne.

Locks built and maintained by the U.S.A.:

Snell	45-49 ft. lift to Wiley-Dondero Canal.
Eisenhower	38-42 ft. lift to Lake St. Lawrence.

GREAT LAKES SYSTEM

Shipping channels in the Great Lakes above the Seaway are being dredged to a minimum depth of 27 ft.

NAVIGATION SEASON

	<i>Open</i>	<i>Closed</i>
Montreal-Lake Ontario	April 7th	December 10th
Welland Canal	April 1st	December 22nd

Dates vary annually with weather conditions.

SHIPPING

The Seaway is navigable to vessels drawing up to 25 ft. 9 in.; maximum overall length 730 ft.; maximum overall breadth 75 ft. 6 in.; overall height 117 ft.

MAJOR PORTS

<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
Baie Comeau (St. Lawrence)	Ashtabula (Lake Erie)
Fort William-Port Arthur (Lake Superior)	Buffalo (Lake Erie)
Hamilton (Lake Ontario)	Chicago (Lake Michigan)
Kingston (Lake Ontario)	Cleveland (Lake Erie)
Montreal (St. Lawrence)	Detroit (Detroit River)
Quebec (St. Lawrence)	Duluth (Lake Superior)
Sarnia (Lake Huron)	Green Bay (Lake Michigan)
Sault Ste. Marie (St. Mary's River)	Milwaukee (Lake Michigan)
Sept Iles (St. Lawrence)	Oswego (Lake Ontario)
Toronto (Lake Ontario)	Rochester (Lake Ontario)
Trois Rivières (St. Lawrence)	Toledo (Lake Erie)
Valleyfield (St. Lawrence)	

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

The St. Lawrence Power project was undertaken jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York, to develop 2.2 million horse-power of electricity at the Saunders-Moses dam in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence.

COST OF SEAWAY

The total cost of the Seaway was \$458 million, of which Canada contributed \$330 million and the U.S.A. \$128 million. The power scheme cost \$600 million, equally divided between the two countries.

Revenue to defray the cost of construction and maintenance comes from tolls and lockage fees. Tolls for the Welland Canal were suspended in July 1962, but in 1967 a new lockage fee was instituted for the Canal.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

STATISTICS

TYPE OF TRAFFIC—1969
MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO SECTION AND WELLAND CANAL*

	UP		DOWN	
	No. of Transits	Cargo tons	No. of Transits	Cargo tons
<i>Domestic:</i>				
Canada to Canada	1,455	5,980,119	1,628	8,902,123
Canada to U.S.A.	1,494	12,364,839	16	3,617
U.S.A. to Canada	18	104,799	1,304	17,856,575
U.S.A. to U.S.A.	368	273,757	391	584,762
TOTAL	3,335	18,723,514	3,339	27,347,077
<i>Foreign:</i>				
Canada—Imports	266	1,023,764	—	—
Exports	—	—	292	740,254
U.S.A.—Imports	935	5,567,196	—	—
Exports	—	—	927	7,414,187
TOTAL	1,201	6,590,960	1,219	8,154,441
GRAND TOTAL	4,536	25,314,474	4,558	35,501,518

* Represents total seaway traffic eliminating duplications between the two canals.

COMMODITIES
(tons)

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Wheat	6,570,701	4,896,173	6,838,918	5,353,858
Other Cereals	5,443,490	6,115,304	6,212,870	6,948,520
Coal	1,200,942	647,796	9,794,403	10,791,005
Iron Ore	17,932,875	11,649,285	18,253,383	13,512,028
Fuel Oil	2,129,742	2,641,428	1,295,073	1,263,353
TOTAL (incl. Others)	47,953,850	41,014,040	58,074,714	53,532,336

TRAFFIC AND TOLLS

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Transits	6,576	6,392	7,204	6,863
Gross Registered Tons	48,012,426	43,007,213	58,829,334	57,639,301
Bulk Cargo	38,397,761	33,959,388	49,701,206	47,346,040
General Cargo	6,362,350	7,054,652	6,206,013	6,186,296
Mixed Cargo	3,193,739	2,601,784	2,167,495	1,769,767
Toll Revenue (U.S. \$)	22,888,865	21,456,478	1,749,165	2,494,075

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION— SEATO

P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 811322.

SEATO is a defensive alliance organized in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The eight member countries of the Manila Pact and Pacific Charter of September 1954 pledged themselves to collective action to resist armed attacks, and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of their governments. The pact is officially known as the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. SEATO liaises with NATO and CENTO.

MEMBERS

Australia	Pakistan	United Kingdom
France	Philippines	U.S.A.
New Zealand	Thailand	

ORGANIZATION

THE SEATO COUNCIL

The SEATO Council, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of the eight member countries, sets the broad common policies required for the fulfilment of the objectives of the South East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council usually meets once a year in the capital cities of member countries. Most recent meeting July 1970 in Philippines; next meeting 1971, London (probably in April).

CIVIL SIDE

SEATO COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES: This body meets usually once a month and consists of the Ambassadors in Bangkok of the seven member nations and a special Ambassador appointed by the Government of Thailand. It carries on the overall political direction of SEATO affairs, and controls the non-military activities of the Organization.

PERMANENT WORKING GROUP: This group meets weekly and is made up of senior staff members of the Council Representatives. The Group's duty is to carry out preparatory work on proposals and policy matters for the Council Representatives.

EXPERT STUDY GROUPS: Convened from time to time to provide advice on specific subjects, e.g. community development, counter-subversion, culture, economics, education, information, labour and security.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL: International staff posts in the Secretariat-General are filled on the basis of the accepted pattern of distribution among member countries.

Administration: Director M. A. MANSURI (Pakistan).

Community Development Office: Director A. B. CASTRO (Philippines).

Cultural and Economic Affairs Office: Director H. DOCHERTY (United Kingdom).

Public Information Office: Director W. J. KRAMER (U.S.A.).

Research Office: Director K. C. DUNCAN (Australia).

Secretary-General: Lt.-Gen. JESÚS VARGAS (Philippines).

Deputy Secretary-General: ROBERT HYSLOP (Australia).

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Lt.-Col. JOSÉ L. REYNA, Jr. (Philippines).

MILITARY SIDE

MILITARY ADVISERS GROUP: This group directs SEATO military activities and is responsible to the SEATO Council. Each member nation nominates one high-ranking officer at Chief of Staff or Theatre Commander level as its military adviser. The Military Advisers Group holds two conferences each year.

SEATO MILITARY PLANNING OFFICE: This office carries out military planning at SEATO Headquarters. The Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, is a senior officer of the armed forces of one of the member nations provided on a rotational basis. He is responsible to the

Military Advisers Group for the functioning of the office and for maintaining close liaison with the Secretary-General. He is assisted by a Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office. Each Military Adviser is represented in the Military Planning Office by an officer of Colonel's rank or equivalent, called the Military Adviser's Representative. Each nation contributes a number of planners drawn from their respective armed forces.

Chief, Military Planning Office: (vacant).

Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office: Brig.-Gen. F. T. PESTANA (Philippines).

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Military Advisers' Representatives: Col. W. D. JAMIESON, A.R.A. (Australia); Vacant (France); Capt. M. J. McDOWELL, R.N.Z.N. (New Zealand); Capt. I. MALIK, P.N. (Pakistan); Col. D. S. JARANILLA, P.A. (Philippines); Col. SOMBOON SITDHICHOKE, R.T.A. (Thailand); Group Capt. H. NEUBROCK, R.A.F. (United Kingdom); Col. J. C. STANFIELD, U.S.M.C. (U.S.A.).

Head of Planning: Col. R. F. FRASER (U.S.A.).

Head of Military Secretariat: Col. WEERA SEWIKUL, R.T.A. (Thailand).

Head of Administration: Cdr. SIMEON M. ALEJANORO, P.N. (Philippines).

Deputy Director (Military), Public Information Office: Wing Cdr. H. K. GRIFFITHS, R.N.Z.A.F. (New Zealand).

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

COUNTRIES

Australia: continues its special SEATO aid programme to Asian members.

France: provides economic, technical, educational and cultural aid.

New Zealand: provides technical and economic assistance through bilateral agreements and participation in SEATO programmes.

United Kingdom: assistance continues in the form of capital aid and technical assistance under bilateral arrangements, concentrating on the provision of training facilities, technical experts and equipment.

U.S.A.: assistance takes the form of loans, grants, technical assistance, foodstuffs and other agricultural produce.

ACTIVITIES

Cultural and Economic Affairs Office: administers the SEATO Cultural Relations Programme, which provides undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships, research fellowships and exchange professorships and assistance to national cultural projects. SEATO has commissioned experts to examine the equivalence of university degrees, and to survey language studies. As a result a three-nation convention on equivalences was signed. Collects and analyses information and prepares background studies and reports on current economic problems and developments in the Treaty Area. This office also provides a means of liaison between SEATO Headquarters and the non-military SEATO projects.

Medical Research: The Medical Research Laboratory (f. 1959) and the Clinical Research Centre (f. 1963) in Bangkok are centres for research on tropical diseases, including malaria and intestinal infections. A Cholera Research Laboratory was established at Dacca, East Pakistan, in 1960. Studies conducted there show that cholera can now be treated effectively at a smaller cost by the oral therapy method developed at the laboratory. This technique is now being popularized in rural areas, particularly in East Pakistan.

Vehicle Rebuild Workshop: A \$2 million Australian-Thai vehicle re-build workshop came into operation in 1965 at Rangsit, near Bangkok.

Hill Tribes Research: A research and training centre now operates at Chiang Mai, northern Thailand. Its main task is to undertake intensive social, anthropological and agricultural studies of the little-known hill peoples inhabiting the mountainous northern border regions of Thailand. Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States have contributed the services of anthropologists to the centre, and have given it various forms of material support.

Community Development: A new project, the Exchange of District-level Community Development Officers' Programme, was implemented in April-June 1970. It is aimed at improving community development work in regional member countries. A Rural Development Centre has been established at Ubol, in north-east Thailand.

Skilled Labour Programme: Twenty vocational schools providing three-year courses of study have been established in major provincial towns of Thailand. A Teacher Development Centre was set up in Bangkok in 1959 and a Military Technical Training School, also in Bangkok, in 1960. In Pakistan, Technical Training Centres have been set up at Karachi and Dacca. A Textile Workers Training Centre, Apprentice Training Programme and a Labour Market Information and Statistics Service Project have been established in the Philippines.

Agricultural Research Project: Initiated in January 1968 in response to agricultural research needs in the region. A team of consultants in the various fields of agricultural research was provided by New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The Co-ordinator of the project, provided by the United Kingdom, submitted his report in March 1969. It contained far-reaching recommendations covering the fields of plant quarantine, farm mechanization, agronomy, soil science, weed control research, plant pathology, animal husbandry, animal health, forestry, biological control, fisheries and personnel training and extension. The Report's recommendations are still under consideration.

Countering Communist Subversion: An expert staff carries out counter-subversion work and co-ordinates national efforts in this field. An Office for Counter-subversion and Counter-insurgency (OCS) has been set up to take account of the greater emphasis which is now attached to counter-subversion and counter-insurgency work.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

COLLEGE

Asian Institute of Technology: Henri Dunant St., P.O.B. 2754, Bangkok, Thailand (scheduled to move to new campus in Rangsit, north of Bangkok by 1972); established 1967 as an independent institution, formerly the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, founded in 1959; advanced courses in hydraulics, structural and highway engineering, public health and soil engineering; Students admitted 1970-71 academic year: 147.

BUDGET

Total (1970-71): \$1,531,102

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)

United States	. 25	New Zealand	. 8
United Kingdom	. 16	Pakistan	. 8
Australia	. 13.5	Philippines	. 8
France	. 13.5	Thailand	. 8

The Budget figure does not include individual contributions by member nations to SEATO civil projects or military exercises.

THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA COLLECTIVE DEFENCE TREATY

MANILA PACT—Signed 8 September, 1954.

The Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the sovereign equality of all the Parties,

Reiterating their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and declaring that they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities,

Desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and to promote the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty Area,

Intending to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that any potential aggressor will appreciate that the Parties stand together in the area, and

Desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

Article 3

The Parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments towards these ends.

Article 4

1. Each Party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any State designated by unanimous agreement under paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

Article 5

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall provide for consultation with regard to military and any other planning as the situation obtaining in the Treaty Area may from time to time require. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 6

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of any of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third party is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Article 7

Any other State in a position to further the objectives of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the area may, by unanimous agreement of the Parties, be invited to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 8

As used in this Treaty, the "Treaty Area" is the general area of South-East Asia, including also the entire territories of the Asian Parties, and the general area of the South-West Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, amend this Article to include within the Treaty Area the territory of any State acceding to this Treaty in accordance with Article 7 or otherwise to change the Treaty Area.

Article 9

1. This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other signatories.

2. The Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall notify all of the other signatories of such deposit.

3. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the instruments of ratification of a majority of the signatories shall have been deposited, and shall come into effect with respect to each other State on the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Article 10

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 11

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America in executing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article 6, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.

PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY

Designation of states and territory as to which provisions of Article 4 and Article 3 are to be applicable:

The Parties to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty unanimously designate for the purpose of Article 4 of the Treaty the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Viet-Nam.

The Parties further agree that the above-mentioned states and territory shall be eligible in respect of the economic measures contemplated by Article 3.

This Protocol shall enter into force simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

The delegates of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America:

Desiring to establish a firm basis for common action to maintain peace and security in South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific;

Convinced that common action to this end in order to be worthy and effective, must be inspired by the highest principles of justice and liberty;

Do hereby proclaim:

First, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government

and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities;

Second, they are each prepared to continue taking effective practical measures to ensure conditions favourable to the orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes in accordance with their constitutional procedures;

Third, they will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in this region;

Fourth, as declared in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, they are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty Area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Post Box 9, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The Commission's purpose is to advise the participating governments on ways of improving the well-being of the people of their Pacific Island territories, containing over three million people scattered over 13 million square miles.

MEMBERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES

Australia: Papua and New Guinea Norfolk Islands	France: New Caledonia French Polynesia Wallis and Futuna Islands *New Hebrides	United Kingdom: †Fiji Pitcairn Island British Solomon Islands Protectorate Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony *New Hebrides	United States: American Samoa Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (under U.S. Administration) Western Samoa. †Nauru.
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Associate: Tonga (participates in activities of the Commission by invitation).

* The New Hebrides is a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom.

† Nauru became a member on 24 July 1969.

‡ Following independence Fiji is expected to apply to become a participating member in her own right.

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The Commission meets annually. Each government appoints two Commissioners, but advisers also attend. Senior Commissioners preside as Chairman of the Annual Session in rotation. Senior Commissioners in October 1970 were:

Australia: C. E. RESEIGH.

France: H. NETTRE.

New Zealand: C. CRAW.

United Kingdom: D. A. SCOTT.

United States: W. B. TAYLOR III.

Western Samoa: LAUFO METI.

Nauru: B. DETUDAMO.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat was reorganized in 1967 to provide a Programme Research and Evaluation Council, which has a supervisory and advisory role and is responsible for the administration of projects of the Commission's Work Programme.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Secretary-General: AFIGA AFOAFOUVALE MISIMOA (Western Samoa).

Programme Director (Health): Dr. G. LOISON (France).

Programme Director (Social): J. E. DEYOUNG (U.S.A.).

Programme Director (Economic): A. HARRIS (Australia).

Staff: sixty-eight in Nouméa, seven in Sydney, eight in Apia and nine in Suva.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Commission appoints to the Research Council experts nominated by participating governments. The three fields of specialization, *viz.* economic development, health and social development, are dealt with singly and by rotation. The Council has not met since 1963.

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The South Pacific Conference now meets annually (formerly it met at intervals not exceeding three years) and consists of delegates from all the territories in the South Pacific. The annual Conference meetings consider the Work Programme and Budget for the following year and make recommendations on them to the Commission Session, which now meets each year immediately after the Conference has concluded its business. The Conference now functions as an annual forum, in which the delegates from the nineteen territories have a greater say in the work of the Commission than formerly.

1950	Suva, Fiji.
1953	Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1956	Suva, Fiji.
1959	Rabaul, Papua and New Guinea.
1962	Pago Pago, American Samoa.
1965	Lae, Papua and New Guinea.
1967	Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1968	Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1969	Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1970	Suva, Fiji.

NINTH CONFERENCE

Principal resolutions of the Ninth South Pacific Conference in 1970 provided for:

1. Seminar on Health and Social Planning and Urbanisation, Symposium on Development of Statistical Services, Meeting on Co-ordination of Economic Development Planning, Seminar on Town Planning and Building Methods, Technical Meeting on Fisheries.
2. Training Seminar in Education Broadcasting, Training courses in Home Economics for Community Work, in Business Methods, Management and Co-

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

operatives, in Audio-Visual Aids, in Vegetable Production and Marketing, in Agricultural Extension Methods and Farm Management, Training Courses for Youth Organizers and in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language.

3. Research on Brontispa coconut insect, on metabolism and on toxic goitre in New Guinea, on medicinal plants and on control of coconut rhinoceros beetle.
4. Grant-in-aid to South Pacific Arts Festival; internships and grants for inter-territorial study visits and

fellowships for marine mechanics and forest rangers training.

5. Provision for Review Committee to consider the future of the SPC and the development of the Commission's role and activities.
6. *Counter-part contributions to UNDP Regional Transport Survey and to UNDP Tourism Survey, contribution to South Pacific Islands Fisheries Development Agency (SPIFDA).*

HISTORY AND AIMS

Following the Canberra Agreement of 1947, the Commission was set up in 1948 and moved to its present headquarters in 1949. In 1951 Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were brought within the scope of the Commission. Western Samoa, which attained independence in 1962, was accepted as a member Government in 1965 and formally acceded to the Agreement in July 1965. Nauru became a member of the Commission in July 1969. In 1962 the Netherlands, one of the original

members, withdrew when it ceased to be responsible for a territory in the area.

Each territory has its own programme of economic and social development administered by one of the seven participating governments in the Commission. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission organizes conferences of technical experts, seminars and training courses. It finances study tours by technical officers, promotes research and collects, prepares and distributes information. The work of the Commission falls within three fields:

Health: Public health, health education, maternal and child health, nutrition, epidemiology, environmental sanitation, parasitology, mental health and preventive psychiatry, dental health, training and research.

Social Development: Literature promotion, education including aptitude testing, language-teaching, community education, urbanization problems, youth work, applied research and training, labour, housing,

social welfare, visual aids, home economics, population studies.

Economic Development: Improvement in plant and animal production, plant and animal protection, quarantine, extension of agriculture, fisheries, economic affairs, business methods, research and training, land tenure, co-operatives, forestry and rodent control.

Projects recommended for action by the 1969 Conference and approved by the 1969 Session include a study of regional transport and tourism, a conference on regional trade, a survey of regional social welfare needs, training for territorial forest-rangers, a regional seminar on the organization of training programmes and on rat control in the South Pacific.

BUDGET (1970)

ESTIMATED REVENUE	\$A
Contributions of Participating Governments	890,000
Grants from Territories	42,031
Other Sources	90,699
TOTAL	1,022,730

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	\$A
Administration	179,815
Work Programme	842,915
South Pacific Conference	25,000
TOTAL	1,022,730

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Bulletin, Annual Reports, Reports of SPC Technical Meetings, South Pacific Conference Reports and Session Proceedings, South Pacific Commission Technical

Papers, Information Documents, Handbooks and Information Circulars in fields of health, economic and social development.

L'UNION DOUANIERE ET ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UDEAC

Bangui, Central African Republic

Came into operation in January 1966 and replaces the former *Union douanière équatoriale* (f. 1959).

MEMBERS*

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo (Brazzaville)

Gabon

* Central African Republic and Chad withdrew from the Union in April 1968 to form the Union des états de l'Afrique centrale (UEAC) together with Congo (Democratic Republic). Central African Republic subsequently rejoined UDEAC in December 1968.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATES

Meets at least once a year to determine general policy; the supreme organ of the Union. The presidency of the Council is by annual alphabetical rotation. Pres. (1970) AHMADOU AHIDJO (Cameroon).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Permanent deliberative body of the Union; comprises the Finance Ministers and Ministers concerned with economic development from each of the participating countries, and meets at least once a year. Pres. (1970) BIDIAS A. NGON (Cameroon).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In charge of the executive functions of the Union; composed of a Customs, Statistics and Fiscal division and a division of Development and Industrialization; associated with the Inter-State Accounts Agency; in January 1966 the Secretariat of the Conference des chefs d'état de l'Afrique équatoriale was merged with that of UDEAC but became a separate institution again in December 1967. Sec.-Gen. PIERRE TCHANQUE (Cameroon).

FUNCTIONS

The main provisions of the Union, embodied in the Treaty of Brazzaville, aim to rationalize and harmonize the tariff and tax systems of the four member states, and include:

Customs Union: The group of five states constitutes a free trade area, in which the circulation of persons, merchandise, services and capital is free. A common external tariff, additional to previous duties and fiscal charges, is levied on all imports entering the region, except on goods from members of the European Economic Community and of the former Union africaine et malgache. A common investment code has been established.

Solidarity Fund: Compensates the land-locked Central African Republic for the loss of customs revenue on imports cleared in coastal member states but then re-exported inland. 1,900 million CFA have been donated to this fund.

Repartition of Industrial Projects and Harmonization of Development Plans and Transport Policies: The Union stimulates the rational development and diversification of the economies of member states, in order to multiply

inter-state exchanges and to improve the standard of living of the population. The Executive Council decides on measures to harmonize development plans and transport policies. An oil refinery at Port Gentil, Gabon, is being constructed as a joint enterprise.

Uniform Tax System: The many internal revenue-raising taxes on industrial production have now been replaced by a single tax regime, fixed by the Executive Committee. The Council of Heads of State adopted an act regulating this matter in 1965.

Free Circulation of Persons and the Right of Establishment: Regulated by the convention signed in 1961 by UAM (see Chapter on OCAM).

La Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955; sole issuing bank for the five members of UDEAC; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Officiel.

Bulletin d'Information de l'UDEAC (three a year).

L'UNION DOUANIERE ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE

CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

MEMBERS

Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Gabon

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. Fixing of transport rates and fuel prices.
2. Running Inter-State organizations and services.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretariat was merged with that of UDEAC in January 1966, but became separate again in December 1967. Connected with the Secretariat are the Service for the Control of the Condition of Products and the Mecanography Centre.

Secretary-General: JEAN FRANÇOIS GILLET.

FONDATION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR EN AFRIQUE CENTRAL

B.P. 69, Brazzaville, Congo Republic

President, Administrative Council: M. MAKANY (Minister of National Education, Congo).

Director: M. SCHMITT.

Established 1961, it is responsible for all public institutions of higher education in the four member countries. It aims at establishing a Central African University.

CONSEIL DE DEFENSE DE LA ZONE DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

A defence pact signed in August 1960 by the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad and France. Gabon adhered to the pact in 1961.

L'UNION DOUANIERE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST—UDEAO

B.P. 28, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

An economic and customs union between seven of the eight states of former French West Africa was created in 1959; a new Convention was signed in March 1966.

MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Mali

Mauritania
Niger

Senegal
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Meets at least once a year in each member state in turn to determine policy; supreme organ of the Union; each member state is represented by its Minister of Finance or a member of Government.

President: LOUIS NÈGRE (Mali).

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The first Conference of Heads of State was held at Bamako in May 1970. Togo was present as an observer. Unanimous support was given to the creation of a West African Economic Community which it is expected may supersede UDEAO in 1972, and will be open to all west African states.

President: H. E. MOUSSA TRAORE (Mali).

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

Meets at least twice a year to formulate proposals and recommendations on matters brought before it by the Secretary-General who is President of the Committee; can set up special Commissions to study questions relating to the Union.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Responsible for liaison between member states and for the executive functions of the Union; studies problems relating to common external tariffs and the harmonizing of legislation; supervises the implementation of decisions made by the Council; the Secretary-General is nominated for a renewable term of three years by the Council of Ministers.

Secretary-General: A. TAMBOURA (Upper Volta).

FUNCTIONS

The Convention signed in March 1966 includes the following provisions:

Common external tariff on imports entering the region, with the exception of goods from countries of the Franc Zone and the European Economic Community, which are accorded preferential treatment.

An internal fiscal charge on goods originating in the

UDEAO at the rate of 50 per cent of the duty levied on similar imported goods; a member state can be authorized to raise the rate of this fiscal charge to 70 per cent to protect its own industry if the latter is threatened by competition.

Free circulation of goods; individual member states may, however, be authorized to institute temporary quota restrictions on imports from other members, in order to redress balance of payments deficits.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

(Union des Foires Internationales)

60 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e, France

The Union was founded in 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONGRESS

The Annual Congress, which is the sovereign body of UFI, is held every year in a different town. The Congress lays down UFI policy, decides upon applications for membership and determines the programme of work for the coming year.

Each member fair of UFI is entitled to a certain number of votes in the Congress deliberations. Decisions are carried by an absolute majority of the total number of votes.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: A. L. BLANCHOT (France).

Treasurer: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy).

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee carries out the decisions of Congress. It also co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the Commissions and Technical Committees.

President: M. DAL FALCO (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: R. LEMSER (German Democratic Republic), J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands), C. T. STEIDLE (German Federal Republic), A. FARINA (Italy), P. BRETON (France).

Councillors: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy), J. CEBIS (Czechoslovakia), M. G. CHANTREN (Belgium), A. ELLEFSEN (France), A. ESCODA-COROMINAS (Spain), G. GIACOVELLI (Italy), L. GROS (Yugoslavia), O. HEROLD (Finland), O. KIBAR (Turkey), R. KRUGMANN (German Federal Republic), F. LEENHARDT (France), M. TAELEMAN (France), L. MERLIN (Italy), J. MICHELS (Luxembourg), M. NEVES (Portugal), E. PÄTZOLD (German Federal Republic), F. RIHA (Austria), M. SCHOOP (German Federal Republic), A. VITEZ (Hungary), Z. WĘGRZYK (Poland).

PUBLICATION

International Stand Magazine.

AIMS

UFI has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an "International Fair". It has drafted, in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce, a series of criteria applicable to international specialized displays. It seeks to discourage inferior displays.

Questions studied by UFI include:

1. Establishment of bonded warehouses within fair premises.
2. Facilitating customs formalities.

3. Authorization of temporary imports.
4. Granting of special quotas for the sale of foreign goods exhibited at fairs.
5. Reduction of transport rates for visitors and for goods on display.
6. Granting of visas free of charge for users of fairs.
7. Allotment of foreign exchange quotas for exhibitors.
8. Protection of inventions on display.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

1971

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
Jan. 21-25	(Furniture)	Paris	June 8-15		Tel Aviv
Feb. 6-12		Nuremburg	9-23		Lisbon
14-17	(Hardware)	Cologne	13-22		Poznań
14-20	(Toys)	Paris	17-29		Trieste
21-26		Utrecht	July 1-12		Bilbao
27-March 4		Offenbach	1-15		Malta
27-March 7		Munich	Aug. 12-21		Sydney
27-March 14	(Household)	Paris	20-Sept. 20		Izmir
28-March 4		Frankfurt	25-Sept. 20		Damascus
March 1-20		Tripoli	27-29	(Men's Fashions)	Cologne
4-15		Nice	27-Sept.		Stockholm
7-10	(Hardware)	Cologne	28-Sept. 1		Offenbach
7-14		Vienna	29-Sept. 1		Frankfurt
13-21		Munich	29-Sept. 19		Thessalonika
14-17		Düsseldorf	Sept. 2-13		Strasbourg
14-21		Verona	3-19		Algiers
14-23		Leipzig	4-13		Brno
19-21	(Children)	Cologne	5-7	(Hardware)	Cologne
24-April 4		Rome	5-10		Utrecht
27-April 5		Lyon	5-12		Leipzig
31-April 6	(Electronics)	Paris	5-12		Vienna
Date not fixed		Elda	9-20		Bari
April 8-18		Metz	10-15	(Leather)	Paris
8-19		Lille	11-20		Bolzano
15-26		Marseille	11-26		Ghent
16-May 5		Tokyo	12-15	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf
19-25	(Chemistry)	Paris	14-18		Helsinki
21-29	(Engineering)	London	16-19	(Underwear)	Cologne
21-May 2		Brussels	16-23	(Plastics)	Düsseldorf
22-April 30		Hanover	19-28		Plovdiv
22-May 3		Toulouse	23-Oct. 2	(SICOB)	Paris
24-28	(Furs)	Frankfurt	23-Oct. 4		Marseille
24-May 9		Florence	25-Oct. 1	(ANUGA)	Cologne
24-May 9		Paris	25-Oct. 3		Parma
25-29	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf	25-Oct. 4		Turin
29-May 16		Casablanca	29-Oct. 5		Stockholm
May 6-16		Valencia	30-Oct. 11		Metz
7-16		Gothenburg	Date not fixed		Elda
13-16	(INTERZUM)	Cologne	Oct. 10-12	(SPOGA)	Cologne
14-23		Belgrade	11-14	(Hardware)	New York
14-24		Novi Sad	14-19	(Books)	Frankfurt
15-24		Bordeaux	14-20	(INTERKAMA)	Düsseldorf
16-23		Warsaw	15-17	(Children)	Cologne
21-31		Budapest	22-Nov. 8	(Inter Living)	Osaka
21-June 6		Tunis	24-28	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf
22-June 6		Palermo	Nov. 5-14	(SIMO)	Madrid
24-27	(INTERSTOFF)	Frankfurt	12-28		Lima
27-June 6		Luxembourg	17-27	(Buildings)	London
27-June 6		Padua	23-26	(INTERSTOFF)	Frankfurt
June 3-14		Barcelona			

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1972

Place	Date	Place	Date
Algiers	Date not fixed	Malta	July 1-15
Basle (INTERFEREX)	Early Sept.	Marseille	April 13-24
Barcelona	Date not fixed		Sept. 21-Oct. 2
Bari	Sept. 8-19	Metz	March 23-April 3
Belgrade	May 12-21		Sept. 28-Oct. 9
Belgrade (Fashions)	Oct. 6-15	Milan (Plastics)	Oct. 8-15
Bilbao	Date not fixed	Munich (ARTISANAT)	April 8-16
Bogotá	Aug. 5-20		Date not fixed
Bolzano	Sept. 16-25		(IKOFA)
Bordeaux	May 6-15		(BAU)
Brno	Sept. 9-18	New York (Hardware)	Oct. 23-26
Brussels	April 15-26	Nice	March 2-13
Budapest	May 19-29	Novi Sad	May 12-22
Cologne (Furniture)	End January	Nuremburg	Feb. 5-11
(Hardware)	End February	Offenbach	March 4-9
(Children)	March 10-12		Sept. 2-6
(Men's Fashions)	End August	Osaka (Inter Engineering)	April
(Hardware)	End September	Padua	Date not fixed
(Underwear)	End September	Palermo	Date not fixed
(PHOTOKINA)	Sept. 16-24	Paris (Carpets)	Jan. 19-24
(Children)	Oct. 13-15		(Toys)
(SPOGA)	End October		(Household)
Damascus	Aug. 25-Sept. 20		
Düsseldorf (DRUPA)	May 26-June 8		(Leather)
(IGEDO)	March 12-15		(SICOB)
(")	April 23-27		
(")	Sept. 3-6		(Packaging)
(")	Oct. 22-26		(Electronics)
Elda	Date not fixed	Parma	Early Nov.
Florence	April 24-May 8	Plovdiv	Date not fixed
Frankfurt	March 5-9	Poznań	Date not fixed
	Sept. 3-6	Rome	Sept. 24-Oct. 3
	May 28-June 4	Stockholm	June 11-20
(INTERSTOFF)	May		March or April
	Nov. 21-24		Sept. 1-10
(Books)	Sept. 28-Oct. 3	Strasbourg	Oct. 4-10
(Furs)	April 19-23	Tel Aviv	Sept. 7-18
Ghent	Sept. 10-25	Thessalonika	May 23-June 10
Gothenburg	May 5-14	Toulouse	Aug. 28-Sept. 18
Hanover	April 20-28		April 14-25
Helsinki (Consumer Goods)	Sept. 15-24	Trieste	June 18-30
Izmir	Aug. 20-Sept. 20	Tripoli	Date not fixed
Leipzig	March 12-21	Turin	Sept. 25-Oct. 4
	Sept. 3-10	Utrecht	Feb. 27-March 3
Lille	April 14-24		March 15-22
Lisbon	June 9-23		(MAKROPAK)
London (Electronics)	May 8-12		(Interdecor)
Luxembourg	Date not fixed	Valencia	Aug. 27-Sept. 1
Lyon	March 18-27		May 6-16
Madrid (SIMO)	Nov. 10-19	Verona	March 12-19
		Vienna	March 5-12
			Sept. 10-17
		Warsaw	May 14-21
		Zagreb	April 17-23
			Sept. 7-17

THE WARSAW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow

The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and: Poland (1945), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania (1948).

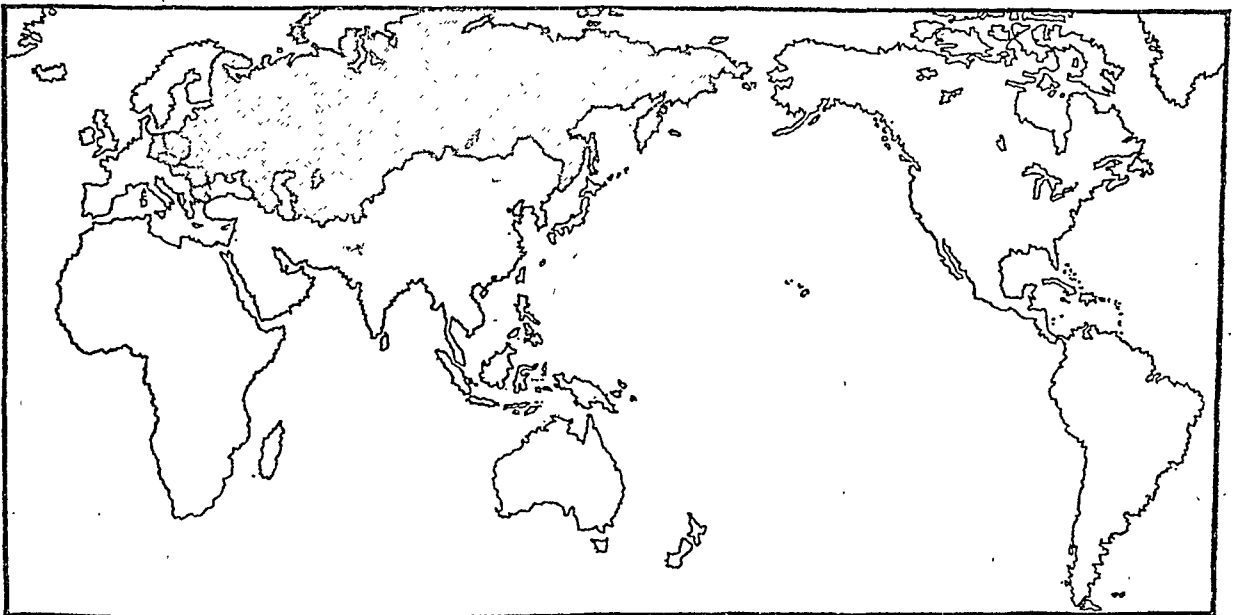
MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

Albania has not participated in Warsaw Pact activities since 1961, and in September 1968 announced her withdrawal from the Pact.



ORGANIZATION

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings, the most recent being in August 1970 in Moscow. The chairmanship is held by each member country in turn for one year. Delegations of member states normally include the First Secretary of the Party, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Foreign Minister.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Set up March 17th, 1969.

JOINT SECRETARIAT

Established in January 1956 in Moscow; Sec.-Gen. N. P. FRYUBIN (U.S.S.R.).

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the Political Consultative Committee.

THE WARSAW PACT

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal IVAN YAKUBOVSKY (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff: Gen. SERGEI SHTEMENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Deputies: The military commanders of the member states:

Bulgaria: Gen. of the Army DOBRI DZHUROV.

Czechoslovakia: Col.-Gen. MARTIN DZUR.

German Democratic Republic: Gen. of the Army KARL HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Hungary: Col.-Gen. LAJOS CZINEGE.

Poland: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Romania: Col.-Gen. ION IONITA.

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the seven member states with headquarters in Moscow.

WARSAW PACT FORCES

(1970)

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	TOTAL
U.S.S.R.	2,000,000	475,000	480,000	350,000	3,305,000
Poland	195,000	22,000	25,000	—	242,000
Romania	165,000	8,000	8,000	—	181,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	—	18,000	—	168,000
Bulgaria	130,000	7,000	12,000	—	149,000
German Democratic Republic	92,000	16,000	21,000	—	129,000
Hungary	90,000	1,500	10,000	—	101,500

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1955 May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.</p> <p>1956 January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Command.
October. Soviet troops called in to Hungary under the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>1958 May. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow.
Decisions to:
Reduce the armed forces of Eastern Europe by 119,000.
Withdraw Soviet forces in Romania in the near future.
Reduce in 1958 the number of Soviet troops in Hungary.
Propose a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.</p> <p>1959 April. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Warsaw. The future of Germany was the main subject of discussion.</p> <p>1960 February. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. No further reductions in the armed forces announced, but members agreed on common policy at the coming Disarmament and Summit Conferences.</p> | <p>1961 March-April. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. Discussion of NATO, Germany, and the future of Berlin.
August. Meeting of First Secretaries of Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow. Preparations for a German Peace Treaty.
December. Diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Albania severed, since when Albania has played virtually no part in Warsaw Pact activities.</p> <p>1962 January-February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Prague.
June. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1963 February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Warsaw.
July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1965 January. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw.
May. Meeting of senior staff officers in the Carpathians.
June. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.</p> <p>1966 July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest.</p> <p>1967 July. Marshal Yakubovsky appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.</p> |
|--|--|

THE WARSAW PACT

- December. Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Warsaw to discuss aid to Arab countries and to issue an ultimatum to Israel. Yugoslavia represented.
- 1968 March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia. Meeting of political leaders held in Dresden. Romania not represented.
- June-July. Joint Command/Staff exercises on territory of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union.
- July. Summit meeting held in Warsaw, attended by leaders of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. Recent internal events in Czechoslovakia discussed. Command/Staff exercises of East German, Polish and Soviet navies.
- August. General Shtemenko replaces General Kazakov as Chief of Staff, Warsaw Pact Forces. Joint exercises of Communication troops in East Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Troops from Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. enter Czechoslovakia. Romania condemns the invasion.
- September. Albania announces her official withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.
- October. Meeting of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow.
- November. Meeting of senior staff officers, Bucharest.
- 1969 February. Meeting of Deputy Defence Ministers in Berlin. Romania and Czechoslovakia attended.
- March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Budapest adopts new statute on joint armed forces and joint command and sets up a committee of defence ministers.
- Pact naval and airforce exercises in Bulgaria.
- April. Anti-aircraft exercises in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Western U.S.S.R.
- May. Joint exercise of Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian and Soviet ground forces in Soviet territory.
- Joint Command exercises held in Czechoslovakia with Soviet and Czechoslovak officers and troops under Czech command.
- July-August. Exercises of Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak airforces held in territories of G.D.R., Poland, U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.
- September. Joint military manoeuvres of Polish, East German, Soviet and Czechoslovak forces in Poland.
- October. Week-long staff exercises of Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak and East German armies on territories of four nations. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Prague called for a European security conference to be held in 1970.
- December. Meeting in Moscow of Party and Government leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries to discuss international problems. Meeting in Moscow of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces to discuss training of troops and H.Q. staffs. Meeting in Moscow of Committee of Defence Ministers.
- 1970 May. Meeting in Sofia of Committee of Defence Ministers.
- June. Meeting in Budapest of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers issued memorandum on European Security.
- July. Exercises by anti-aircraft defence troops.
- August. Meeting in Moscow of Political Consultative Committee to discuss the German/Soviet Treaty and the European situation.

THE WARSAW PACT

THE WARSAW TREATY

ARTICLE ONE

The contracting parties pledge themselves in conformity with the Charter of the UN to refrain in their international relations from a threat or use of force, and to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way so as not to threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE TWO

The contracting parties declare that they are ready to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at safeguarding international peace and security and will fully dedicate their efforts to the realization of these aims. The contracting parties will strive for the adoption by agreement with other States desiring to collaborate in this matter of effective measures for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

ARTICLE THREE

The contracting parties shall consult each other on all important international questions affecting their common interests, being guided by the requirements of strengthening international peace and security. They shall consult with each other without delay at any time when in the opinion of any one of them a threat arises of armed attack on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, in the interests of ensuring joint defence and the maintenance of peace and security.

ARTICLE FOUR

In case of armed attack in Europe on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, by any State or group of States, each State signatory to the Treaty, by way of exercising the right to individual or collective defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, shall render the State or States subjected to such attack immediate aid individually and by agreement with other States signatory to the Treaty, with all the means which it shall deem necessary, including the use of armed force. The States signatory to the Treaty shall immediately consult each other as to the joint measures which must be taken to secure and maintain international peace and security. The measures adopted on the basis of this Article will be reported to the Security Council in conformity with the Articles of the UN Charter. These measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council launches measures necessary for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE FIVE

The contracting parties have agreed to set up a Joint Command of their armed forces to be placed, by agreement between the Powers, at the disposal of this Command acting on the basis of jointly established principles. They shall also take other co-ordinated measures necessary for the strengthening of their defensive capacity in order to protect the peaceful labour of their peoples, guarantee the integrity of their frontiers and territories and ensure defence against possible aggression.

ARTICLE SIX

With the object of carrying out consultations provided

by the present Treaty between the States participating in the Treaty and for the examination of questions arising in connection with the realization of this Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up in which each State participating in the Treaty will be represented by a member of its Government or another specially appointed representative. The Committee may set up any auxiliary organs it considers necessary.

ARTICLE SEVEN

The contracting parties pledge themselves to refrain from taking part in coalitions or alliances of any kind and from concluding any agreements the aims of which conflict with the aims of this Treaty. The contracting parties declare that their commitments under existing international Treaties are in no way contradictory to the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE EIGHT

The contracting parties declare that they will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the aim of further developing and strengthening economic and cultural relations between them, following the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

ARTICLE NINE

The Treaty is open for accession to other States, irrespective of their social and State systems which may express their readiness by means of participating in this Treaty to promote the unification of the efforts of the peace-loving countries for the purpose of ensuring peace and the security of the peoples. Accession to the Treaty shall enter into force by agreement with the States participating in the Treaty after the document of accession has been deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

ARTICLE TEN

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and the ratification instruments shall be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The Treaty shall enter into force on the day when the last ratification instrument has been deposited. The Government of the Polish People's Republic shall inform the other States signatory to the Treaty of the depositing of each ratification instrument.

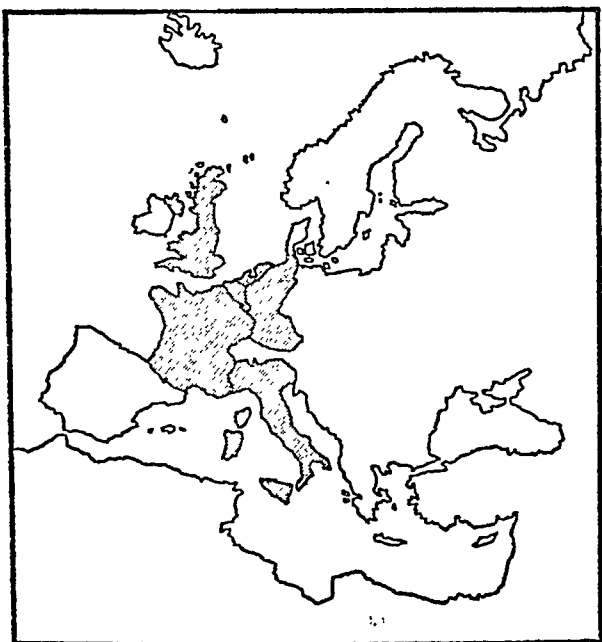
ARTICLE ELEVEN

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 20 years. For the contracting parties who do not hand to the Government of the Polish People's Republic a declaration denouncing the Treaty one year before the expiration of this term it shall remain in force for the following 10 years. Should a system of collective security be set up in Europe and an all-European treaty of collective security concluded for this purpose, towards which the contracting Powers will continue to aspire, the present Treaty is to lose its validity on the day on which an all-European treaty comes into force.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION—WEU

9 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment, and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.



MEMBERS

Belgium
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organisation.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: J. VAN DEN BOSCH.
France: G. DE COURCEL.
German Federal Republic: K.-G. VON HASE.
Italy: R. MANZINI.
Luxembourg: A. CLASEN.
Netherlands: J. H. VAN ROIJEN.
United Kingdom: Sir THOMAS BRIMELOW.

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Gen. U. FIORI (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAXIME ROUX (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. HEISBOURG (Luxembourg).
Deputy Secretary-General: F. K. VON PLEHWE (Federal Republic of Germany).
Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).
Legal Adviser: J. WESTHOF (Belgium).

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

THE ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES HOUSIAUX (Belgium, Socialist).

Vice-Presidents: M. VAN DER STOEL (Netherlands, Labour), G. BETTIOL (Italy, Christian Democrat), R. RADIUS (France, U.D.R.), DUNCAN SANDYS (United Kingdom, Conservative), MARIE-ELISABETH KLEE (Federal Republic of Germany, C.D.U.), R. MART (Luxembourg, Democratic Party).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: H. LEYNEN (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: Lord GLADWYN (United Kingdom).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: K.-P. SCHULZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

Clerk: FRANCIS HUMBLET, 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly

considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organisations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman: W. J. PEEL (United Kingdom).

General Affairs: Chairman: K.-P. SCHULZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

Scientific Questions: Chairman: P. DE MONTESQUIOU (France).

Budgetary Affairs and Administration: A. BERTHET (Italy).

Rules of Procedure and Privileges: H. CRAVATTE (Luxembourg).

Relations with Parliaments: G. VAN HALL (Netherlands).

HISTORY

Western European Union is a development of the Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 1948. That Treaty provided for collective self-defence, mutual automatic military assistance in the event of a repetition of hostilities and for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters between these five states. At the time of its signature, the Treaty was a unique instrument, creating the most closely-knit international co-operative association ever known. Furthermore, it contributed directly to the creation of larger similarly combined efforts: on the military side NATO, and on the civil side the Council of Europe.

As a sequel to the collapse in 1954 of the plans for creating a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London in order to attempt to reach a new agreement. In particular some means had to be found of associating the defence effort of the Federal Republic of Germany with NATO. The conference was attended by Ministers representing Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A document was drawn up stating that the occupation régime in Germany would be ended and that Germany would join NATO; the former Brussels Treaty would be strengthened and extended, and Germany and Italy would be invited to accede to it.

These decisions were embodied in a series of agreements, signed in 1954, which form the substance of the seven-power Western European Union, the seven powers being Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The ratification of these agreements was completed by May 6th, 1955, on which date Western European Union came into being.

On the ratification of the agreements, Western European Union was also charged with the specific task of settling the future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement, the Saar was to have a European Statute within the framework of WEU, provided that this Statute was approved by a referendum. A Commission was set up in May 1955 to supervise the referendum, which was held on October 23rd, 1955. The result showed that the Saar majority had voted against the adoption of the European Statute and had furthermore expressed a wish to be incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Saar then became a *Land* of the Federal Republic of Germany, but remained linked economically to France. The final incorporation of the territory, now re-named Saarland, took place on July 5th, 1959.

The activities of the four main social and cultural committees were transferred to the Council of Europe in June 1960.

The Council of WEU has formally approved certain relaxations of the restrictions on German arms production imposed by Protocol III of the revised Brussels Treaty. They concern specified long-range and guided missiles, influence mines, and the construction of certain ships and submarines.

In July 1963, following the suspension of negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, it was agreed that the WEU Council would meet at quarterly intervals and that the economic situation in Europe would be an item regularly on its agenda. The Commission of the EEC would be invited to be represented during the discussion of this point. These meetings continued between 1963 and 1970. Although political consultation continues, discussions on the economic situation have been suspended since the re-opening at the end of June 1970 of negotiations for the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Several proposals were put forward at Council Meetings held during 1968 for closer political and defence consultations within the framework of WEU and, specifically, for discussions relating to Britain's role in Europe

At a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg in February 1969 the United Kingdom's proposal for a meeting to discuss the Middle East situation was approved

by all members except France. This meeting, organized by the WEU Secretariat in London later in the month, was boycotted by France, who declared that she would not attend ministerial meetings until further notice, because the convening of the present meeting without the unanimous approval of WEU members was a breach of treaty.

France rejoined the Council in June 1970.

BUDGET

(£—1970 estimate)

Salaries and Allowances	765,288
Travel	26,100
Communications	9,214
Other Operating Costs	54,686
Purchase of Furniture	2,418
Total Expenditure	857,706
WEU Tax	217,846
Other Receipts	5,857
Total Income	223,703
NET TOTAL	634,003

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(£ sterling)

	BELGIUM	FRANCE	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLANDS	U.K.	TOTAL
1969	57,223	116,387	116,387	116,387	1,941	57,223	116,387	581,935
1970	62,344	126,800	126,800	126,800	2,115	62,344	126,800	634,003

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

THE BRUSSELS TREATY

(as amended by Protocol No. 1, signed in 1954, modifying and completing the Treaty)

ARTICLE I

Convinced of the close community of their interests and of the necessity of uniting in order to promote the economic recovery of Europe, the High Contracting Parties will so organise and co-ordinate their economic activities as to produce the best possible results, by the elimination of conflict in their economic policies, the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges.

The co-operation provided for in the preceding paragraph, which will be effected through the Council referred to in Article VIII as well as through other bodies, shall not involve any duplication of, or prejudice to, the work of other economic organisations in which the High Contracting Parties are or may be represented but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organisations.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common, both by direct consultation and in specialised agencies, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies.

They will endeavour to conclude as soon as possible conventions with each other in the sphere of social security.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.

ARTICLE IV

In the execution of the Treaty the High Contracting Parties and any organs established by them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters.

ARTICLE V

If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE VI

All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties declare, each so far as he is concerned, that none of the international engagements now in force between him and any of the High Contracting Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of the present Treaty.

None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VIII

1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes.

2. This Council shall be known as the "Council of Western European Union"; it shall be so organised as to be able to exercise its functions continuously; it shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be considered necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately an Agency for the Control of Armaments, whose functions are defined in Protocol No. IV.

At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability.

The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by the Agency for the Control of Armaments.

ARTICLE IX

The Council of Western European Union shall make an annual report on its activities and, in particular, concerning the control of armaments to an Assembly composed of representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE X

In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions:

The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction, to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation.

In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

In the case of a mixed dispute involving both questions for which conciliation is appropriate and other questions for which judicial settlement is appropriate, any Party to the dispute shall have the right to insist that the judicial settlement of the legal questions shall precede conciliation.

The preceding provisions of this Article in no way affect the application of relevant provisions or agreements prescribing some other method of pacific settlement.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on conditions to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the last instrument of ratification and shall thereafter remain in force for fifty years.

After the expiry of the period of fifty years, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to cease to be a party thereto provided that he shall have previously given one year's notice of denunciation to the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government shall inform the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and of each notice of denunciation.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

SUMMARY OF PROTOCOLS

PROTOCOL No. I

This Protocol is incorporated in the text of the revised Treaty as printed above.

PROTOCOL No. II

This Protocol sets upper limits on the size of the land and air forces which the members of WEU maintain on the continent of Europe in peace-time and place under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. For Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands these limits are the same as in the Annex to the EDC Treaty; for Luxembourg the limit is one regimental combat team, while for the United Kingdom it is four divisions and the Second Tactical Air Force. The level of naval forces are determined annually by NATO. These limits are not to be increased except by unanimous agreement, and the level of internal defence and police forces are also to be established by internal agreement. Finally, the United Kingdom agreed not to withdraw or diminish her forces in Europe against the wishes of the majority of her partners, except in the event of an acute overseas emergency.

PROTOCOL No. III

Under the third Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook not to manufacture atomic, chemical or biological weapons, or certain other weapons on a list (including guided missiles, warships and strategic bombers) which can be amended by the Council of WEU by a two-thirds majority. The Federal Republic agreed to supervision to ensure that these undertakings were respected and the other members agreed that their stocks of various weapons would be subject to control.

PROTOCOL No. IV

This Protocol provided for the setting up of the Agency for the Control of Armaments, which has the task of ensuring that the commitments contained in the third Protocol are observed. A Resolution was also passed setting up the Standing Armaments Committee. (See *Organization* above.)

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR—WCL (FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS— IFCTU)

26 rue Juste Lipse, Brussels 4, Belgium

Telephone: 33 37 85.

Founded in 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU); reconstituted under present title in 1968.

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

12,707,500 members in 74 countries

ORGANIZATION

President: MAURICE BOULADOUX (France).

Vice-Presidents: GILBERT PONGAULT (Congo-Brazzaville), EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina), JOSEPH HOUTHUYS (Belgium), TRAN QUOC-BUU (Vietnam), MARCEL PÉPIN (Canada).

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. Meets every four years (last meeting: Geneva, May 1969).

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least once a year.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the

Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: MAURICE BOULADOUX.

Vice-Presidents: GILBERT PONGAULT (Gambia), EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina).

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK.

Eight representatives of National Confederations and six representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets twice a year.

Consists of at least twenty-two members elected by Congress from among its members for four-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK (Belgium).

Assistant General Secretaries: CARLOS CUSTER (Argentina), G. OUEDRAOGO (Upper Volta), N. VAN TANH (Vietnam).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe . . . 26-32 Avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium.

President: A. COOL.

Secretary: J. KULACKOWSKI.

Africa . . . P.O.B. 307, Bathurst, Gambia.

Secretary: G. PONGAULT.

Latin America Latin-American Christian Confederation of Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela.

Secretary-General: E. MASPERO.

Asia . . . BATU, 1845 Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines.

Secretary-General: J. TAN.

North America C.S.N., 1001 St. Denis, Montreal, Canada.

President: M. PÉPIN.

Secretary-General: R. PARENT.

There are also regional offices in Paris and Geneva.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE
UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . Pan African Institute of Trade Union Training, Brazzaville, Congo Republic (not functioning at present because of government seizure).

Asia . . . Asian Institute of Social Studies, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America Instituto Centro-Américo de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), San José, Costa Rica.

Instituto Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), Caracas, Venezuela.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

PUBLICATIONS

Labor (every other month): in English, French, German, Dutch.

Labor Press and Information Bulletin: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.

Reports of Congresses.

TRADE INTERNATIONALS

International Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers

Unions: Verenigingstraat 27, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921; Mems.: national federations covering 320,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress (every third year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. A. YSKA (Netherlands); Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Pubs. *Le Travailleur de la Terre, Agrarier* (in Dutch, French and German).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Building and Woodworkers:

22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1936. Mems: national federations covering 350,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat. Pres. C. NUYTS (Belgium); Sec. D. H. GRASMAN (Netherlands). Pubs. *L'Ouvrier Chrétien du Bois et du Bâtiment*.

International Federation of Christian Factory Workers'

Unions: Oudergernselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels; Mems.: 120,000.

Pres. H. VAN HOORICK (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN HOOFF (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

International Federation of Christian Workers in the Food,

Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades: Verenigingstraat 27, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems.: 122,046. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. J. M. NOOY (Netherlands); Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Publ. *Contact* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions:

23 ave. Julien Hanssens, Brussels 2, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years), Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. R. JAVAUX (Belgium); Sec. F. SPIT (Netherlands). Publ. *ICM Bulletin* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions:

145 rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 249,000 miners in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat. Pres. FR. DOHMEN (Netherlands); Sec. E. ENGEL (France).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of

Graphical and Paper Industries: 170-172 P.C. Hoofstraat,

Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems: national federations in 6 countries covering 70,000 workers. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. E. DE BONDT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. G. KOENDEERS (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregularly).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Salaried Employees, Technicians, Managerial Staff and Commercial Travellers:

20 Avenue de l'Astronomie, 1030 Brussels; f. 1921. Mems: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 400,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. SEILER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN (Belgium). Publ. *Revue*.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Textile and Garment Workers:

Koning Albertlaan 27, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 400,000 workers in 19 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. FRURU (Belgium); Sec. C. PAUWELS (Belgium). Publ. *Intervetex* (quarterly).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Transport Workers:

26-32 avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations in 24 countries covering 500,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee meets twice a year, Executive Board.

Pres. R. HONORAT (France); Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD ROELANDT (Belgium). Pubs. *Transport* (three times a year in French, German and Dutch), *Contact Bulletin* (annually in English and Spanish).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service:

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1922. Mems.: national federations of workers in public service, and P.T.T. affiliated to WCL covering 900,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every three years), Council (meets every year), Bureau Control Commission, six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. TH. DE WALSCHE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN DECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (monthly).

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble: Declaration of Principles (Luxembourg Congress, October 1968).

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of workers' trade union organizations.

The WCL is convinced that men's fulfilment, as also the development of nations—whether it be in the technical, economic, political, social or cultural fields—has a spiritual as well as material content. This is particularly true of the view men form of the purpose of life. The WCL's statement of its principles and definition of its objectives and methods of action are consistent with either a spiritual concept based on the conviction that man and the universe are created by God, or other concepts that lead together with it to a common effort to build a human community united in freedom, dignity, justice and brotherhood.

The WCL, which originated in the Christian-inspired trade union movement, now addresses its message in the present Declaration of Principles to all workers everywhere in the world who are willing to subscribe to it, whatever may be their creed, concept of life, race or sex.

ARTICLE 1. The WCL devotes its action to studying, promoting, representing and defending the material, moral and spiritual interests of the workers. It takes full responsibility for its action, deciding this independently of any outside authority, whatever its kind, political, religious or other.

ARTICLES 5-15. Membership.

ARTICLE 16. Regional organizations.

ARTICLE 17. Organization: Congress, General Council Executive Committee, Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 18-20. The Executive Committee.

ARTICLES 21-24 and 31. Affiliates.

ARTICLE 25. Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 26-27. General Council.

ARTICLES 28-30. Congress.

ARTICLE 32. Finance.

ARTICLES 33-36. General and Financial Provisions.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

239 Churches in 80 countries, of which 13 are associated Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENTS

Hon. President: Dr. W. A. VISSER 't HOOFT.

Presidents: His Holiness Patriarch GERMAN (Yugoslavia); Bishop HANNS LILJE (Germany); Rev. Dr. E. A. PAYNE, C.H. (U.K.); Rev. Dr. JOHN COVENTRY SMITH (U.S.A.); Rt. Rev. Bishop A. H. ZULU (South Africa).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and decide on its implementation.

MEETINGS

Amsterdam, Netherlands	August 1948
Evanston, U.S.A.	August 1954
New Delhi, India	November 1961
Uppsala, Sweden	July 1968

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and decisions. Consists of 120 members and meets annually.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Consists of nineteen members chosen by the Central Committee to prepare for and expedite its decisions. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE (U.S.A.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food,

clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. The Ecumenical Institute holds educational courses, study conferences and a graduate course in ecumenical studies in connection with the University of Geneva, at Bossey, Switzerland.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

General. A committee of six representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and eight of the WCC was established in May 1965, under the auspices of the Faith

and Order Commission, to examine the present relationships between the two bodies and to explore the possibilities of collaboration. In July 1965 the Ecumenical Centre, headquarters of the WCC and ten other international church bodies, was dedicated at Geneva.

In 1968 a new Office of Education was set up jointly with the World Council of Christian Education. The Integration of the WCC and WCCE is proposed.

In August 1969 a Special Fund to Combat Racism was set up by the WCC. The first controversial grants from the Fund of nearly \$300,000 were made in October 1970—a total of \$200,000 to organizations and liberation movements in Europe, South America, Australia, Japan and Africa.

BUDGET (1971—U.S. \$)

General	1,460,000
World Mission and Evangelism	304,100
Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	1,901,500
TOTAL	3,665,600

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).
Ecumenical Press Service (English, French, German; weekly).
International Review of Mission (English; quarterly).
Inter-Church Aid Newsletter (English; monthly except July and August).
Study Encounter (English, French, German; quarterly).
Risk (Youth Department) (English; quarterly).
What is the World Council of Churches?
Questions and Answers about the World Council of Churches
Uppsala Report.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Nám. Curieových 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949.

MEMBERS

55 AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

134,000,000 individual members

ORGANIZATION

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: BENOÎT FRACHON (France), SHAFIE AHMED EL SHEIKH (Sudan), S. A. DANGE (India).

Honorary President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Seventh Congress was attended by 461 delegates.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Executive Committee.

First Congress	Paris	October 1945
Second Congress	Milan	June 1949
Third Congress	Vienna	October 1953
Fourth Congress	Leipzig	October 1957
Fifth Congress	Moscow	December 1961
Sixth Congress	Warsaw	October 1965
Seventh Congress	Budapest	October 1969

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets once a year.

Number of members: 66 members and 68 deputies, representing 55 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. The size of national delegations is based on the total membership of their national federation.

Functions: receipt of reports from Executive Committee, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO.

Hon. President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS.

The Bureau meets three times a year and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Number of members: 25.

Secretaries: MAHENDRA SEN (India), IBRAHIM ZAKARIA (Sudan), I. CHEREDNICHENKO (U.S.S.R.), SANDRO STIMILLI, M. NAVARRO (Chile).

Members: R. KORITAROVA (Bulgaria), S. GASPARD (Hungary), H. WARNKE (German Democratic Republic), L. LAMA (Italy), A. ZIARTIDES (Cyprus), I. LOGA-SOWINSKI (Poland), F. DANALACHE (Romania), A. SHELEPIN (U.S.S.R.), G. SEGUY (France), J. PILLER (Czechoslovakia), R. ISCARO (Argentina), C. VILLEGAS (Venezuela), L. PENA (Cuba), ROSO OSORIO (Colombia), B. CERQUEIRA (Brazil), HOAC QUOC VIET (Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam), S. A. DANGE (India), JEUN TCHANG TCHEUL (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), D. YADANSOUREN (Mongolia), R. VILLONGUERA (Dahomey), W. O. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), S. A. SHEIK (Sudan), ELIAS HABRE (Lebanon), plus two places reserved for China and Indonesia.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS (France).

The Secretariat consists of the General Secretary and five Secretaries, one each from India, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Chile and Italy. It is appointed by the General Council and is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance.

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (monthly; published in seven languages).

Trade Union Press (monthly; published in six languages).

News in Brief (weekly, published in four languages).

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions grouping workers in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Executive Committee of 23 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO FORNARI (Italy). Publ. *Land and Labour* (2 issues per year, in French, Spanish, English and Russian).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 10281, Helsinki 10, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 50 unions in 39 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. monthly bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers: Budapest 76, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 5,355,734 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 21 members representing 18 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. R. PASCRÉ (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publ. *Monthly Information Bulletin and Information Sheet* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers: 4, 6th September St., Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 13,365,000 unions in 31 countries.

Pres. C. TRUFFI; Gen. Sec. H. GRILLO. Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. ANTONIO MOLINARI; Sec.-Gen. M. NETUSILOVA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 17 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. J. BRETEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. B. SACERDOTI (Italy); Publs. *Metalworking Unions in Action*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 22 countries. Organization: General Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. MICHAL SPECJAL; Sec.-Gen. A. FRANCINI (France).

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees: Französische Str. 47, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: approx. 20,300,000 in 89 unions in 31 countries. Organization: Congress, Directive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. RAYMOND BARBERIS (France); Gen. Sec. D. KRAUSE (German Democratic Republic); Sec. GIORGIO SANGUINETTI (Italy). Publs. *Public Services* (in English, French, German and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (*Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement—F.I.S.E.*): Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946. Mems.: 47 organizations in 35 countries; 12 million mems.

Pres. PAUL DELANOE (France); Secs. MARIUS DELSAL (France), YOURI CHPILEVOI (U.S.S.R.). Publs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German, Spanish), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 32 national federations. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. MARIA RADOVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. A. GHERTINISAN (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1953. Mems.: 14 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen.-Sec. DEBKUMAR GANGULI (India). Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly).

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted by the World Trade Union Conference, October 3rd, 1945; modified by the amendments adopted by the 2nd and 4th World Trade Union Congress (1949 and 1957), and by the 16th Session of the General Council mandated by the 6th World Trade Union Congress (1966), and by the 7th World Trade Union Congress (1969).

The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples as set forth in the Declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February 1945, and the resolutions and decisions of principle adopted by the First World Trade Union Congress in Paris in October 1945. The WFTU works for a world system where social injustices and every form of exploitation of man by man will be banished. While retaining its independence of political parties and governments, the WFTU accepts co-operation with all progressive forces in the world which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for social progress, national independence and peace. (Followed by a proclamation of the prime purposes of WFTU and its working principles.)

ARTICLES 1-2. Composition: Bona fide union organizations. As a general rule, affiliation shall be confined to a single national trade union centre from each country. The Executive Bureau shall make decisions about admission, subject to ratification by the General Council and the Congress.

ARTICLE 3. Structure: World Trade Union Congress; General Council; Executive Bureau; Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4. World Trade Union Congress: Congress, the sovereign authority of WFTU, shall be convened every four years.

ARTICLE 5. General Council, elected by the World Congress, shall meet every year.

ARTICLE 6. Executive Bureau: Elected by the General Council and consists of the President, General Secretary and other members from the different continents, the number of which is decided at each Congress. Meets in three ordinary sessions per year.

ARTICLE 7. Secretariat: Consists of the General Secretary and the Secretaries, taking into account the representation of all the regions of the world.

ARTICLES 8-9. Auditors, Budget and Funds: Funds are to be provided by affiliation fees given on a total membership basis and paid quarterly.

ARTICLES 10-11. Internal Administration and Headquarters.

ARTICLE 12. Discipline: Deleted.

ARTICLE 13. Trade Unions Internationals (TUI's) (originally Trade Departments): Organization; Functions; relationship with WFTU. Every TUI shall be represented at the Congress and the General Council by one delegate and one deputy delegate. These delegates have the right to vote, by a show of hands, but shall not participate in the event of a card roll call vote.

ARTICLE 14. Regional Trade Union Activities.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS—WFUNA

Centre International, 3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded in 1946 as a peoples' movement supporting the United Nations.

Members: United Nations Associations in 71 countries.

ORGANIZATION

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of the Federation, responsible for policy. Meets in ordinary session every two years. Delegates appointed by member Associations and the International Student Movement for the United Nations.

President: Justice MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS (Cyprus).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of 13 representatives of the member Associations and one member from the International Student

Movement for the United Nations. Responsible for the execution of policy decisions, administration and finance.

Chairman: Dr. FRANCO A. CASADIO (Italy).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: L. H. HORACE PERERA (Ceylon).

Responsible for the day-to-day administration and the general affairs of the Federation.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Federation aims to be a peoples' movement for the United Nations and to co-ordinate and further the activities of the United Nations Associations. It also seeks to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and international co-operation among all people regardless of race, religion, sex or language, to contribute to peaceful co-operation among nations, to strive for security, justice, disarmament and the recognition of human rights and to improve economic and social conditions. It conducts seminars, regional conferences and study courses about the United Nations. There have been seminars for educators on teaching about the United Nations in Cuba, France, Lebanon, India, El Salvador, Liberia, Somalia, Philippines, Uruguay, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Pakistan,

Australia, Ghana, Malaysia, Tanzania, Dahomey, Paraguay, Mexico and Poland. Seminars on adult education have been held in Thailand and Romania. There have been several study courses on the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Federation enjoys Consultative Status I with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and Consultative and Associate Status A with UNESCO. It also has consultative relations with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, UNICEF, the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These relations enable the Federation to present the suggestions and views of its members to the specialized agencies.

BUDGET

Annual dues paid by Member Associations in proportion to the contributions paid by their governments to the United Nations are the main source of revenue. The balance is provided by donations from Foundations and private individuals, and special projects are financed by UNESCO.

PUBLICATIONS

WFUNA Bulletin (published intermittently, in English and French).

Secretary-General's Newsletter (quarterly; published in English and French).

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1945 as a specialized agency of the UN to help nations raise their standards of living by improving the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries (*see* Chapter).

COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961 to advise member states on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 20 states.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 36 regional and 4 non-regional States. Sec. R. GUTZWILLER.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 14 states.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to co-ordinate national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 17 regional and 3 non-regional countries. Eighth Session, May 1969 in Seoul, Korea.

Chair. YOUNG JIN KIM; Sec. J. TURBANG.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: c/o Mr. M. F. LEHETA, Inter-Regional Locust Officer, c/o UNDP Resident Representative in Lebanon, P.O.B. 3216, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage. Mems.: 9 states.

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems.: 17 states. Chair. C. WERDELIN.

European Commission on Agriculture: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate joint action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member states and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems. 27 states. Chair. A. KAUTER.

European Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 25 states. Chair. F. TOMULESCU; Sec. E. KALKKINEN.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: nineteen States.

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, United Arab Republic; f. 1964 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level. Mems.: 21 states. Chair. D. ALLOUM; Sec. Y. SALAH.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1961 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: 74 states. Chair. J. A. V. DAVIES.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; An inter-governmental organization f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: 16 governments.

Chair. Dr. R. CUSMAI (Italy). Publs. *Reports of the Sessions* (biennially), *GFCM Circulars* (irregularly), *Studies and Reviews* (irregularly).

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recommend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: eighteen countries. Chair. J. C. MARR; Acting Sec. Dr. G. N. SUBBA RAO. Publs. *Proceedings, Current Affairs Bulletin, Regional Studies*.

International Poplar Commission: viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: 25 countries.

International Rice Commission: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Meetings: Sessions of the IRC and its three technical working parties are held every 2 years. Mems.: 41 countries.

Exec. Sec. K. HAYASHI. Publ. *IRC Newsletter* (quarterly).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU (STRO) Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on forestry policy. Mems.: twenty-three regional and four non-regional countries.

Exec. Sec. FERNANDO BARRIENTOS (Chile).

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1962 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: sixteen States.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1962 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o Regional Office of FAO, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1955. Aims: to review the political, economic and technical problems relating to forests and forest products in the region. Mems. in 18 countries.

Chair. Dr. M. H. DJAZIREI; Sec. K. HAMAD.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: FAO Near East Regional Office, 110 Kasr El Eini, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region. Three sessions held so far: in Jubeiheb-Amman, Jordan, in June 1965, in Tripoli, Libya, in May 1967, and in Karachi, Pakistan, in April 1969.

North American Forestry Commission: FAO, Forestry Department; f. 1961 to advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations: sessions are held biennially; fifth session: Canada, 1969. Four working parties: Forest Insects and Diseases; Forest Fire Control; Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation; Forest Tree Improvement. Mems.: Canada, Mexico, U.S.A. Chair. A. N. H. NEEDLER.

Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1956 to act as an advisory body on the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. Mems.: 16 countries.

Chair. KAHN JALAVICHARANA; Technical Sec. D. B. REDDY. Publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Technical Documents*, *Information Letters*, *Reports of Biennial Meetings*.

Regional Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to study and report on questions relating to the development of agricultural extension within the region with particular emphasis on rice production. Mems.: 10 states.

Regional Commission on Animal Production and Health in Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, United Arab Republic; f. 1966 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: FAO member nations in the Africa region.

Chair. Dr. SULTAN HAIDAR; Sec. Dr. D. E. FAULKNER.

Regional Commission on East Central Atlantic Fisheries: FAO Regional Office, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961. Mems.: 12 regional and 10 non-regional countries.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, United Arab Republic; f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters. Mems.: 14 states.

Chair. H. A. ELTOBY.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (*Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico sudoccidental—CARPAS*): FAO Regional Office, Rua Jardim Botânico 1008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1963 to advise FAO on fisheries in the Southwest Atlantic area, to advise member countries on the administration and rational exploitation of marine and inland resources; to assist in the collection and dissemination of data, in training, and to promote liaison and co-operation. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil Uruguay.

Technical Committee on Cereal Improvement and Production in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1952 as Commission on Wheat and Barley Improvement and Production in the Near East, scope of activities extended 1971. Aims to increase overall crop production in the region through research, co-operative investigations and other forms of international action. Mems.: 20 countries from the Near East and North and East Africa. Publs. Reports.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

African Agricultural Credit Commission: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1966 to study agricultural finance problems. Mems.: Algeria, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

Association Mondiale des Vétérinaires Microbiologistes, Immunologistes et Spécialistes des Maladies Infectieuses (*World Association of Veterinary Surgeons of Microbiology and Immunology and of Specialists in Infectious Diseases*): Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort, 7 ave. du Général de Gaulle, 94 Maisons-Alfort, France; f. 1967 to facilitate international contacts in the veterinary field.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. CH. PILET (France).

Bee Research Association, Hill House, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., England, f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate research on bees, etc. (including pollination) in all countries. Mems.: 1,300.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Publs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (three times a year).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (*International Centre for Tropical Agriculture*): Aptdo. Aéreo 67-13, Cali, Colombia; f. 1968 to accelerate agricultural and economic development and to increase agricultural productivity in the tropics; research and training focuses on production problems of the lowland tropics concentrating on beef, swine, rice, corn, vegetables and tropical food crops.

Dir. Dr. U. J. GRANT; Asst. Dirs. Dr. N. S. RAUN, Dr. E. ALVAREZ LUNA. Publs. *Annual Report*, monographs.

Comisión Permanente para la Explotación y Conservación de las Riquezas Marítimas del Pacífico Sur (*Permanent Commission for the Conservation and Exploitation of the Maritime Resources of the South Pacific*), P.O.B. 3734, Lima, Peru; f. 1952 to collect information on the natural resources of the maritime zone of 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador, establish fishing quotas, protect stocks, prepare reports; 3 regional bureaux. Mems.: Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. ENRIQUE GARCÍA SAYAN.

Comité Interamericano de Protección Agrícola (CIFA) (*Inter-American Committee for Crop Protection*): Avenida Pueyrredón 1959, Piso 13-"A", Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1946 to study the fight against agricultural pests; annual grants made towards research.

Pres. Ing. Agr. CÉSAR JOSÉ MARIO CARRERA (Argentina); Sec. Ex. Ing. MARIO CARLOS ZERBINO (Argentina). Publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks., England: (see chapter on Commonwealth).

Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria (*Council of Pan American Veterinary Congresses*): P.O. Box 23690, Mexico City 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1945 to create a permanent liaison between national veterinary conferences. Mems.: associations in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. PABLO ZIEROLD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTIVÁÑEZ.

Dairy Society International (DSI) (*Société internationale laitière*): 30 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information and through a bringing together of persons and entities devoted thereto; organiser and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilisation. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publs. *D.S.I. Report to Members*, *D.S.I. Bulletin*, *Market Frontier News*, *Dairy Situation Review*, and books on dairying in English and Spanish.

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa: H.Q.: P.O.B. 231, Asmara, Ethiopia; bases at Asmara and Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Mogadishu, Somalia; Hargeisa, Somalia; Nairobi, Kenya; Khartoum, Sudan; International Organization established by Convention by the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, France, Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda. The activities of the Organization include the promotion of effective control of the desert locust in the region, the maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment and supplies including transport and insecticides at strategic points, and the direction of the use of these strategic reserves to supplement the National resources of the Contracting Governments; to offer its services in the co-ordination and reinforcement of national action against the desert locust; to man at

least one Air Unit and direct its operations; to maintain Research Stations with appropriate laboratory facilities and to initiate and conduct training programmes. The research aspects include research into the problems of Desert Locust environment and behaviour, including meteorology, migration, physiology and population studies, as well as long-range reconnaissance surveys and control techniques and attendant control/spray equipment.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*), 1 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in plant protection research and in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in the control of pests and diseases of stored foods and feeding stuffs moving in international trade. Mems.: governments of 31 countries and territories.

Chair. I. GRANHALL (Sweden); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS; Scientific Dir. L. W. D. CAUDRI.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération Européenne de Zootechnie*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 26 countries.

Pres. Ir. Th. C. J. M. RIJSENBECK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS PEDERSEN (Denmark).

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA), c/o INRA, 149 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 591 individual mems. 53 associate.

Pres. Prof. G. HAUSSMANN (Italy); Vice-Pres. Dr. G. D. H. BELL (U.K.), Prof. A. TAVČAR (Yugoslavia). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Proceedings of Congress*.

European Cattle Trade Union (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*); Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; f. 1952 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. A. GOETSCHER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU (France).

European Confederation for Plant Protection Research (*Confédération européenne d'études phytosanitaires—CEP*), 57 bvd. Lannes, Paris 16e, France; formerly European Committee of Crop Protection; f. 1952, present title adopted 1957. Aims: to encourage and co-ordinate studies on crop protection, disseminate information to members and set up commissions on specialised subjects. Mems.: societies in 20 countries.

Hon. Pres. Prof. TROUVELOT (France); Pres. Prof. VIEL (France); Gen. Sec. H. RENAUD (France).

European Confederation of Agriculture: C.p. 87, 5200 Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; social security for independent farmers and foresters in the member countries; 455 ordinary and 44 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. G. NIEMANN (Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publs. *Bulletin d'Information CEA*, *Rapport sur le marché international du lait et des produits laitiers*

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(quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, Annual Report on the General Assembly; *10 années Confédération Européenne de L'Agriculture*.

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*) 204 bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er, France; f. 1952 to improve the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organisations in Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland. Pres. PIERO POLASTRO (Italy); Vice-Pres. PIERRE WALLENBORN (France), MARIANO GANDUXER RELATS (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. PIERRE MARCEL ADEMA (France).

Federation of Coffee Growers of America (*Federación Cafetalera de América*), Edificio Julia L. v. de Duke, 2-o Piso, Apartado 739, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1945 to provide technical assistance, conduct research programmes and publish technical information on coffee-growing. Mems.: 14 American states. Man. AGUSTÍN FERREIRO; Asst. Man. CARLOS LAVAGNINO.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health: Muguga, P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951. Dir. P. G. ATANG. Publ. *Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission: c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, U.S.A.; f. 1950; investigates the biology, ecology and population dynamics of the tropical tunas of the eastern Pacific Ocean to determine the effects of fishing and natural factors on stocks; recommends appropriate conservation measures to maintain stocks at levels which will afford maximum sustainable catches. Mems.: Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Panama, U.S.A. Dir. JAMES JOSEPH; Asst. Dir. CLIFFORD L. PETERSON. Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), *Annual Report*.

International African Migratory Locust Organization (OICMA): B.P. 136 Bamako, Rep. of Mali; Technical Centre, Kara-Macina, Mali; f. 1955 to destroy the African migratory locust in its breeding areas and to conduct research on locust swarms. Mems.: governments of 21 countries. Dir. G. PADONOU; Pres. of Admin. Council Prof. AJI-BOLA-TAYLOR (Nigeria); Pres. of Exec. Cttee. P. EPOH-ADYANG (Cameroun). Publs. *Locusta*, *Bulletin mensuel d'information*, annual reports.

International Agricultural Aviation Centre, le v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1961 to promote the use of aircraft in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. The Centre has liaison agreements and consultative status with FAO and ICAO. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A. Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. J. MAAN; Tech. Officer C. A. ROYDS. Publs. *Agricultural Aviation* (quarterly), *Congress Reports* (1959, -62, -66, -69), *Handbook for Agricultural Pilots* (2nd edn.).

International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC), Schmidgasse 3-7, A2320, Schwechat, Austria; f. 1955 to standardize the methods of testing and analyzing cereal products. Mems.: 32 member states. Pres. (1970-72) ERIC E. BOND (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. SCHWEITZER (Austria).

International Association of Agricultural Economists (*Association internationale des économistes agricoles*), 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to foster development of the sciences of agricultural economics and further the application of the results of economic investigation of agricultural processes and agricultural organisation in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agricultural and rural life. 1,700 mems. from 77 countries.

Founder Pres. L. K. ELMHIRST; Pres. NILS WESTER-MARCK (Finland); Vice-Pres. Prof. JOHN R. RAEBURN (U.K.); Sec. and Treas. J. ACKERMAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Proceedings of Conferences*, *International Journal of Agrarian Affairs*.

International Association of Horticultural Producers (*Association Internationale des Producteurs de l'Horticulture*); Stadhoudersplantsoen 12-18, P.O.B. 361, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1948; represents the common interests of commercial horticultural producers by frequent meetings, regular publications, press-notices, resolutions and addresses to governments and international authorities; authorizes International Horticultural Exhibitions. Mems.: national associations in 13 countries.

Pres. E. DEBROISE; First Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. W. BUSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. N. LUIRSE. Publs. statistics on production, international trade and consumption (annual), documentation of production costs and wages (bi-annual), list of professional assns. and institutes in member countries, works on organization and methods of publicity.

International Botanical Congress: XIIth Congress, c/o Komarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.; First Congress held 1864; brings together people working in all plant sciences to discuss topics and problems of all branches of botany; about 4,500 botanists attended the XIth Congress held in Seattle, U.S.A., in August 1969; next Congress: Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1975.

Pres. KENNETH V. THIMANN; Exec. Dir. GEORGE W. FISCHER.

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agro-nomic Studies: Secretariat: 21 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e; post-graduate centre with the following objectives: to provide a supplementary technical, economic and social education for graduates of the higher schools and faculties of agriculture in Mediterranean countries; to examine the international problems posed by agricultural development; to contribute to the development of a spirit of international co-operation amongst the future agricultural élite in Mediterranean countries. Mems. France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia. Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND LIGNON; Chief Exec. Officer R. GUICCIARDINI. Publ. *Options Méditerranéennes* (every two months).

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari: courses on Land Use, Rural Infrastructure and Equipment; 165 Via Amendola, Bari-70125, Italy.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier: courses on Economic Planning and Rural Development; route de Mende, 34 Montpellier, France.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza: courses on zootechny and hortofruticulture; Montanana 177, Aula Dei, Zaragoza, Spain.

International Centre for Agricultural Education (*Internationales Studienzentrum für Landwirtschaftliches Bildungswesen*): Division of Agriculture, 3003 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1958; organizes international courses

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on vocational education and teaching in agriculture every two years for teachers of agriculture.

Pres. A. CHAPONNIER (Switzerland); Dir. J.-P. CHAVAN (Switzerland).

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: General Mola 17, Madrid, Spain; f. 1969 to promote the conservation and rational exploitation of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. First Session Dec. 1969, FAO Headquarters, Rome.

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Bedford Institute, P.O.B. 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada; f. 1950 to investigate, protect and conserve the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic. Mems.: 14 countries.

Chair. A. W. H. NEEDLER (Canada); Exec. Sec. L. R. DAY. Pubs. *Annual Proceedings, Statistical Bulletin, Special Publications, Research Bulletin*.

International Commission of Agricultural Engineering (*Commission internationale du Génie Rural*): 10-12 rue du Capitaine Ménard, Paris 15e, France; f. 1930. Mems.: associations from 20 countries, individual mems. from 6 countries.

Pres. KAREL PETIT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. CARLIER (France).

International Commission of Agricultural and Food Industries (*Commission internationale des industries agricoles et alimentaires*), 18 ave. de Villars, Paris 7e, France; f. 1934. Objects: To co-ordinate international activities which concern agricultural and food industries; to assemble scientific, technical and economic documentation for these industries; to organize periodical international congresses for agricultural and food industries; 48 mem. states; library of about 40,000 vols. Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD WEILL. Pubs. *International Review of Agricultural Industries* (monthly), *Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires* (monthly), *Comptes Rendus des Congrès Internationaux des Industries Agricoles* (every two years), Reports of Symposia.

International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals (*Comité International pour le Contrôle de la Productivité Laitière du Bétail*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk recording, standardize methods. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Pres. Dr. O. HARTMANN (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS PEDERSEN (Denmark).

International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (IGVAN) (*Internationale Veterinär-Anatomische Nomenklatur-Kommission—IVANK*), Vienna III, Linke Bahngasse 11; f. 1957.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Dr. OSKAR SCHALLER (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. ROBERT E. HABEL (U.S.A.). Publ. Reports.

International Confederation of European Sugar-Beet Growers (*Confédération internationale des betteraviers européens*), 29 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925 to act as a centre for the co-ordination and dissemination of information about beet sugar production and the industry; to represent the interests of agriculture at an international level. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. H. CAYRE (France); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France). Publ. *Betteraviers Européens* (every two years).

International Confederation of Technical Agriculturists (*Confédération internationale des techniciens agronomes*), Beethovenstrasse 24, 8002 Zürich; Technical H.Q., Via Barberini 86, 00187 Rome; f. 1930. Objects: To promote and develop relations between agricultural technicians of different countries for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance and for the co-ordination of their efforts in matters of mutual concern and in agricultural questions. Forty countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. Prof. ANDRÉ SCOUBE, Ing. Agr. (France); Gen. Sec. Prof. FRANCO ANGELINI.

International Dairy Committee: Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England; f. 1964 to draft and implement an outline plan for the establishment of an International Dairy Council to stabilize international dairy product markets, and to study the problems relevant to milk production and trade in dairy products. Mems.: 13 countries.

Exec. Chair. J. B. RITZEMA VAN IKEMA; Sec. E. STRAUSS. Pubs. *Reports, Comments* and occasional papers.

International Dairy Federation (*Fédération internationale de laiterie*): Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1903 to link all dairy associations in order to encourage the solution of scientific, technical and economic problems affecting the dairy industry. Mems.: national committees in 30 countries.

Pres. Sir RICHARD TREHANE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. P. F. J. STAAL (Netherlands). Publ. *Annual Bulletin*.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers, Room 401, Barr Building, 910 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; and 1 rue d'Hauteville, 75, Paris 10e, France; f. 1946. Objects: to represent, in the international field, the interests of agricultural producers, by laying the co-ordinated views of the national member organizations before any appropriate international body; to exchange information and ideas and help develop understanding of world problems and their effects upon agricultural producers; to encourage efficiency of production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Farmers' organizations of 40 countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. J. DELEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAVARY. Pubs. *IFAP News* (monthly), *World Agriculture* (quarterly), General Conference Reports.

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (APIMONDIA), Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, 00186, Rome, Italy; f. 1949; collects and brings up to date documentation concerning international beekeeping; studies the particular problems of beekeeping through its permanent committees; organizes international congresses, seminars, symposia and meetings; stimulates research into new techniques for more economical results; co-operates with other international organizations interested in beekeeping, in particular with FAO; Mems.: 59 associations from 49 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. VECESLAV HARNAJ; Sec. Gen. Dr. SILVESTRO CANNAMELA. Pubs. *Apimondia* (annual), *Apiacta* (every three months).

International Federation of Seed Trade (*Fédération internationale du commerce des semences—FIS*): Leidsekade 88, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924 to improve seed trade conditions between nations; to contribute to the solution of international problems in the seed trade and facilitate the settlement of disputes between seedsmen; to contribute to the development of agriculture by the marketing of high quality seed. Mems.: representatives of 36 countries.

Pres. TIB SZEGO (Canada); Sec.-Gen. HANS H. LEENDEERS. Publ. *Bulletin* (English, French, German, at least once a year).

International Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité international de la culture du houblon*): Titova 19, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia and U.S.A.

Pres. LEOPOLD HÖFTER (Germany); Gen. Sec. PETER PAVLIC (Yugoslavia). Publ. *Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

International Institute for Sugar Beet Research (*Institut International de Recherches Betteravières—I.I.R.B.*), Beauduinstraat 150, B-3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1931 to promote research by organizing meetings and study groups. Mems.: 310 individuals in 28 countries on 5 continents.

Pres. M. SIMON (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. O. J. KINT (Belgium). Publ. *I.I.R.B. Journal* (quarterly).

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, 6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada; f. 1953 to encourage conservation of North Pacific fisheries and to ensure maximum sustained productivity. Mems.: Canada, Japan and U.S.A. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Bulletin*.

International Olive Growers Federation (*Fédération internationale d'oléiculture*), Augustina de Aragón 11, Madrid 6, Spain; f. 1934 to promote the interests of olive growers and to effect international co-ordination of efforts to improve methods of growing and manufacturing and to promote the use of olive oil. Mems.: organizations and government departments in Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia. Pres. BOUALEM BENSEKKOUMA (Algeria). Publs. *Informations oléicoles internationales* (quarterly).

International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (*Organisation internationale de lutte biologique contre les animaux et les plantes nuisibles*), Dept. of Entomology of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Universitätstrasse 2, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote and co-ordinate research on the more effective biological control of harmful insects and plants. Mems.: government departments, institutions and individuals in Argentina, Belgium, France and France Overseas, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal and Portuguese Overseas Territories, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.R., Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. E. BILIOTTI (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. V. DELUCCHI (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. G. MATHYS (Switzerland).

International Organization of Citrus Virologists: f. 1957 to promote research on citrus virus diseases at international level by standardising diagnostic techniques and exchanging information relating to these diseases and their control. Next Conference: October-November 1969, in Japan. Mems.: 250.

Chair. Dr. G. SCARAMUZZI (Istituto di Patologia Vegetale, Facoltà di Agraria dell'Università, Catania, Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. E. O. OLSON, U.S. Date and Citrus Station, Indio, California 92201, U.S.A. Publ. *Proceedings*.

International Plant Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties (*Association Internationale des Sélectionneurs pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales—ASSINSEL*); 101, rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e, France; f. 1934; initiates steps internationally for the protection of new varieties of plants; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. CARL-ERNST BÜCHTING (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. J. P. DUDOK VAN HEEL (Netherlands), Prof. C. MALIANI, Ig. K. VAN LOOVEREN, FAJER FAJERSSON, V. DESPREZ. Publs. Reports of Congresses (every two years), Reports of Meetings of the Council (two a year), Reports of Meetings of the Bureau.

International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa: f. 1970 as successor to *International Red Locust Control Service* to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Mems.: 11 countries.

Chair. D. H. LUZONGO (Zambia); Dir. K. W. KÜHNE. Publs. *Annual Report*, and scientific reports.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria—OIRSA*): Apdo. 1654, 63 ave. Norte, 130, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1955; Activities: prevention of the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases unknown in the region; research, control and eradication programmes of the principal present pests in agriculture; technical assistance and advice to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock of member countries; education and qualification of personnel. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama. Publ. Reports.

International Rice Research Institute: P.O.B. 583, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts a comprehensive basic research programme on the rice plant and its management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice; maintains a library to collect and provide access to the world's technical rice literature; publishes and disseminates research results; conducts regional rice research projects in co-operation with scientists in rice-producing countries; offers a resident training programme in rice research methods and techniques for staff members of organizations concerned with rice; organizes international conferences and symposia.

Dir. ROBERT F. CHANDLER, Jr. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Technical Bulletins*, *Technical Papers*, *The IRRI Reporter*, *The International Bibliography of Rice Research*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association Internationale d'essais de semences, Internationale Vereinigung für Saatgutprüfung*): Box 68, N-1432 Vollebakk, Norway; f. 1906, Hamburg, reconstituted 1924, Cambridge, England. Aims: to promote uniformity and accurate methods of seed testing and evaluation in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds; organizes triennial conventions, meetings, workshops, symposia and training courses. Mems.: 51 countries.

Pres. J. A. R. THOMSON (Scotland); Hon. Sec.-Treas. ARNE WOLD (Norway). Publs. *Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association* (quarterly), *ISTA News Bulletin* (every two months).

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole Internationale*): Station de Recherches Séricicoles, 28 quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols.; collection of mulberry trees. Mems.: governments of France, Ecuador, India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. ANDRE SCHENK (France). Publs. *Revue du Ver à Soie—Journal of Silk Worm* (quarterly), *Courriers*, *Newsletter and Documentation Letter*.

International Society for Horticultural Science: 1e v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Mems.: 40 member-countries, 153 organizations, 1,460 individual members.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. A. PIENIAZEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE. BAKKER (Netherlands); Publ. *Chronica Horticulturae* (three times a year).

International Society for Plant Geography and Ecology (*Association internationale de Phytosociologie, Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde*), 3261 Todenmann, Rinteln, German Federal Republic; f. 1938. Mems.: 552 from 37 countries.

Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. REINHOLD TUEXEN (German Federal Republic). Publs. *Vegetatio, Berichte über die Internationalen Symposien in Stolzenau/Weser* (1959-64), in *Rinteln* (1965-).

International Society of Soil Science (*Association internationale de la science du sol*), c/o Royal Tropical Institute, 63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1924 to study and promote soil science. Mems.: 4,620 individuals and associations in 98 countries engaged in the study of soil science.

Pres. Prof. Dr. V. A. KOVDA (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. F. A. VAN BAREN. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction and of Artificial Insemination (*Comité permanent international de physiologie et pathologie de la reproduction animale et la fécondation artificielle*), Royal Veterinary College, Boltons Park, Hawkshead Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1964; an international standing committee was appointed after the first congress in Milan in 1948.

Pres. Prof. Th. STEGENGA (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (United Kingdom); Publs. *Proceedings of the Congress*, which is held every four years.

International Union of Forestry Research Organisations (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières*), Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1891; re-organized 1929 and 1948. Object: International co-operation in the various branches of forest research and forest science. Membership: 244 member organizations in 67 countries, including forestry experimental stations, research institutes, and universities, etc.

Pres. Dr. GEORGE M. JEMISON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Annual Report, Congress Proceedings, scientific papers*.

International Veterinary Association of Animal Production (*Association internationale de Production Animale*): c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Isabel la Católica 12, Madrid, Spain. Membership: about 5,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries.

Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). Publ. *Zootecnica* (bi-monthly).

North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Room 275, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, S.W.1; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Mems.: 14 countries.

Pres. A. S. GAIDOUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. P. POOLEY (U.K.).

North Pacific Fur Seal Commission: c/o National Marine Fisheries Service, Interior Bldg., 18th and C St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, U.S.A.; f. 1958 to formulate and co-ordinate research and make recommendations concerning the objective of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals—"achieving maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean... with

due regard to their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources of the area". Signatories: governments of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Chair. JOHN I. HODGES (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. Dr. W. M. SPRULES (Canada). Publs. *Proceedings, Reports*.

World Association for Animal Production: Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; holds world conference on animal production every three to five years; encourages sponsors and participates in regional meetings, seminars and symposia; Second International Karakul Symposium September 1971, Romania; Third World Conference May 1973, Melbourne.

Sec.-Gen. HANS PEDERSEN. Publs. *Conference Proceedings*.

World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists: Sterrenbos 1, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic food control and discuss research. Mems.: 37 member countries.

Pres. Prof. A. JEPSEN (Denmark); Sec. Treas. Drs. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Netherlands).

World Jersey Cattle Bureau, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, England; f. 1952; to promote the welfare and safeguard the interests of the Jersey breed of cattle throughout the world; to maintain the purity of the breed; to endeavour to improve the breed. The Bureau maintains records of the performance of the breed throughout the world, endeavours to promote a uniform system of procedure in relation to Milk Recording, Butterfat Testing, etc., disseminates information on the breed, organizes a Conference every four years. Next Conference: Denmark, 1972.

Pres. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of JERSEY; Chair. E. LEA MARSH, Jr. (U.S.A.); Sec. JEAN GRISDALE (Canada). Publs. Conference reports, Annual Report of activities and *News Digest*.

World Ploughing Organization: Foulisye, Loweswater, Cockermonth, Cumberland, England; f. 1952 to promote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Mems.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Rhodesia, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia.

Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. Publs. *W.P.O. Handbook* (annual); *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).

World's Poultry Science Association (*Association universelle d'aviculture scientifique*): Treramleon, Bidnija, Malta G.C.; f. 1912, present title adopted 1930. Aims: to facilitate the exchange of knowledge among all persons interested in the industry, to encourage research, teaching and experimentation, to collect and publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 53 countries. Branches in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.

Pres. Prof. José A. CASTELLO (Spain); Sec. Dr. R. COLES (Malta); Treas. Dr. GEORGE JAAP (U.S.A.). Publ. *The World's Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Africa Bureau, The: 2 Arundel St., London, WC2R 3DA; f. 1952. Aims: to inform about Africa; to help Africans in opposing unfair discrimination and to foster co-operation between races; to further economic, social and political development in Africa; to promote projects of education, development and racial co-operation; to administer funds for the foregoing.

Chair. PETER CALVOCORESSI; Dir. GUY ARNOLD; Sec. Miss C. TROUGHTON. Publ. *Africa Digest* (every two months).

African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (*Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement—CAFRAD*), 31 rue de Grenade, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Zambia; aided by UNESCO; library of 7,000 vols. and 160 periodicals.

Pres. SINACEUR BEN LARBI; Dir.-Gen. J. E. KARIUKI. Publs. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique* / *African Administrative Studies* (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly), *African Administrative Abstracts*.

Afro-Asian Housing Organization (AAHO): 28 Ramses St., Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters. Next Congress April 1970, Dar es Salaam; 4th Congress Syria 1972.

Sec.-Gen. ABDEL HAMID EL ZANFALY (U.A.R.).

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO): C/117-118, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3, India; f. 1962 to launch concrete and wherever possible co-ordinated action to reconstruct the economy of the rural peoples of Afro-Asian countries and to revitalize their social and cultural life. Mems.: ten African and seventeen Asian countries.

Pres. H.E. SHI HYUNG CHO (Korea); Sec.-Gen. H.E. KRISHAN CHAND (India); Exec. Sec. AFTAB AHMAD RAMINO (India). Publ. *Rural Reconstruction* (quarterly).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems (AWR): P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Caritas Internationalis (*International Conference of Catholic Charities*): 16 Piazza San Calisto, Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to promote collaboration and co-ordination of charitable and welfare activities in all countries. Work includes training of social workers both in developed and developing countries, vocational training, help to the needy, refugees, migrants, etc., research and information work. Promotes and co-ordinates relief action in cases of natural disasters or emergencies. Represents charitable activities of the Catholic Church internationally. Mems.: 89 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN RODHAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. a.i. GUSTAVE FLOUR (Belgium). Publs. *Intercaritas* (bi-monthly), *Reports of General Assemblies*, *International Yearbook of Catholic Charities* (in English, Spanish and French).

Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina (*Centre for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America*): Casilla 9990, Almirante Barroso 6, Santiago, Chile; f. 1960. Objects: to investigate the economic and social situation of the Continent concerning the lowest income sectors, with the aim of encouraging integration and development; to study social factors relating to population growth in Latin America.

Dir. ROGER VEKEMANS, S.J., RAMÓN VENEGAS; Sec.-Gen. BETTY CABEZAS DE G.

Community Development Foundation: 49 Boston Post Rd., Norwalk, Conn. 06852, U.S.A.; f. 1959; operates technical services including teaching programmes, a reporting system, food incentive plan in Latin America, evaluates community development plans, makes small self-help loans and grants. 3 Field Offices in United States, 5 in Central and Latin America, 1 each in France, Greece, Lebanon, Tanzania, Korea and South Viet-Nam. Consultative status with ECOSOC. Publs. *Single Concept Training Units*, *Statistical Bulletin*.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), 660 First Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1945 to distribute food, tools and other equipment for relief and self-help to needy people in Europe, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Mems.: 26 accredited member agencies.

Chair. BEN TOUSTER; Pres. HAROLD S. MINER; Exec. Dir. FRANK GOFFIO. Publ. *Quarterly News Letter*.

Institute of Economic Growth, Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Asia: University Enclave, Delhi 7, India; f. 1956 to bring the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of problems connected with social and economic development in South and South East Asia; studies made by the Centre or in co-operation with universities or research institutes; specialized library and documentation services; biennial regional training programme in sociology of development. Mems.: 18 member states.

Dir. of Institute Prof. P. N. DHAR; Head of Centre Dr. T. N. MADAN. Publ. *Asian Social Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (*Co-opération internationale pour le développement socio-économique*): 59/61 ave. Adolphe Lacombe, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1965 to study ways and means of rendering more effective the co-operation amongst member organizations in the field of socio-economic development aid; to promote the creation of new organizations in both developed and developing countries and set up a computerized central registration of all development projects introduced to the affiliated organizations. Mems.: Catholic agencies in 10 countries. Pres. LEON Cardinal SUEÑENS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VANISTENDAEL (Belgium).

International Planned Parenthood Federation (*Fédération internationale pour le planning familial*): 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, S.W.1; f. 1952. Aims to advance parenthood through education and scientific research

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT)

with a view to attaining a favourable balance between world population and natural resources; maintains an information centre on population and family planning problems of all countries, supplies educational materials, conducts training courses, and observes clinical and laboratory research. Regional offices in Beirut, Bombay, Malaysia, London, New York, Tokyo and representatives for Africa in Nairobi and Accra. Mems.: 64 associations, 10 in African countries.

Pres. Dr. AGENETTE BRAESTRUP (Denmark); Chair. George Cadbury (Canada); Sec.-Gen. JULIA HENDERSON. Publs. *International Planned Parenthood News* (monthly in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese and Arabic), *Medical Bulletin* (six a year), *Research in Reproduction* (six a year).

Joint Africa Board: 25 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923 to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the East and Central African Territories; to educate public opinion; to promote good relations.

Chair. PATRICK WALL, M.P.; Sec. S. STANLEY-SMITH. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Report of Annual Meeting*, memoranda.

Lake Chad Basin Commission: Fort-Lamy, Chad; established May 1964. Mems.: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria; composed of an Executive Secretary and two Commissioners from each Member State. Responsible for the co-ordination of the development of the Chad Basin, particularly the exploitation of the subterranean and surface water resources in relation to agricultural development, animal husbandry and fisheries. The UN Development Fund is contributing to a water resources survey costing \$3 million.

Exec. Sec. MUHAMMADU A. CARPENTER (Nigeria).

Niger River Commission: Niamey, Niger; f. 1963 by the Act of Niamey, covering navigation and general economic development; budget of 20 million CFA; meets annually; first project to survey the navigability of the Niger River, with Netherlands assistance. Mems.: Cameroon, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta.

Admin. Sec. DÉSIRÉ VIEYRA.

OXFAM: 274 Banbury Rd., Oxford, OX2 7DZ, England; f. 1942 as The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, name changed 1965. Aims to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world; provide food, clothing, shelter, training and education; promote research into nutritional, medical and agricultural matters relating to relief work and publish the findings. Has links with Oxfam of Canada (Toronto), Oxfam Belgique (Brussels) and secretariats in East Africa (Nairobi), Southern Africa (Lesotho), West Africa (Togo), Equatorial Africa (Congo-Kinshasa), West Asia (New Delhi), East India (Ranchi), South India and Ceylon (Bangalore), Hong Kong (Kowloon), Latin America (Brazil and Peru).

Chair. Prof. C. A. COULSON; Vice-Chair. MICHAEL H. ROWNTREE; Hon. Sec. Dr. F. C. JAMES; Hon. Treas. R. H. LANGDON-DAVIES, F.C.A.; Dir. LESLEY KIRKLEY, C.B.E. Publs. *Oxfam News* (monthly), *Annual Report*, publications connected with fund-raising education, etc.

Pacific Basin Economic Co-operation Council: f. 1967, the Committee is a businessman's organization composed of the representatives of business circles of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and U.S.A., which aims to co-operate with Governments and international institutions in the overall economic development of the

Pacific Area and the advancement of the livelihood of the population. The Committee's activities are the promotion of economic collaboration among the member countries and co-operation with the developing countries in their effort to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. First meeting: Tokyo, Japan, 1967; First Plenary Conference, Sydney, Australia, in 1968; Second General Meeting: San Francisco, 1969.

Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO (Japan); Exec. Dir.-Gen. EIJI KAGEYAMA, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry 2-2, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Pan American Development Foundation Inc. (PADF): 19th and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1963 to encourage private sector involvement in development process in Latin America, through the establishment of National Development Foundations which are capitalized and managed by local businessmen to finance socio-economic development projects, through small loans to low-income groups. PADF provides financial and technical assistance to National Development Foundations in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Guatemala; also administers Tools for Freedom programme providing industry-donated surplus and new equipment to Latin American vocational training schools and a Health Programme providing medicines and surplus hospital equipment to Latin American hospitals.

Chair. of the Board GALO PLAZA; Pres. WILLIAM SANDERS; Exec. Sec. L. RONALD SCHEMAN. Publs. *Philanthropic Foundations in Latin America*, *Action* (quarterly).

Population Council, The: 245 Park Ave., New York City, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; technical and scientific work on population problems; demographic, bio-medical and technical assistance divisions; provides grants to national and non-profit organizations studying population problems and fellowship for research students.

Chair. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd; Pres. BERNARD BERELSON; Sec. DAVID LELEWER.

Society for International Development: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; European Office: 82 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e, France; f. 1957 to provide a forum for an exchange of ideas, fact and experience among persons professionally concerned with the problems of economic and social development in modernizing societies; it cuts across lines of nationality, organization and profession. Mems.: 5,422.

Pres. FELIPE HERRERA; Exec. Sec. ANDREW E. RICE. Publs. *International Development Review* (quarterly), *Survey of International Development* (monthly except July and August).

United Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief: 475 Riverside Drive, Room 406, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the Methodist Church in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation, to assist the workers and members of Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and to co-operate with interdenominational relief agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop RALPH T. ALTON; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (3 a year).

Vienna Institute for Development (Wiener Institut für Entwicklungsfragen): Vienna 1020, Obere Donastrasse 49-51; f. 1964 to disseminate information on problems and achievements of developing countries by all possible means in order to convince the public of industrialized nations of the necessity to increase development aid and to strengthen international co-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT, ARTS)

operation; research programmes. Mems. from 20 countries.

Pres. BRUNO KREISKY (Austria); Vice-Pres. AHMED BEN SALAH (Tunisia), WILLY BRANDT (Germany), B. K. NEHRU (India), B. R. SEN (India); Dir. ARNE HASELBACH (Austria).

West Africa Committee, The: 23 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.2, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. Mems.: 160.

Adviser Sir EVELYN HONE, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec. W. G. SYER, C.V.O., C.B.E.

ARTS

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: c/o AAPSO, 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud St., Manial, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958 by Afro-Asians Peoples' Solidarity Organization; conferences of Asian and African writers have been held at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967). Mems.: 78 writers' organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL-SERAI (U.A.R.). Publ. *Afro-Asian Writings* (quarterly).

Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEP), Fondation Singer-Polignac; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART, Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France. Publ. *Catalogue of Acquisitions of the Library* (twice a year).

Comunità Europea degli Scrittori (European Community of Writers), via dei Sansovino 6, Rome, Italy; f. 1960 to promote closer collaboration between European authors in professional, moral and practical problems. Mems. 1,181 individuals from 26 European countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO VIGORELLI (Italy). Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Europa Nostra: 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1963 as an international federation of non-governmental associations interested in the protection of Europe's natural and cultural heritage. Has Consultative Status with the Council of Europe. Mems.: 62 associations.

Pres. Rt. Hon. DUNCAN SANDYS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. BERNARD CHAMPIGNEULLE (France), ATTILA CENERINI (Italy), OTTO CARLSSON (Germany); Sec.-Gen. ANTHONY HAIGH (U.K.).

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de Musique et Musikhochschulen): Florhofgasse 6, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; Mems.: 69.

Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF WITTELSBACH.

European Cultural Centre (Centre européen de la culture), Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and conducting research in the various fields of European studies; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives. Groups the Secretariats of the European Association of Music Festivals, Association of Institutes of European Studies and the Campagne d'éducation civique européenne.

Dir. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT; Hon. Pres. CARL BURCKHARDT (Switzerland), CARLO SCHMID (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

European Society of Culture, piazza San Marco 52, 30124 Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and

friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 1,800. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. STANISLAW CESCHI, ANTONY BABEL, GERHARD FUNKE, FRANÇOIS MAURIAC, LEWIS MUMFORD, BORIS POLEVOI, ARNOLD TOYNBEE; Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO. Publ. *Comprendre* (twice a year).

Federation of International Music Competitions (Fédération des Concours internationaux de musique), Palais Eynard, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions, to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April; next Assembly: Budapest 1971. Mems.: 33. Pres. ANDRÉ MARESCOTTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. LIEBSTOECKL. Publ. *Brochure* (every December).

Fondation Européenne de la Culture (European Cultural Foundation): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported entirely by private sources, to finance and foster cultural and educational activities and scientific studies of common interest in the countries of Europe; the Foundation has launched a European study programme on several major problems of the future (*Plan Europe—2000*: Education, Industrialization, Urbanization, The Rural World), and a study project "The preservation of Venice". Mems.: individuals and private bodies in 18 European countries.

Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNARD of the Netherlands; Vice-Pres. Prince PETER of Greece, LOUIS ARMAND (France); Gen.-Sec. G. SLUIZER. Publ. *Education and Culture* (three times a year, in French and English). Broad sheets.

Inter-American Association of Writers (Asociación Interamericana de Escritores): Casilla de Correo 4852, Humberto I, No. 431, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1942 to promote Latin American Literature.

Pres. SEBASTIAN V. DATZIRA COPELLO; Sec. OLGA R. ALBRECHT DE FANELLI, PERLA DORIS MALDONADO. Publ. *Hoja Informativa*.

Inter-American Music Council (Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM), Music Division, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and general information relating to all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO ESPINOSA. Publ. *News Bulletin* (approx. every three months), Congress Papers.

International Amateur Theatre Association: 15 Nieuwe Uitleg, The Hague, Holland; f. 1952; composed of national centres and similar bodies; organizes international conferences, colloquia, seminars, festivals,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

including world festival of amateur theatre (every four years; mems. in 26 countries).

Pres. PIET CLEVERINGA (Netherlands); Hon. Sec. WALTER LUCAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. PETER SCHREIBER (Germany). Publ. "T" *Bulletin*.

International Association for Cultural Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté de la culture*), 104 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950; an international community of intellectuals concerned with the free exercise of man's creative powers and the safeguarding of those traditions and institutions which foster their fruitfulness. Financed entirely by a long-term grant from the Ford Foundation, project support from Agnelli Foundation (Italy) and Volkswagen, Thyssen and Krupp Foundations (Germany). National Committees in Australia and India; autonomous institutes and groups in Latin America, Europe and Asia; seminar programme.

Pres. SHEPARD STONE; Dir. PIERRE EMMANUEL. Publs. numerous affiliated publications in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Thai, and Indonesian.

International Association of Art (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques—Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques*): UNESCO House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1954; 60 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (United Kingdom).

International Association of Art Critics, Palais du Louvre, Pavillon de Marsan, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Memos.: 1,453 individuals, 46 national sections.

Pres. RENÉ BERGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. TONY SPITERIS (Greece).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association Internationale de Bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1963 to create contacts between book-collectors of different countries and to stimulate on an international level the development of book-collecting; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Memos.: 385.

Pres. JULIEN CAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUIGNARD (France). Publs. *Actes et Communications du zème Congrès international de Bibliophilie* (1961), *Transactions* (papers delivered at the Association's fourth congress held in London in 1965), *Atti del quinto Congresso internazionale di Bibliofili* (held in Venice, 1967), *Bibliophilie* (two or three times a year).

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAM (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*): National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Rd., London, S.W.3; f. 1957; organization of museums and other scientific institutions with public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; aims to establish contact between museums and similar institutions in the field, to promote the study of the relevant groups of objects, and to further the aims of the International Council of Museums (i.c.m.); triennial conferences. Memos.: 211.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO THOMAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. W. REID, F.S.A. (U.K.). Publs. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History, Triennial Report*.

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, 256 Via Cavour, 00184 Rome; f. 1957; assembles documentation on the preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts and undertakes training of specialists; 50 member countries.

Dir. Dr. H. J. PLENDERLEITH; Dep. Dir. Prof. PAUL PHILIPPOT; Scientific Assistant Dr. GIORGIO TORRACA; Exec. Sec. Dr. ITALO C. ANGLE.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre International du Film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): Provisional address: 109 rue N.D. des Champs, 75-Paris 6e, France; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of suitable films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the setting up of National Centres; 22 full mems. (National Centres), 15 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. ELSA BRITA MARCUSSEN (Norway). Publs. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P., Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee for the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema (*Comité international pour la diffusion des arts et des lettres par le cinéma—CIDALC*): 9 bis rue de Magdebourg, Paris 16e, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Memos.: national committees in 16 countries.

Pres. GEORGES AURIC (France); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS PILLAT (France). Publ. *Le cinéma d'enseignement et culturel*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*), Institut de littératures modernes comparées, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e, France; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in 16 countries. Memos. in Europe, 350.

Pres. JACQUES VOISINE (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN WEISGERBER (17 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 Brussels, Belgium), BURTON PIKE (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, U.S.A.).

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers (*Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs—Congrès Mondial des Auteurs et Compositeurs*) (CISAC), 11 rue Keppler, Paris 16, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; to create a documentation centre. Memos.: 81 member societies from 44 countries.

Pres. MARCEL POOT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-ALEXIS ZIEGLER. Publ. *Interauteurs* (quarterly).

International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA): P.O.B. 868, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1963; Objects: to raise the standards of graphic designs and professional practice and the professional status of graphic designers; to collect and exchange information relating to graphic design; to organize exhibitions and congresses and to issue reports and surveys. Category C relationship with UNESCO. Memos.: 24 professional associations from 18 countries,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

one international organization, and corresponding members in 17 countries.

Pres. J. HALAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. SINGER (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

(*Conseil international des monuments et des sites*): 75 rue du Temple, Paris 4ème, France; f. 1965. Objects: to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites; to arouse and cultivate the interest of the authorities, and people of every country in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage; to liaise between public authorities, departments, institutions and individuals interested in the preservation and study of monuments and sites. Mems.: approximately 300, and 33 National Committees.

Pres. Prof. PIERO GAZZOLA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Prof. RAYMOND M. LEMAIRE (Belgium). Publ. *Monumentum* (twice a year).

International Council of Museums (ICOM): Maison de

l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1946. Objects: to provide an appropriate organization to further international co-operation among museums, and to be the co-ordinating and representative international body furthering museum interests. In each of the 74 countries belonging to ICOM a National Committee on international co-operation among museums, has been organized, each as widely representative as possible of museum interests. The Chairmen of these national committees form the Advisory Committee of ICOM. There are 21 international specialized bodies on specific subjects.

Pres. A. VAN SCHENDEL, Dir.-Gen., Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam; Chair. Advisory Committee J. JELINEK (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. A. I. ZAMOSCHKINE (U.S.S.R.), J. CHATELAIN (France), EKPO EYO (Nigeria), S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Treas. A. J. ROSE (France); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIÈRE (France); Dir. H. DE VARINE-BOHAN (France). Publ. *ICOM News-Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (quarterly).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*)

: 14 Woronzow Rd., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Last meeting, 1969, World Congress and Symposium, New York.

Chair. Prof. F. ČERNÝ (Czechoslovakia); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle. ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUËS (France), JACK READING (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research/Recherches Théâtrales*.

International Federation of Actors: Syndicat Français des

Acteurs, 22 rue de Chaillot, Paris 16e; f. 1952; composed of national actors' unions; co-ordinates the work of member unions and represents them in the international field. Mems.: Actors' Unions totalling 48,380 individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. VLASTIMIL FISAR (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. GERALD CROASDELL (U.K.), ROLF REMBE (Sweden), JAIME FERNANDEZ (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNALS (France).

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération Internationale des Archives de Film*)

: c/o Jacques Ledoux, 74 Galerie Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; main-

tains a film circulation pool for members; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems. in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. JERZY TOEPLITZ (Poland); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LEDOUX (Belgium).

International Federation of Films on Art (*Fédération internationale du film sur l'art—FIFA*)

: Pavillon de Marsan, Palais du Louvre, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er, France; f. 1947 to group persons and institutions interested in art and in the cinema; encourages the production and distribution of films on the arts (painting, sculpture, architecture). Mems. in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ HUYGHE (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme S. GILLE-DELAFFON. Publs. many catalogues of films on art, with the collaboration of UNESCO, *Bulletin* (annual).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations

(*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films*): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to represent film production in its entirety on an international level, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assns. in 22 countries.

Pres. EDMOND TENOUDJI (France); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France); Treas. HERMANN SCHWERIN (Germany). Publs. *Information Circulaires, Newsletters*.

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and

Artistic Works: 608 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2N 5HN, England; f. 1950. Aims: to provide a permanent organization for co-ordinating and improving the knowledge, methods and working standards needed to protect and preserve precious materials of all kinds. Gives information on research into all processes connected with conservation, both scientific and technical, and on the development of those processes. Mems.: 1,300 individual, 200 institutional members.

Pres. R. J. GETTENS; Vice-Pres. H. J. PLENDERLEITH, A. VAN SCHENDEL, R. D. BUCK, B. MARCONI, N. REID; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. A. E. WERNER; Editor G. THOMSON. Publs. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts—IIC* (twice a year).

International Institute of Arts and Letters—IIAL: Gaiss-

bergstrasse 62, 8280 Kreuzlingen, Switzerland; f. 1951 with the purpose of gaining world-wide co-operation in the cultivation and promotion of Arts, Letters and Sciences with the object of increasing knowledge and of contributing to human progress. Mems.: 1,800 in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. E. GRADMANN; Sec. Mrs. J. LEICHT. Publs. in English, French and German.

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature, 1617

C.L., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. RENATO ROSALDO; Sec.-Treas. JULIO MATAS. Publs. *Revista Iberoamericana, Memorias*.

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers, The

35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 16 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

Pres. FERNAND DE NOBLE. Publ. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade* (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre international de liaison des écoles de cinéma et de télévision*): c/o 9 ter rue Paul Féval, Paris 18e, France; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members; 28 member countries.

Pres. STANISLAS WOHL (Poland); Del. Gen. RÉMY TESSONNEAU (France).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*): Cercle de la Librairie, 117 blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: The protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Brazil, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Turkey, Japan, Argentina, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Pres. MARCEL BOUTET; Perm. Sec. HENRI DESBOIS, 38 rue du Four, Paris 6e, France.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75-Paris 15e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information; to support contemporary composers and young professional musicians; to foster appreciation of music by the public. Mems.: 13 international non-governmental organisations, national committees in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.A.R., U.K., Uruguay, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Pres. YEHUDI MENUHIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Exec. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC

International Association of Music Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales*), 16 Ständepplatz, Kassel, Germany; f. 1953 to facilitate co-operation between music libraries, compile music bibliographies, and to promote the professional training of music librarians. Mems.: 1,200 national associations and individuals in 37 countries.

Pres. VLADIMIR FÉDOROV (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HARALD HECKMANN (Germany). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every four months).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*), Kreuzstrasse 60, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions and to institute protective measures to safeguard musicians against the abuse of their performances; promotes the international exchange of musicians; concluded agreements with European Broadcasting Union, Inter-

national Federation of the Phonographic Industry and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 31 unions totalling 91,965 members in 25 countries.

Pres. HARDIE RATCLIFFE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LEUZINGER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Youth and Music (*Fédération internationale des jeunes musicales*): Palais des Beaux-Arts, 5 rue Baron Horta, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 28 countries. Sec.-Gen. PAUL WILLEMS (Belgium); Exec. Sec. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium). Publ. *Rapport Annuel de l'Assemblée Générale*.

International Folk Music Council (*Conseil international de la musique populaire*): Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; f. 1947 to further the preservation, study and practice of the folk music (including dance) of all countries; biennial conferences.

Exec. Sec. GRAHAM GEORGE (Canada). Publ. *Yearbook*.

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*): 1 Berlin 33, Winklerstrasse 20; f. 1963; a joint undertaking of the Ford Foundation and the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of Asian and African cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and Unesco. There is a branch of the Institute at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in Venice. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dir. ALAIN DANIELOU (France). Publs. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient*, *Unesco Anthology of African Music* (record series), books, etc. *The World of Music* (quarterly, in asscn. with the International Music Council and UNESCO).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*): 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the promotion and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT; organizes congresses and seminars devoted to the presentation of music through the audio-visual media; organizes courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: about 99 individuals, 31 National Broadcasting Organizations, eleven Associates.

Pres. LEO NADELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WILFRIED SCHEIB (Austria); Exec. Sec. Dr. G. RINDAUER. Publs. *IMZ Report*, *Music in TV 1964*, *UNESCO Catalogue*, *Ballet-Film-TV 1956-65*, *IMZ Bulletin* (quarterly in English, French and German).

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*), P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote musicological research and co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world, 1,300 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. D. CVETKO (Yugoslavia), E. REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Publ. *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, *International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM)*, *International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM)*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

International Society for Contemporary Music (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*): c/o Donemus, Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organize an annual World Music Festival. Member organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. RUDOLF HEINEMANN (Germany); Treas. PAUL WIEGMANS (Netherlands).

The International Society for Music Education is also a member of the Council.

International Theatre Institute—ITI (*Institut international du théâtre—ITI*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75 Paris 15e, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; study fellowships, conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 55 member nations, each with an ITI national centre; regional centre established 1959 in Santiago, Chile, known as the Latin American Theatre Institute.

Pres. PALLE BRUNIUS (Sweden); Sec. Gen. JEAN DARCANTE (France). Publ. *International Theatre Information* (four times a year).

International Typographic Association (*Association typographique internationale*): 43 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the ideas of those whose profession or interests have to do with the art of typography and to obtain effective international legislation to protect type designs. Mems.: 240.

Pres. JOHN DREYFUS; Sec. ASTRID DOPPLER. Publ. *Newsletter* (to members only).

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (*Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1886 to ensure protection of literary and artistic works. (See also below: *World Intellectual Property Organization* under Trade and Industry.) Library of 12,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 59 countries.

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); First Deputy Dir.-Gen. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), Second Deputy Dir.-Gen. J. VOYAME (Switzerland). Publs. *Le Droit d'Auteur* (monthly), *Copyright* (monthly), *La Propiedad Intelectual* (quarterly in Spanish).

International Union of Amateur Cinema (*Union internationale du cinéma d'amateurs*), 1 Rubenslei, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1937 to encourage development of art, techniques and critical judgment among amateurs, to facilitate contacts between national associations and to promote the exchange of films. Mems.: national federations in 32 countries.

Pres. GIANNI DE TOMASI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. DE WANDELEER (Belgium).

International Union of Architects (*Union internationale des architectes*), 4 Impasse d'Antin, Paris 8e, France; f. 1948. Members in 77 countries; Tenth Congress was held in Buenos Aires, 1969.

Pres. RAMON CORONA MARTIN; Gen. Sec. HENRI EDDE; Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (monthly).

P.E.N. (*A World Association of Writers*), 62-63 Gledbe Place, London, S.W.3; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers of every nation, creed and colour in the interests of literature, freedom of expression and international goodwill. Over eighty autonomous centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. PIERRE EMMANUEL (France); Gen. Sec. DAVID CARVER, O.B.E. Publs. *P.E.N. News* (London Centre), *New Poems* (biennial), *Bulletin of Selected Books* (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO), various regional bulletins, etc.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 9LA, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: 800, 11 branch societies in Asia.

Pres. B. W. ROBINSON, M.A., B.LITT.; Dir. J. G. BURTON-PAGE, M.A., F.S.A.; Sec. Miss D. CRAWFORD. Publ. *Journal* (twice a year).

Société Africaine de Culture, 42 rue Descartes, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 22 countries.

Pres. JEAN PRICE-MARS (Haiti); Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. Publ. *Présence Africaine* (quarterly).

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées*), 13 rue Racine, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957 by *Le Monde Bilingue* (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in undeveloped areas. Aims: The setting up of cultural twinning links between towns throughout the world, with no form of political, racial or religious discrimination, thus leading to a series of exchanges of a social, cultural, economic and touristic nature; the spread of bilingualism where either French or English is the second language. The Organization has Consultative Status A with the UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 700 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. GIORGIO LA PIRA; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. Publ. *Cités Unies* (quarterly, French and English).

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African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education (*Conseil africain et malagache de l'enseignement supérieur—CAMES*): c/o Ministère de l'éducation nationale, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to ensure co-ordination between member states in the fields of higher education and of research. Mems.: governments of French-speaking African and Malagasy countries. Sec.-Gen. Prof. JOSEPH KI ZERBO (Upper Volta).

Asia Foundation, The: 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, California 94108, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 13 countries and assistance elsewhere in Asia.

Chair. RUSSELL G. SMITH; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. MCBAIN. Publ. *The Asian Student* (weekly), *Program Quarterly* (quarterly), *President's Review* (annually), *Occasional Papers*, *Orientation Handbook*.

Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 1, India; f. 1962 under the sponsorship of UNESCO in collaboration with the Indian Government. Aims: to provide in-service training courses for the officers of the Ministries and Departments of Education of the participating Member States and to undertake and promote research in the techniques of educational planning and administration for their benefit. Maintains a Library and Educational Documentation Centre. Mems.: 19 Asian states.

Dir. Prof. M. V. MATHUR; Exec. Dir. VEDA PRAKASHA.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF): Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montreal 101, Canada; f. 1961; aims: documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 56 mems., 15 assoc. mems.

Pres. CLAUDE RENARD; Vice-Pres. AHMED ABDESSELEM, ETIENNE LAPALUS; Sec. Gen. JEAN-MARC LÉGER. Publ. *La Revue de l'Aupelf* (3 a year), *Les Cashiers de l'Aupelf* (annually), *Le Bulletin de Nouvelles Brèves* (8 a year), *Le Répertoire des cours d'été* (annually), *Actes des colloques de l'Aupelf*, *Le Répertoire des thèses de doctorat soutenues devant les universités de langue française* (2 a year).

Association for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims: to work for the education of children (2-12 years old) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching; co-operating with all groups concerned with children, informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 60,000.

Pres. Dr. SUE ARBUTHNOT (1969-71); Exec. Sec. Miss A. L. MEYER. Publ. *Childhood Education* (8 issues a year); bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (ten or more a year).

Association Internationale pour l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes par les Méthodes Modernes—MEMO (*International Association for the Teaching of Living Languages by Modern Methods*), 9 ave. des Vosges, 67 Strasbourg, France; f. 1965 to promote various methods of teaching foreign languages, adapted to the modern world, mainly the audio-visual methods;

organizes courses, conferences, international colloquia. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. GEORGES STRAKA; Treas. GUILLAUME LABADENS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN B. NEVEUX.

Association universitaire pour le développement de l'enseignement et de la culture en Afrique et à Madagascar (AUDECAM) (*University Association for the Development of Education and Culture in Africa and Madagascar*): 4 rue de Cambon, Paris 1er, France; provides technical assistance, documentation, trains technicians and experts in the field of education and of culture in general.

Sec. Gen. PIERRE CATALA.

Association of African Universities (*Association des Universités Africaines*): c/o University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana; f. 1967 to encourage exchanges and co-operation between African colleges of higher education. Mems.: 42 universities.

Pres. MOHAMMED EL FASI (Morocco); Vice-Pres. EL NAZEER DAFALLA (Sudan), Mgr. TSHIBANGU (Congo-Kinshasa).

Association of European Study Institutes (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*), Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information, provide a centre for documentation. Nineteen member institutes in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Pres. Prof. YVES SÉGUILLON (France); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (bi-monthly).

Association of European University Graduates (*Association des universitaires d'Europe*): c/o Prof. V. Arangio-Ruiz, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Università, Rome, Italy; f. 1952, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to bring together university graduates, develop European culture and defend university freedom and the interests of its members. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MOUSHKELY (France).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAIHL: Secretariat, Ratasastra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant St., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1956 to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of Southeast Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 52 university institutions.

Pres. Dr. CHOH-MING LI, Vice-Chancellor, Chinese University of Hong Kong; Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. PRACHOON CHOMCHAI.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (*Centre Atlantique d'Information pour les Enseignants*): 23/25 Abbey House, 8 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1963. Objects: to assist teachers of current international affairs in the secondary schools of Western Europe and North America; provide a clearing house for information on teaching methods, materials and audio-visual aids available throughout the Western world, as well as documentation on international problems.

Chair. ROBERT MARSH; Dir. OTTO PICK. Publ. *The World and the School* (3 times a year in English and

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French, includes *Crisis Papers*, an *ad hoc* series of events of exceptional international importance), *Reports of the biennial Atlantic Education Study Conferences*.

Catholic International Education Office (*Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique*): 5 rue Guimard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 89 countries, 24 corresponding members.

Pres. Mgr. MICHEL DESCAMPS (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. LINDEMANS (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Proceedings of congresses and conferences*, special studies.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Éducation Physique et Sportive*): 5 rue Cernushi, Paris 17e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 10 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members.

Pres. A. M. A. VAN GOOL (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Community Service, 30 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1957 to foster co-operation among European Jewish communities in culture, religion and adult education by means of pamphlets, bibliographies, slides, recorded programmes, travelling exhibits and the journal *Community*; carries out sociological studies on Jewish communities in Europe. *Parent Associations*, Alliance Israélite Universelle, 45 rue la Bruyère, Paris 9e; Anglo-Jewish Association, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.; American Jewish Committee, 155 East 56th Street., New York.

Dir. GEORGES LEVITTE; Deputy Dir. LEON ABRAMOWICZ. Publ. *Community* (bi-monthly in French and English).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe*), University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.1; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems.: 150 in 20 countries.

Pres. Prof. PH. J. IDENBURG (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. B. ROBINSON (Berlin); Prof. B. SUCHODOLSKI (Poland); Sec.-Treas. Dr. B. HOLMES (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings*.

Confederación de Educadores Americanos (*Confederation of Latin American Educators*): Calle Venezuela 38 (1), Mexico D.F.; f. 1957 to advance education and legislation affecting teaching; protect the rights of children, teachers and institutions; to fight against ideological threats to the freedom of education; to exchange students and teachers; to co-operate between national and international bodies. Mems.: associations in all Latin American countries.

Sec.-Gen. FELIX ADAM (Venezuela).

Confederación de las Universidades de Centroamérica (*Confederation of Central American Universities*): Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948 to create a solid structure among Central American universities; tries to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities; has initiated a plan for the regional integration of

higher education and the exchange of professors, students and publications; arranges conferences and seminars; carries out research into educational and social problems and the regional organisation of research institutes; co-ordinates work on technical and economic aid programmes. Mems.: comprise delegates from each university.

Pres. Prof. CARLOS MONGE ALFARO (Costa Rica); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO (Nicaragua). Publs. *Noticias del CSUCA* (quarterly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC (*Interamerican Confederation for Catholic Education*): Carrera 13A, 23-80 Apartado, Aéreo 7478, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. JOSÉ DE VASCONCELLOS, S.D.B.; Exec. LUIS EDUARD MEDINA, O.F.M. Publs. *Revista Interamericana de Educación*.

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (*Higher Council of Central American Universities*): Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1949; concerned with the improvement of undergraduate teaching; member universities include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama.

Council of European National Youth Committees—GENYC (*Conseil des comités nationaux européens de jeunesse*), 20 Blvd. Clovis, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; and the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members. Gained observer status with the Council of Europe 1966. Members: national committees in 14 countries.

Pres. G. AMMANN (Austria); Vice-Pres. ERNST EICHENGRÜN (Germany), ALAN ROBERTSHAW (United Kingdom), ERGUN ÖZSUNAI (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. LEONARD LARSEN (Norway); Treas. GUNNAR HOFRING (Sweden). Publ. *GENYC Bulletin* (quarterly).

Council on International Educational Exchange: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1947; issues International Student Identity Card and International Scholar Identity Card, entitling college and high school students to discounts and reductions and to accommodation in student hostels and restaurants; arranges passage on intra-European student flights and year-round trans-Atlantic sea and air transportation for educational groups and individual students and teachers; provides advisory services to students, teachers and programme administrators; co-ordinates summer programmes in the U.S. for foreign students and teachers; sponsors conferences on educational exchange; publications list overseas programmes for high school and college students, sources of information on independent student travel abroad and describe transportation and student travel services. Mems.: over 160.

Exec. Dir. J. E. BOWMAN; Assoc. Dir. J. B. TROSTLE. Publs. include: *CIEE*, *CIEE Student Travel Services 1971*, *Students Abroad*, *Employment Abroad: Sources of Information*.

European Association of Management Training Centres: 51 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to help improve management education in Europe by

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bringing into close contact the professors, teachers and researchers of the leading management training institutions of Europe, to exchange experiences and discuss in detail specific problems of management training institutes or within the subject field itself. Mems. 44 centres.

Pres. BRIAN WHELAN; Sec. R. TALPAERT. *Publs. Newsletter* (monthly), annual lists of management programmes offered by member centres, and of research in progress.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*), 16 rue de Bouxwiller, Strasbourg, France; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. A. ALERS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. BIEDERMANN (France). *Publs.* 8 national reviews.

European Bureau for Youth and Childhood (*Bureau Européen de la Jeunesse et de l'Enfance*), 68 Avenue de La Faisanderie, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1949 as a non-political body to study all economic, social, cultural and legal aspects of youth and childhood and promote action on their behalf; mems.: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. DE LAUNAY (France); Sec.-Gen. R. STRIVAY (Belgium).

European Bureau of Adult Education (*Bureau Européen de l'Éducation Populaire*), 8, Guardini Nes Bergen (N.H.), Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 117 in 16 countries.

Pres. E. M. HUTCHINSON, O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). *Publ. Notes and Studies*.

European Council for Education by Correspondence (*Conseil Européen de l'Enseignement par Correspondance—CEC*), 66 rue Beckers, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 34 European Correspondence Schools in 13 countries.

Pres. Y. DEFAUCHEUX (France); Sec. Gen. M. K. NEWELL (U.K.). *Publ. Yearbook*.

Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français (*International Federation of French Teachers*): 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1969 to group together and assist teachers of French as a first or second language throughout the world; mems.: 36 national associations representing about 25,000 teachers, and some individual mems.

Pres. LOUIS PHILIPPART (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. COLETTE STOURDZE (France). *Publ. Bulletin* (bi-annual).

Graduate Institute of International Studies (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*), 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva; f. 1927 to establish at Geneva a centre for advanced studies in international problems of the present day, juridical, political, economic and social. Library of 30,000 vols.

Exec. Council: The Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation; The Pres. of the Dept. of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva; the Rector of Geneva University; EDUARD ZELLWEGER, former mem-

ber of the Swiss parliament; ROBERT TRIFFIN, Prof. Yale University; and PHILIPPE DE WECK, Deputy Man. Dir. of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich; Dir. JACQUES FREYMOND.

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid-3, Spain; f. 1949, became an inter-governmental organization in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses. Mems.: Spain and thirteen Ibero-American countries.

Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO BARÓN CASTRO (El Salvador); Technical Assistant Sec. ENRIQUE WARLETA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain). *Publs. Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly; translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*).

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1936, reconstituted 1959; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Dir. Prof. PIERRE FOUGEYROLAS. *Publs. Bulletin de l'IFAN, Série A—Sciences Naturelles* (quarterly), *Série B—Sciences Humaines* (quarterly), *Notes Africaines* (3 a year), *Catalogues et Documents, Initiations Africaines, Instructions Sommaires, DOC-IFAN, Etudes africaines (Anthropos—IFAN)*.

Institut International d'Administration Publique, 2 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic sections; Africa, Latin America, Asia and Near East departments; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation.

Dir. J. BAILLOU (France).

Institut International de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 47 rue des Ecoles (Sorbonne), Paris 5e, France; f. 1953.

Dir. ANDRE VARAGNAC; Gen. Sec. Mme. HÉBERT-BARRAT.

Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, P.O.B. 583, North Miami Beach, Florida 33160, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to furnish investigators, research workers, etc. with information on bibliographical sources, libraries, archives, etc.

Pres. A. CURTIS WILGUS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. MAGDALEN M. PANDO (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Education Association (*Asociación Interamericana de Educación*): Room 401, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A. and Río Bamba 1059, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1962. Objects: to defend the liberty of independent schools in the Americas; to promote the exchange of ideas on educational methods and programmes. Mems.: 514 associated schools.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS J. BIEDMA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Rev. EDWARD B. ROONEY, S.J. *Publ. Bulletin* (quarterly, in Spanish and English).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (*Association internationale d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle—AIOSP*): 86 avenue du 10 Septembre, Luxembourg; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of vocational guidance and promote contact between persons associated with it. Mems.: 20,000 from 27 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHLITZ (Luxembourg). *Publ. Information Bulletin of AIOSP*.

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International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnelle*): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to facilitate co-operation between national organizations concerned with supplying information to university and college students and primary and secondary pupils and their parents, to compare methods and act as an international documentation centre, and to encourage the establishment of other national organizations. Mems.: national organizations in 27 countries.

Pres. ALFRED ROSIER (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. DAHNEN (Germany), M. RATUSZNIK (Poland), V. GEENS (Belgium), Prof. I. MARTIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES THILL (France); Treas. RENÉ BOCCA (Monaco). Pubs. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (*Association internationale des sciences de l'éducation*): Henri Dunantlaan 1, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims: to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 36 countries.

Pres. B. SUCHODOLSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M.-L. VAN HERREWEGHE (Belgium).

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL): Rozier 6, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1945; statutes ratified 1947. Object: The development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 160,000 in 35 countries.

Sec. Prof. A. HACQUAERT. Publ. *Communication*.

International Baccalaureate Office (IBO): 12 Ch. Rieu, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland (formerly International Schools Examination Syndicate (ISES)); f. as ISES 1964, as IBO 1967, a non-governmental organization having official relations with UNESCO; aims: the planning of curricula and an international university entrance examination, the International Baccalaureate, acceptable to universities throughout the world. The first full Baccalaureate examination was held in 1970 and recognition has been obtained to date from the major universities in Europe, U.S.A., Middle East and Australia. An international Examining Board has been constituted, and about a dozen schools are participating in the experiment.

Chair. of Council: JOHN GOORMAGHTIGH (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. A. D. C. PETERSON (U.K.); Dir. GÉRARD RENAUD (France); Research Dir. Dr. W. D. HALLS (U.K.).

International Board on Books for Young People (L'Union Internationale pour les Livres de Jeunesse): Puistokatu 3 C 47, Helsinki, Finland; f. 1953 to support and unify those forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author and a living illustrator whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature. Mems.: National Sections in 36 countries and individuals.

Pres. NILO VISAPÄÄ (Finland); Perm. Sec. Mrs. JELLA LEPMAN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in German and English).

International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI) (*Congrès international de l'enseignement mathématique*): c/o Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EW, England; f. c. 1900; aims include establishment of international relations with respect to mathematical instruction and organizing colloquia and congresses. Mems.: c. 50.

Pres. Prof. M. J. LIGHTHILL (U.K.). Pubs. in *Enseignement Mathématique* and *Educational Studies in Mathematics*.

International Congress of University Adult Education: c/o Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford, England; f. 1960; concerned with all aspects of adult education carried out by universities throughout the world; seeks to improve communication among adult educators by the establishment of a directory of institutions and personnel in the field, the establishment of a journal and other publications, and of regional information centres and libraries, and by the promotion of meetings. Mems.: about 80 institutions and 300 individuals.

Chair. Dr. DUSAN SAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia); Hon. Sec. E. K. TOWNSEND COLES (U.K.). Pubs. *Journal* (3 issues a year).

International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-school Scientific Activities (I.C.C.): 2 place St. Lazare, Brussels 3, Belgium; f. 1962 to co-ordinate and promote on an international level out-of-school scientific activities in co-operation with other international organizations; 36 member countries.

Pres. R. A. STEVENS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. F. WATTIER (Belgium).

International Council for Educational Films (Conseil International du Film d'Enseignement): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; f. 1950 to promote worldwide personal contacts between people professionally responsible for educational film activity, the exchange of experience in the field of production, distribution and use of films for educational purposes, and a better integration of the educational film with other audio-visual media; to encourage the teaching of film and television knowledge, international co-production, exchange and distribution of educational films; organizes international conferences and an annual Educational Film Week; maintains a Film Reference Library. Mems.: 29 countries.

Gen. Sec. R. LEFRANC (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation: 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world. Last International Congress was held in Sydney, Australia, 1970.

International Councils on Higher Education: 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1958; convenes annual conferences, seminars and studies in various fields to strengthen inter-university relationships and promote constructive change. Mems.: Presidents of U.S. Universities and corresponding Presidents from elsewhere.

Pres. KENNETH HOLLAND; Vice-Pres. JAMES F. TIERNEY.

International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International (Mouvement International des Faucons/Internationale Falkenbewegung): Rauheneisengasse 5, 1011 Vienna, Austria; f. 1924 as the Socialist Educa-

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tional International, present name adopted 1947. Objects: to promote international understanding, develop a sense of social responsibility and to prepare children and adolescents for democratic life. The Movement considers itself part of the international democratic socialist and labour movement. Mems.: one million; 62 co-operating organizations in all continents.

Pres. ERIK NIELSEN (Denmark); Sec. MIGUEL ANGEL MARTINEZ (Spain). Pubs. *IFM-SEI Bulletin* (bi-monthly in English, French, German, Spanish and Swedish), *IFM Documents* (in the same languages).

International Federation for Parent Education: 4 rue Brunel, Paris 17e, France; f. 1964 to gather in congresses and colloquia experts from different scientific fields and those responsible for family education in their own countries and to encourage the establishment of family education where it does not exist. Mems.: 87.

Pres. ANDRE ISAMBERT (France); Vice-Pres. OTTO KLINEBERG (U.S.A.), MANUEL ALCALA (Mexico). Pubs. *The Family throughout the world*, *Child International Review*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques—FIUC), Secretariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 79 in 28 countries.

Pres. Rev. HERVÉ CARRIER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. LECLERCQ (former Rector, Catholic Univ., Lille). Pubs. *Annuaire Catholicarum Universitatum Foederationis*, *Catalogi Catholicorum Institutum de Studiis Superioribus*, *Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi*, *Documenta*, *Educational Planning*, *Monographies*, *The Right to be Educated*, *The Catholic University in the Modern World*.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne), bvd. Vallombrosa, Cannes, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the improvement of school organisation and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 38 countries.

Pres. ROGER UEBERSCHLAG (France); Sec. RENÉ LINARES (France); Treas. JACQUES JOURDANET (France). Pubs. *L'Éducateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Second degré*.

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondances et d'échanges scolaires—FIOCES): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilisations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 72 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. O. VIDAEUS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. J. DAMANTY (France); Exec. Sec. I. LAJTI. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Physical Education (Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique—FIEP): f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health; harmonious development or preservation, healthy recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 60 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, 65 Arreau, France. Pubs. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly), *Books and Magazines* (bibliographical chronicle).

International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel—FIPEO): 5 avenue André Morizet, Boulogne-sur-Seine, 92 France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 36 associations with 331,000 members in 23 countries. 39th Congress: Helsinki, 1969.

Pres. A. W. S. HUTCHINGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. M. DRUBAY (France); Sec.-Gen. E. HOMBURGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs—FIAI): 22 ave. Vinet, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. P. A. ANDERSEN; Sec.-Gen. R. MICHEL (Switzerland). Pubs. *Feuilles d'Informations internationales* (three a year), *Bulletins internationaux* (twice a year).

International Federation of University Women (Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités), 17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3; f. 1919 by the British Federation of University Women and the American Association of University Women. Object: To promote understanding and friendship among university women, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political opinions, to encourage international co-operation, to further the development of education, to represent university women in international organizations, to further their interests, and to promote their participation in public life by (1) providing international fellowships for research; (2) encouraging the establishment of international club-houses; (3) maintaining consultative status with the appropriate intergovernmental organizations; (4) studying educational problems and problems affecting the economic and professional status of women. Affiliates 54 national associations with over 220,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. E. P. HULST-STEYN PARVÉ, D.Sc. (Netherlands); Exec. Sec. Miss J. B. ROBINSON, M.A. (U.K.). Pubs. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *Newsheet* (twice a year), *The Bulletin* (triennial Conference report, other years, the *Yearbook*).

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations: Hans-Böckler-Strasse 39, Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG SCHLEICHER.

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods: P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran; f. 1968 by UNESCO and the government of Iran; carries out comparative studies of the methods, media and techniques used in literacy programmes; maintains documentation service and library on literacy; arranges seminars.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Dir. Dr. J. D. N. VERSLUYS. Publ. *Literacy Discussion* (quarterly in English and French).

International Institute for Children's, Juvenile and Popular Literature (*Internationales Institut für Kinder-, Jugend- und Volksliteratur*), 1080 Vienna, Fuhrmannsgasse 18a, Austria; f. 1965 as an international documentation and advisory centre of juvenile literature; promotes international research and maintains specialized library; arranges conferences and exhibitions; compiles recommendation lists. Mems.: individual and group members in 26 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSEF STUMMVOLL; Dir. Prof. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER. Publs. *Bookbird* (quarterly in co-operation with the International Board on Books for Young People), *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly in co-operation with the Children's Book Club of Austria), *Schriften zur Jugendlektüre*.

International League for Child and Adult Education (*Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement, de l'Education et de la Culture Populaire*), 3 rue Récamier, Paris 7, France; f. 1947 to support state schools and institutions respecting the democratic ideal and to help teachers, students and youth leaders learn more of educational matters. Mems.: over 4 million from 25 countries.

Pres. S. DE COSTER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. JENGER (France).

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori Internationale—A.M.I.*), Koninginneweg 16r, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organisations which strive to affirm Human Rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organising training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations; organising yearly international study conferences.

Pres. Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJS (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Netherlands); Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. J. J. HENNY (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Dr. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, Jr.; Organizing Sec. N. v.d. HEIDE VERSCHUUR (Netherlands). Publs. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology*, *The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education*, *Congress Report of the XIIIth International Montessori Congress*, *The Montessori Method, Science or Belief? A Reading Scheme for English*, *Maria Montessori: a Centenary Anthology 1870-1970*.

International People's College (*Haute école populaire internationale*), Elsinore, Denmark; f. 1921 to create better international relations by means of education. Spring and winter courses are held for students of various nationalities; the College is supported by the Danish State, the staff is international; number of students is 60-120.

Principal VAGN H. FENGER, M.Sc.

International Reading Association, Six Tyre Ave., Newark, Delaware 19711, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 57,879 in 70 countries.

Pres. Dr. THEODORE L. HARRIS. Publs. *The Reading Teacher* (8 times a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 times a year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *World Congress Proceedings* (biennially), *Perspectives in Reading*, *Reading Aids*, *Annotated Bibliographies*.

International Schools Association (ISA): 41 rue du XXI-décembre, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; merged in 1968 with the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools; member schools maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of race and creed; ISA carries out curriculum research; convenes annual Conferences on problems of curriculum and educational reform; has consultative status with UNESCO and ECOSOC. Mems. 107 schools throughout the world.

Dir. J. D. COLE-BAKER. Publs. *Educational Bulletin* (5 times a year), *I.S.A. Magazine* (twice yearly).

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*), 1052 Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organise international courses and congresses on business education. Mems.: national organisations and individuals in 18 countries.

Pres. Rector HENRY JØRGENSEN (Denmark); Dir. Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société Internationale pour l'Education Artistique*), c/o Douglasstrasse 32, 1 Berlin 33, German Federal Republic; f. 1900 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; exhibition of children's art, Prague 1964; last meeting Prague 1966.

Hon. Pres. Sir HERBERT READ (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. A. SOIKA (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International University Contact for Management Education (IUC): Velperweg 95, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1952 to foster all forms of higher education for management. Mems.: 500 individual members, 105 institutions, representing 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. KREIKEN (Holland); Hon. Sec. Prof. Dr. A. TAYMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. of Secretariat/Documentation Centre Ir. H. van ARKEL. Publs. *Management International Review* (bi-monthly), *IUC Documentation Bulletin*, *IUC Newsletter International*, *Management Education*, *Proceedings of Meetings*.

International University Exchange Fund: Postbox 348, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1960 to cater to the needs, particularly in the field of education, of refugees; to assist refugees and their organizations to prepare for the future development of their countries; to promote and assist the economic development of the developing countries, particularly in the educational field.

Dir. L. G. ERIKSSON; Assist. Dir. L. A. DE VOS.

International Youth Library (*Internationale Jugendbibliothek*), Kaulbachstrasse 11a, 8 Munich 22, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949 as an associated project of UNESCO. Objects: to encourage the reading interest of children and young people all over the world; to provide a reference service for librarians, publishers, students and teachers; to organize exhibitions. Maintains a library of over 140,000 volumes from about 50 countries.

Pres. of the Library Board CARL MAYER-AMERY; Dir. WALTER SCHERF. Publs. *Catalogues of various exhibits*, *Prize Book Catalogue*.

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas: 90-91 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0DT, England; f. 1946. Aims: (i) to encourage co-operation, in so far as such co-operation is mutually desired,

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between the universities in the United Kingdom and University Institutions in: East, West and Central Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Sudan, the Caribbean, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Malta and the South Pacific, and such other countries as may be determined; (ii) generally to assist in the development of higher education in these countries. Mems.: one representative from each British university, co-opted members and the Adviser on Higher Education to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Chair. J. B. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., J.P.; Dir. R. C. GRIFFITHS; Sec. I. C. M. MAXWELL, M.A. Publ. *Overseas Universities* (about twice yearly).

Latin American Educational Film Institute (*Instituto Latinoamericano de Cinematografía Educativa*), Apdo. Postal 18-862, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 by UNESCO and Mexican Government to produce audiovisual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips with scholarships granted by UNESCO, the Organization of American States or Latin American Governments. More than 350 titles have been prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels and for community development projects. Mems.: Governments of Latin American and Caribbean states.

Dir. a.i. Dr. EMMANUEL PALACIOS; Audio Visual Expert (UNESCO) RICHARD KENT JONES (U.S.A.).

Nationless Worldwide Association (*Association anationale mondiale*), 67 avenue Gambetta, Paris 20, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity; preparing an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto. Mems.: over 3,450 individuals in 39 countries.

Pres. J. PIRON (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMESS (Germany). Publ. *Sennaciulo* (monthly).

Near East Foundation, 54 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1930. Aims: to conduct agricultural and educational programmes and demonstrations in order to improve standards of living in underdeveloped areas of the world, primarily the Near East, with technicians at work in Asia and Africa.

Chair. JOHN S. BADEAU; Vice-Chair. HALSEY B. KNAPP; Pres. E. DEALTON PARTRIDGE; Exec. Dir. Dr. DELMER J. DOOLEY.

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*): f. 1953; aims to assist the social, economic and cultural developments of Latin America through the promotion of Catholic higher education in the continent. Mems.: 34 Catholic universities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. Dr. OCTAVIO N. DERISI (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SALVADOR M. LOZADA, Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Regional Centre for Educational Planning and Administration in the Arab Countries (*Centre Régional de Planification et Administration de l'Éducation pour les Pays Arabes*). B.P. 5244, Bir Hassan, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1965; offers advanced training in educational planning and administration in the Arab countries.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ EL-KOUSSY; Assistant Dir. JOSEPH ANTOUN. Pubs. *Revue de la Planification de l'Éducation dans les Pays Arabes* (quarterly), *Panoramas de l'Éducation dans les Pays Arabes*.

Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Latin America (*Centro Regional de Alfabetización Funcional en las Zonas Rurales de América Latina*): Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico; f. 1951 under the auspices of UNESCO; runs courses on fundamental and vocational education and is closely linked with development programmes for Latin America. Library of over 40,000 vols. Publ. *Anuario de Publicaciones Periódicas*.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES): Darakarn Bldg., 920 Sukumvit Road, Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1965. Objects: to promote co-operation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture, and to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Mems.: Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam.

Pres. H.E. NGUYEN-LUU-VIEN; Dir.-Gen. NETR KHEMAYODHIN. Pubs. Reports of Conferences and Seminars.

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (*Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-chanciers des universités européennes*), The University, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1964 to achieve and develop the co-operation between the Presidents of Universities, Rectors and Vice-Chancellors, between the Universities over which they preside, and between their teachers, research workers and students. Holds two sessions a year. Mems.: 221 in 21 countries.

Pres. Prof. ALBERT E. SLOMAN; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN NICOLIER. Publ. *CRE Information* (3 issues a year).

Unesco Institute for Education (*Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik*), 70 Feldbrunnenstr., 2 Hamburg 13, Germany; f. 1952 to hold meetings of educators from different countries for the exchange of experiences and ideas on educational questions and to disseminate their findings; to promote comparative education; to co-ordinate international educational research; to provide information on educational topics requested by individuals and institutions; library of 16,000 vols.

Dir. Dr. TETSUYA KOBAYASHI. Publ. *International Review of Education* (quarterly).

Unión de Universidades de América Latina (*Union of Latin American Universities*), Apdo. Postal 70232, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encouraging good relations between the Latin American universities. Mems.: 82 associations from 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. RAFAEL KASSE-ACTA (Dominican Republic); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EFRÉN C. DEL POZO (Mexico). Pubs. *Universidades, Censo Universitario Latinoamericano 1962-65, Legislación Universitaria Latinoamericana, Guía de Publicaciones Periódicas de Universidades Latinoamericanas, Memoria de la primera conferencia latinoamericana sobre planeamiento universitario, 1969*.

United Schools International (*Fédération Internationale des Ecoles Unies*): USO House, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems.: in 20 countries.

Pres. K. BALASUBRAMANIAM (Malaysia); Sec.-Gen. JIYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Universal Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centre (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo*): 77 Grasmere Ave., Wembley, Middlesex, England, and Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Holland; f. 1952; maintains a bibliography of Esperanto literature, compiles statistics on the use of Esperanto and organizes the Universal Esperanto Exhibition. Mems.: 88 individuals elected from 24 countries.

Hon. Dir. Prof. IVO LAPENNA. Pubs. Reports and Documents (Series A-K), 16-24 issues annually, and *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo*.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio (*Universal Esperanto Association*): Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. Some ninety countries are represented. Total membership 33,771.

Pres. Dr. IVO LAPENNA (U.K.); Vice-Pres. E. L. M. WENSING (Netherlands), E. CARLEN (Sweden); Gen. Sec. G. BECKER (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *Esperanto* (monthly), *La Praktiko* (monthly), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (yearbook).

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters Office, Private Post Bag 917, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Bathurst, The Gambia; London, England; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations for selection for secondary schools or for elementary school leavers at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of the Universities of London and Cambridge, U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. Liberia is an associate member of the Council.

Registrar: Mr. J. A. CRONJE; Chair. Dr. T. A. LAMBO, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession, 1330 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1952. Purposes: To foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organisation and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 140 national teachers' associations in 90 countries.

Pres. W. G. CARR (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN M. THOMPSON (U.K.). Pubs. *WCOTF Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Echo* (bi-monthly, in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, German, Korean, Thai and Malay).

World Education Fellowship, 55 Upper Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with

research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. K. G. SAYIDAIN; Chair. Dr. JAMES L. HENDERSON; Sec. Miss Y. MOYSE. Pubs. *The New Era in Home and School* (10 issues per annum).

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organization Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire—OMEP*): c/o Acting Sec.-Gen., Thv. Meyers Gate 46, III, Oslo 5, Norway; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children; to foster happy childhood and home life and so contribute to a better understanding between nations and to world peace; to help all to acquire more knowledge and skill in their work with children; to prepare opportunities and possibilities for professions and organizations to co-operate in serving these objects. Mems.: 28 National Committees and 7 Preparatory Committees, 4 Associate, 3 Affiliated and 39 Individual members.

Pres. Prof. Å. GRUDA SKARD (Norway); Deputy Pres. Mrs. S. HERBINIÈRE-LEBERT (France). Pubs. *International Journal of Early Childhood* (twice a year), *News of OMEP* (twice a year), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every two or three years), *Education of Parents, Understanding of Others, Space for Play, Les Journées Internationales de l'OMEP, L'Enfant et la Rue*.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Via della Conciliazione 3, Rome, Italy; f. 1951; Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc., (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. JAN PONCIN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Pubs. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC, Nouvelles Brèves*.

World University Service, 13 rue Calvin, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920, embodying former functions and activities of International Student Service and World Student Relief. Objects: W.U.S. provides mutual assistance from pooled resources of the world university community to meet the urgent needs and problems facing universities and university students in various parts of the world. International material assistance is given particularly through aid to national and local self-help enterprises, and is at present working in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on services for refugee students. In its work, university students and staff come together without prejudice of race, nationality, political or religious convictions. Through personal encounter and sharing knowledge gained in attempts to resolve basic university problems, W.U.S. endeavours to develop an international understanding which would arouse a spirit of international solidarity and concern for mutual assistance and service. Mems.: 59 National Committees.

Chair. Dr. I. H. QURESHI; Gen. Sec. S. CHIDAMBARANATHAN. Pubs. *WUS in Action, WUS News Service, Annual Report, Programme of Action, Reports on conferences and research*.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Action Committee for the United States of Europe (*Comité d'action pour les Etats-Unis d'Europe*): 83 ave. Foch, Paris 16e, France; f. 1955 to promote the attainment of a United States of Europe. Mems.: socialist, Christian democrat and liberal parties and non-Communist trade unions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the Labour, Conservative, and Liberal parties of Great Britain.

Pres. JEAN MONNET; Vice-Pres. MAX KOHNSTAMM; Sec. Gen. JACQUES VAN HELMONT.

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: AFRASEC Special P.O. Bag, Chamber of Commerce Building, Midan Al-Falaki, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958 to speed up industrialization and implement exchanges in commercial, financial and technical fields. Mems.: Central Chambers of Commerce in 45 countries.

Pres. ZAKAREYA TEWFIK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMIN A. AWADALLA. Publ. *Afro-Asian Economic Review*.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud Street, Manial, Cairo; f. 1957 as the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Board of Secretaries is composed of 17 members from Algeria, Angola, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, South Africa, South Viet-Nam, U.S.S.R., Tanzania, China, Indonesia. Mems.: 77 national committees and affiliated organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL SEBAI (U.A.R.); Publs. *Afro-Asian Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Afro-Asian Women Bulletin* (irregular), etc.

Asian People's Anti-Communist League, B.P. 1035, 19 Ky Dong, Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam; f. 1954 to unite all Asian peoples to form an anti-Communist front. Mems.: organisations in 20 countries.

Chair. RAMON D. BAGATISING (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. TRAN TAM. Publ. *Free Front* (monthly—French and English).

Asian Statistical Institute: c/o Room 411, New Ohtemachi Bldg., 2-1, 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1970 as autonomous organization under the aegis of ECAFE. Trains professional statisticians for the governments of countries within the geographical scope of ECAFE (see separate chapter); prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres.

Dir. RAYMOND T. BOWMAN (U.S.A.); Deputy Dir. K. R. NAIR (U.K.).

Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN): 29 West 57th St., New York 19, U.S.A.; f. 1954 and dedicated to the restoration of freedom and self-determination for the nine formerly independent countries of East-Central Europe; keeps abreast of developments in the nine countries, counters Soviet and communist propaganda and supplies international bodies, governmental agencies, etc., with factual information and interpretations of issues of special concern to the captive peoples of East-Central Europe. Mems.: accredited representatives of national committees or councils of the countries in question.

Chair. VASIL GERMENJI; Sec.-Gen. FELIKS GADOMSKI. Publ. *ACEN News* (bi-monthly).

Associated Country Women of the World, 17 Old Court Place, 40 Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1930. Objects: To aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: Constituent, Associate and Corresponding Societies and Life and Contributing members, totalling approx. 6 million.

Pres. Mrs. AROTI DUTT (India); Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH O'KELLY, M.B.E. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (a bi-monthly magazine).

Association d'Instituts Européens de Conjuncture Economique (*Association of European Institutes of Economic Research*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 170, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 24 Institutes in 11 European countries.

Exec. Cttee. Prof. L. H. DUPRIEZ (Belgium), Prof. Dr. F. FRIEDENSBURG (German Federal Republic), G. MICONI (Italy), M. PLASSARD (France), G. D. N. WORSWICK (U.K.).

Association of African Central Banks: Accra, Ghana; established in August 1968 under the auspices of ECA. Aims: to promote contacts in the monetary, banking and financial sphere in order to increase co-operation and trade among member states; to strengthen monetary and financial stability on the African continent. Articles of Association have been signed by Burundi, Congo Democratic Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania. Last meeting: September 1969, in Morocco.

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: An autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 25, representing about 60 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. F. HUMBLET (Belgium), SHRI SHAKDHER (India). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

The Atlantic Institute (*L'Institut Atlantique*): 120 rue de Longchamp, 75 Paris 16, France; f. 1961; private international organization to conduct non-governmental research and discussion on all problems of the Atlantic-based community. Mems.: from 21 countries.

Chair. JOHN H. LOUDON; Dir.-Gen. JOHN W. TUTTILL (U.S.A.); Deputy Dir. CURT GASTEYGER (Switzerland); Coms. for Studies PIERRE URI (France); Admin. Dir. FRANÇOIS DE GERMANY. Publs. (in several languages) *From Commonwealth to Common Market*, *Trans-Atlantic Investment*, *A Monetary Policy for Latin America*, *The Atlantic Papers* (4 issues a year).

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1910 to work toward international peace and

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understanding through research and education; co-operates with UN and its agencies. No mems.

Chair. MILTON KATZ; Pres. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. CHARLES G. BOLTÉ; Vice-Pres. for Admin. and Sec. LEE B. HARRIS. Publs. Annual Reports, *International Conciliation* (5 times a year), *National Studies on International Organisation series*, *Occasional Papers series*, *Case Studies of International Conflicts* (Series), *Permanent Missions to International Organizations*, *Arms Control*, etc.

Central European Federalists: 39 Stanwick Mansions, London, W.14, England; f. 1948 for the promotion of a Central European Federation of nations between Germany and Russia in association, affiliation or union with a Unified Western Europe, and joined with other continental Federations in a united World Federal Government. Mem.: 320.

Pres. A. ANDONI (Albania); Sec.-Gen. A. J. CYDZIK (Poland). Publ. *European Press* (quarterly).

Centro for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mem.: 20 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America, Jamaica, Philippines and Surinam), 25 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. JAVIER MARQUEZ; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. Publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Técnicas Financieras* (every two months), *Financial Legislation* (irregular).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (*Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América*), Compania 1291, Oficina 1106 (Casilla 1448), Santiago de Chile; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mem.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. TOMAS REYES VICUNA (Chile).

Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe, 29 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (European Office: Piazza del Gesù 46, Rome); f. 1950 to work for freedom and democracy in Central Eastern Europe and prepare programme of the political, social, economic organisation of the Central European region based on federative principles and its integration in a United Europe. Mem.: exiled Christian Democratic parties or groups from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia.

Chair. Prof. Dr. ADOLF PROCHAZKA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. KONRAD SIENIEWICZ (Poland).

Christian Democratic World Union (UMDC): 107 via del Plebiscito, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1956 to serve as a platform for the co-operation of political parties of Christian Social inspiration. Mem.: 42 parties in three continents.

Pres. Hon. MARIANO RUMOR (Italy); Exec. Sec. ERNESTO TALENTINO (Italy). Publ. *Panorama Démocrate Chrétien* (monthly).

Comité International de la Gauche pour la Paix au Moyen-Orient (*International Committee of the Left for Peace in the Middle East*): 15 rue des Minimes, Paris 3e, France; f. 1969 to analyse the true causes of the Israeli-Arab conflict and seek for a solution through the organization of meetings between progressive Israelis and Arabs on the one side and Palestinians and Israelis on the other; to mobilize the left internationally against extremists

on both sides by the creation of a Palestinian State and the recognition of an Israeli State by all Arab peoples.

Ctee. Mem. MAURICE CLAVEL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS REVEL, MAREK HALTER, ARNOLD WESKER, ANGUS WILSON, ANDRÉ SCHWARTZ-BART, JACQUES DEROGY. Publs. *Elements* (quarterly), paperback collection.

Conference of African Women, B.P. 310, Bamako, Mali; f. 1962 to accelerate the emancipation of African women and encourage them to participate in the social, political and economic life of their country. Mem.: organizations in 23 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JEANNE MARTIN Cissé (Guinea).

Conference of Catholic International Organizations (*Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques*): 1 route du Jura, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic International Organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Bureaux of liaison and information have been established with other international bodies, such as the UN and UNESCO. Permanent commissions deal with social problems, the family, health, education, etc. Mem.: 42 Catholic International Organizations.

Pres. Mlle MARIA DEL PILAR BELLOSILO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES MASQUELIN (Belgium). Publs. *Le Mois à l'UNESCO*, *Bulletin du Centre de documentation des Organisations Internationales Catholiques d'Enseignement*, *Eglise-Témoin*, *OIC-Commission Famille*, *Bulletin d'information du Centre de liaison de Buenos Aires*.

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC: f. 1950 to improve consultation with UN and UN related agencies. Mem.: 140 organizations.

Pres. Mr. L. H. HORACE PERERA (Sec.-Gen. of the World Federation of UN Associations), Centre International, Case Postale 39, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; Vice-Pres. Mrs. M. H. HARRIS (U.S.A.); Sec. Miss MARIE GINSBERG (International Alliance of Women), 78 rue de Montchoisy, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*), 11 Dyver, Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mem.: individuals and representatives of institutes or regional planning offices in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. Prof. V. BURE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations: 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1833 as officially appointed business and financial agents to many governments and public authorities, including the independent governments of Bahrain, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia and all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities in addition to

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

many development and research bodies. The Office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government and it is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its Principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

Chair. C. J. HAYES.

East African Agricultural Economics Society: Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Makerere University, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1967 to promote the study and teaching of Economics, Statistics and related disciplines relevant to agriculture and rural development in Eastern Africa; holds meetings and publishes papers. Mems.: 125.

Pres. Dr. JACOB J. OLOYA; Sec. Dr. VICTOR F. AMANN. Publ. *East African Journal of Rural Development* (twice yearly).

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—EROPA, Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are 5 regional centres: Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre (Saigon), Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo), Asian Centre for Land Reform and Rural Development (Taipei), Organization and Management Centre (Seoul). Mems.: 10 countries, 65 organizations, 115 individuals.

Chair. Y. M. TUNKU TAN SRI MOHAMED BIN TUNKU BESAR BURHANUDDIN (Malaysia); Vice-Chair. Dr. J. N. KHOSLA (India), Dean HAHN-BEEN LEE (Republic of Korea); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS P. RAMOS (Philippines); Commissioner of Audit IRAJ AYMAN (Iran). Publs. *EROPA Review* (bi-annual, published by Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre), *EROPA Bulletin* (quarterly), non-periodical publications.

Econometric Society, Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 3,000 mems.

Acting Sec.-Treas. Mrs. CHARLOTTE STIGLITZ (U.S.A.). Publ. *Econometrica* (quarterly).

European Centre for Federalist Action (*Centre d'action européenne fédéraliste*): Stockenstr. 1-5, 53 Bonn, German Federal Republic; f. 1956 to promote a federal union of European peoples within the framework of a United States of Europe. Mems.: national movements in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and exiled groups of East European countries.

Pres. ANDRÉ VOISIN (France); Sec.-Gen. KARLHEINZ KOPPE (Federal German Republic).

European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (*Comité européen pour le progrès économique et social*), Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italy; f. 1952 to secure, through the creation of a European common market, a high standard of living for all people in free Europe; research on current problems of political economy. Mems.: national groups of industrialists in France, Germany and Italy.

Pres. Prof. VITTORIO VALLETTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO SUCCI (Italy).

European Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services: Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e dell'Artigianato—Direzione Generale delle Assicurazioni Private e di Interesse Collettivo, Via Veneto, 56 Rome, Italy; f. 1949. Aims: exchange of information on the work and methods of Insurance Supervisory Services in member countries; meets every three years, last meeting Bonn 1970, next meeting Dublin 1973. Mems.: 15 European countries.

Publ. *Proceedings of Conferences* (every three years, in English and French).

European Economic Association (UNEUROPE) (*Association Economique Européenne*): 7 Ave. Krieg, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959. Objects: to encourage co-operation in the economic and financial spheres among countries of the EEC and of EFTA; to provide information on problems relating to customs regulations of the EEC and of EFTA; to encourage increased trade between EEC and EFTA countries. Offices in Brussels, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris and Rotterdam. Mems.: 800.

Representatives: Vice-Pres. PAOLO EMILIO NISTRI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Adj. GEORGES SALVY. Publ. *Nouvelles d'Uneurop* (monthly).

European Federalist Movement (*Mouvement fédéraliste européen*, formerly *Union européenne des fédéralistes*), 6 rue de Trévise, Paris 9e, France; f. 1946 to promote the creation of a European federation as an essential element of a world confederation. Mems.: in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and exiles from East European countries and Greece.

Pres. Central Committee: ETIENNE HIRSCH (France); Vice-Pres. Central Committee: RAYMOND RIFFLET (Belgium); Pres. Executive Bureau: MARIO ALBERTINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ORIO GIARINI (Italy/Switzerland). Publ. *Fédéralisme européen* in French, German and Italian.

European Federation of Conference Towns: 7 Blvd. de l'Imperatrice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Lays down standards for conference towns; encourages development of conferences in Europe; undertakes publicity and propaganda for promotional purposes; helps conference towns to set up national centres.

Pres. R. JAUSSE (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. J. GYORY (Belgium).

European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (*Fédération Européenne des Associations d'Analystes Financiers*): 125 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mems.: about 3,000 in 8 Associations.

Pres. of Admin. Council M. J.-C. HENTSCH (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX (France). Publs. *Reports of Conferences*.

European Insurance Committee (*Comité Européen des Assurances*): 3 rue Meyerbeer, Paris 9e, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries.

Pres. M. LANG (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. M. MASTERS, O.B.E. (U.K.), M. BASYN (Belgium), M. PADOA (Italy), M. DREYER (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. M. FAVRE (France).

European League for Economic Co-operation (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*): ave. de la Toison d'Or 1, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mems.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

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Pres. Baron BOËL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).

European Movement (*Mouvement européen*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, Bureaux 14-18, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims: to study the political, economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Council of representatives of member organizations, an Executive Bureau and an Action Committee, both composed of representatives of founder organizations and national councils. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, the European Payments Union, College of Europe, European Cultural Centre, International Secretariat for Youth of the European Movement. Mems.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. Prof. WALTER HALLSTEIN; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium). Publ. *Informations Européennes* (bi-monthly.).

European Scientific Association for Medium and Long Term Economic Forecasts (*Association Scientifique Européenne pour la prévision économique à moyen et à long termes*): 49 rue du Châtelain, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to organize and promote original scientific studies, either on methods of medium and long term economic forecasting and programming, or on the preparation of specific forecasts. Mems.: approx. 35.

Pres. J. WAELBROECK (Belgium). Publ. *European Economic Review*.

European Union of Women (EUW): Nassestrasse 2, 53 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1955; aims: the maintenance of human dignity, the safeguarding of individual rights, as well as the preservation of liberty and the promotion of social and economic progress by strengthening and increasing the influence of women in the political and civic life of their country and of Europe. Mems.: 11 member countries.

Chair. CHARLOTTE FERA; Gen. Sec. MARLENE LENZ. Publs. *Bulletin* (biennial), *Information* (5 times a year).

European Union of Young Christian Democrats: Via del Plebiscito, 107, Rome, Italy; f. 1954.

Pres. KURT SOEROES (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ALFREDO DE POI (Italy).

Federal Union of European Nationalities (*Union fédéraliste des communautés ethniques européennes*), Rolighed, DK2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark; f. 1949 as Federalist Union of European National Minorities and Ethnic Communities; present name adopted 1956. Aims at a federal structure of Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mems.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. FRIEDL VOLGGER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. POVL SKADEGARD (Denmark). Publ. *Europa Ethnica* (quarterly) in English, French, German.

Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to promote parliamentary government in all parts of the world; maintains a library and information service, conducts research work, and educational work in school, pub-

lishes books on parliamentary institutions. Operates an American and an African section. Mems. in 61 countries. Chair. Rev. Canon H. M. WADDAMS (U.K.); Dir. EDWARD MACALESTER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

Institute for Strategic Studies: 18 Adam St., London, W.C.2; f. 1958 and concerned with the study of the role of force in international relations, including problems of international strategy, disarmament and arms control, peace-keeping and intervention, defence economics, etc.; is independent of any government. Mems.: 1,200.

Dir. FRANÇOIS DUCHENE; Deputy Dir. Brig. KENNETH HUNT. Publs. *Survival* (monthly), *The Military Balance* (annual), *Strategic Survey* (annual), *Adelphi Papers* (10-12 a year), *Studies in International Security* (occasional), ISS paperbacks (occasional).

Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, 20 West 40th St., New York City 18, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1950 to protect civil and political liberties in Latin American countries. Mems.: organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO (acting); Sec.-Gen. Miss FRANCES R. GRANT. Publs. *Hemispherica*, Reports of Hemispheric Conferences.

Inter-American Conference on Social Security (*Comité Interamericano de Seguridad Social*), Unidad Independencia, San Jeronimo Lidice, Apto. 20532, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1942 to facilitate and develop co-operation between social security administrations and institutions in the American states. Mems.: Governments and social security institutions in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. IGNACIO MORONES PRIETO (Mexico); Vice-Pres. Dr. EMILIO CUBAS (Paraguay); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. GASTON NOVELO (Mexico). Publ. *Revista de Seguridad Social*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Inter-American Municipal Organization (*Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*): 2945 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. 70130, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning municipal development and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. IGNACIO VÉLEZ ESCOBAR (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publ. *Municipalismo* (quarterly in Spanish and English).

Inter-American Planning Society: Building of the Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1505 Ponce de León Avenida, Stop 22, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00903 (Box 1729, San Juan); f. 1956 to promote development of comprehensive planning as a continuous and co-ordinated process. Mems.: national chapters, institutions and individuals totalling 1,700 in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. JORGE E. HARDOY (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Eng. RAFAEL IGNACIO (Puerto Rico), CARLOS ZUZUNAGA (Peru); Exec. Sec. LUIS E. CAMACHO (Colombia). Publs. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *Inter-American Planning Review* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings*, pamphlets (all in English and some in Spanish).

International Alliance of Women: 42 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1904 to obtain the franchise for all women; to obtain equality for women in all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: national organizations in 41 countries.

Pres. Begum ANWAR G. AHMED. Publ. *The International Women's News* (monthly).

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International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (*Association Internationale pour la Promotion et la Protection des Investissements Privés en Territoires Etrangers*): 92 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to study, to promote and support, by all appropriate ways, all measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign investments in particular by means of the establishment of a satisfactory climate of security for such investments. Mems.: industrial, banking and other organizations in Europe, North America, Australia and Japan; correspondents in over 25 countries.

Chair. of Directing Cttee, Dr. E. REINHARDT; Exec. Sec. MICHAEL BRANDON. Publs. special reports (irregular).

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: Box 2020, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 250.

Chair. Dr. SIMON A. GOLDBERG (Canada); Exec. Sec. Mrs. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, Amsterdam C., Netherlands; an independent organisation, f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialised library on international taxation.

Pres. Prof. K. V. ANTAL; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. Publs. *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly) in English, French and German; *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly), *Taxation of Patent Royalties, Dividends and Interest in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *Corporate Taxation in the Common Market* (loose-leaf service), *Taxation of Private Investment Income* (loose-leaf service), *Handbook on the United States-German Tax Convention* (bi-lingual loose-leaf service), *Developments in Taxation Since World War I* (series of 9 studies in English or German), *Fiscal Harmonisation in Benelux*, *Principles of the German Tax System*, *EEC Proposed Directives on Take-overs and Mergers*, *Parent Subsidiary Relationships* (English translation), *Corporate Taxation in Latin America* (loose-leaf services).

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1961 to collect and co-ordinate documentation on economic and social subjects concerning Africa, with a view to furthering the progress of this continent in these fields. Mems.: 92 institutions.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical index-cards* (1,500 a year), *Bulletin of Information* (twice yearly), *Bibliographical Enquiries* (irregular).

International Centre for Local Credit (*Centre International pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 20 financial institutions in 15 countries.

Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VOGEL (The Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (in English, French and German, monthly), special reports.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.; f. 1966 under the *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* which came into force in October 1966. Sixty-five states have signed the Convention. Sponsored by the World Bank, the Centre aims to facilitate the settlement of investment disputes between states and foreign investors and thereby to promote an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to stimulate the flow of private international capital. Administrative Council consists of one representative of each of the 59 states which have ratified the Convention.

Chair. ROBERT S. McNAMARA; Sec.-Gen. ARON BROCHES. Publs. *Convention and Report of Executive Directors of World Bank*, *List of Contracting and other Signatory States*, *Regulations and Rules*, *Model Clauses for Investment Agreements*, *Model Clauses for Bilateral Treaties*, *Annual Reports*, *Information Pamphlet*, *History of the Convention* (4 vols.).

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (*Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états*), History Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, U.S.A.; f. 1936 to encourage research on the origin and history of representative and parliamentary institutions. Mems.: individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. A. MARONGUI (Italy); Sec. H. KOENIGSBERGER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Reports*.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération Internationale pour le Désarmement et la Paix*): 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1., England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national peace and disarmament organizations. The Conflict Education Library Trust, f. 1968, provides a library, information and research facilities and organizes conferences and seminars on conflict issues. Mems.: 40 organizations in 17 countries.

Presidents: Dr. S. AVRAMOV, CLAUDE BOURDET, ALFRED HASSLER, Dr. HEINZ KLOPPENBURG, KENNETH LEE, STEWART MEACHAM; Gen.-Sec. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom). Publs. *Peace Press* (12 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (12 issues a year).

International Council of Social Democratic Women (*Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1955 in succession to International Socialist Women's Secretariat; aims to strengthen relations between the women's organizations of the political parties affiliated to the Socialist International, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding of the aims of democratic socialism, to study questions concerning the status of women and family life and to promote knowledge among women of the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Mems.: two million in 32 countries.

Chair. ANNA RUDLING. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly in English).

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*): 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the

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dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 43 countries.

Pres. Prof. E. LUNDBERG (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. JEAN MARCHAL (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. FAUVEL (France); Treas. Prof. D. PATINKIN (Israel).

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération Internationale des Résistants*): Castellezgasse 35, 1021 Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty and human dignity and against all discrimination, whether racial, political, philosophical or religious, and against the resurgence of fascism in all forms. Mems.: 55 national organizations in 20 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JEAN TOUJAS (France). Pubs. *Service d'Information* (in French and German, twice a month), *Résistance Unie* (in French and German, quarterly).

International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs*): 129, rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 12 European Stock Exchanges, two American Stock Exchanges (New York and American Stock Exchanges), one Canadian Stock Exchange (Toronto), South African Stock Exchange, and one Japanese Stock Exchange.

Pres. F. R. ALTHAUS; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS DELANNEY.

International Fiscal Association: c/o Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool, Prof. Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in over 60 countries and national branches in 23 of these.

Pres. Dr. MITCHELL B. CARROLL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. K. CHRISTIAANSE (Netherlands). Pubs. *Cashiers de Droit Fiscal International*, *Bi-Annual of the International Fiscal Association*, *IFA-News*.

International Friendship League, Peace Haven, Creswick Rd., London, W.3; f. 1931. Object: To foster international friendship and understanding by arranging overseas visits, correspondence, and local activities of an international, social, cultural, and educational character. Open to people of all countries; has permanent hostel in London. Voluntary organization, non-political, non-sectarian and non-commercial.

Pres. Lord SORESENSEN. Publ. *Newsletter*.

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*), Möllwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957 to promote the cause of peace in all its aspects; conducts lecture tours, research and seminars. Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board.

Pres. Rev. JAMES G. ENDICOTT (Canada); Man. Sec. ROMESH CHANDRA (India). Pubs. *Active Co-Existence*, *Science and Peace* (in English, French, Spanish and German), *Monographs*.

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut International de Finances Publiques*), f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between persons of every nationality, whose main or supplementary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Prof. FRANÇOIS TREVoux (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL SENF, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes Bancaires*): Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; f. 1951 to develop banking studies and promote international banking relations; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 50 in 18 countries.

Chair. T. BROWALDH; Sec.-Gen. A. F. J. DIJKGRAAF.

International League for the Rights of Man: 777 United Nations Plaza, Suite 6F, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political freedom, racial equality and civil rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: national affiliates or correspondents in 78 countries.

Chair. JOHN CAREY; Hon. Pres. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A.), HENRI LAUGIER (France). Exec. Dir. HERSHEL HALBERT. Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly in French, English, German), *Annual Report After Twenty-Five Years*, *Twenty Years After Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, *Tribute to Roger Nash Baldwin* (1968), *Human Rights in a Disordered World* (1968-69).

International Movement for Atlantic Union: 53 rue Monceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958; aims to replace the actual Atlantic alliance by a Federal Atlantic Union.

Chair. MAURICE SCHUMANN (France); Pres. CLARENCE STREIT; Vice-Chair. Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom). Pubs. *IMAU Bulletin*, *Freedom and Union* (monthly).

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau International de la Paix*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.: international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 18 organizations.

Pres. ERNEST WOLF; Chair. SEAN MCBRIDE; Treas. SVEN GULDBERG; Sec.-Gen. ULRICH HERZ. Pubs. reports of conferences and seminars.

International Peasant Union: Central Administrative Office, 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1921 to defend democratic institutions and the political, economic, social and cultural interests of farmers and of labour generally. Mems.: political parties in 11 countries.

Pres. FERENC NAGY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEORGE M. DIMITROV; Exec. Officer and Man. Editor ROBERT B. SOUMAR. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in English).

International Political Science Association (*Association Internationale de Science Politique*), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 33 national associations, 202 institutions, 550 individual members.

Pres. STEIN ROKKAN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ PHILIPPART (43 rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels B 1050, Belgium). Pubs. *Newsletter* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Political Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*): 18 rue de Marché, Geneva; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks and thrift movements in all countries. Mems.: savings banks and savings banks associations in 37 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Pres. Prof. G. DELL'AMORE (Italy); Gen. Man. Dr. E. SINNWELL (Switzerland). Publ. *World Thrift, International Information* (both every two months).

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years, the last being at Caswell Bay, South Wales, in 1968. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. ASHLEY MITCHELL (U.K.); Chair. RALPH D. YOUNG. Publ. *Land & Liberty* (bi-monthly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. Miss JOSEPHINE EWALT, Pennsylvania Building, 425-13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, U.S.A. Publ. *Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every three years), *Congress Proceedings* (every three years).

International Union of Landed Property Owners (*Union internationale de la propriété foncière bâtie—UIPFB*), 274 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. V. E. PREUSKER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. MAX MONTCHAL (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregular).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*), 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: (a) to promote local autonomy; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (public health, education, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; courses for local government officials; technical assistance to developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 60 countries.

Pres. Sir FRANCIS HILL, Alderman of Lincoln, U.K.; Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN; Dir. J. H. C. MOLENAAR. Publ. *IULA Newsletter* (monthly), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), *Studies in Comparative Local Government* (bi-annual), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Peace Societies: 12 rue Dohis, Vincennes 94, France; f. 1892 to further and intensify all kinds of efforts aiming at world peace. Mems.: 5 national associations.

Chair. Dr. Th. C. PONTZEN (France).

International Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements (*Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation—UIRD*), 28 place Flagey, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite associations of resistance workers, deportees and victims of nazism and to promote their rights and claims; to oppose any resurgence of fascism and of antisemitism. Mems.: over 80 assocns. in 13 countries totalling over 500,000 members.

Pres. Général-Major ALBERT GUERISSE alias PAT O'LEARY (Belgium); First Vice-Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France), Dirs. HUBERT HALIN (Belgium), ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France). Publ. *La Voix Internationale de la Résistance* (monthly).

Comité International des Camps: f. 1963.
Pres. ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France).

Union des Résistants pour une Europe-Unie: f. 1955.
Pres. LEON BOUTBIEN (France).

Comité International d'Experts pour la lutte contre le néo-nazisme.
Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France).

International Union of Young Christian Democrats: Palazzo Doria, Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1962; mem. organizations in 36 countries; 1 observer.

Pres. GILBERTO BONALUMI (Italy); Vice-Pres. DANILO RODRIGUEZ (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. JUAN PABLO MONCAGATTA (Ecuador). Publ. *Debate* (quarterly in Spanish and English), *UIJDC/Information* (fortnightly in French, Spanish and English).

Jewish Agency for Israel, P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. Is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organisation. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

Pres. Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN; Chair. and Treas. A. L. PINCUS; Dir.-Gen. MOSHE RIVLIN. Publ. *Israel Digest* (fortnightly), *Israel Features Service* (weekly).

Latin-American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*), Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1965 to co-ordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 14 Latin American national banking associations.

Pres. of Board of Governors FELIX MIRALLES (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HOYOS (Colombia). Publ. Reports.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations (*Comité de liaison des grandes organisations féminines internationales*), 61 The Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1925 to act as a medium of intercommunication and co-operation between member organisations, to develop the role and influence of women in public affairs, and especially in the international field. Mems.: 10 women's international organisations.

Hon. Sec. VERA WILLIAMS (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. Miss R. E. MORRIS (Great Britain).

Liberal International (*World Liberal Union—Union libérale mondiale*): 1 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1; f. April 1947. Objects: To bring together people of Liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Liberal Manifesto and the Liberal Declaration of Oxford and are affiliated to the International.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Pres. of Honour Señor Don SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA; Pres. E. H. TOXOPEUS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. VERNON DAWSON (U.K.). Publs. General political literature, including *Experiment in Internationalism*.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento pro Federación Americana*), Calle 18, 15-31, Bogotá, Colombia, and Albarellos 2864 (19), Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of a Federation of the Americas, also backing other regional or continental federations, all under the UN with sufficient powers to ensure world peace; equally to work for a democratic organization with the maximum degree of liberty, production and justice for all citizens to attain social peace. Mems.: approximately 1,000.

Pres. SANTIAGO GUTIÉRREZ (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. JORGE M. BAÑO (Argentina). Publ. *Neuwo Mundo* (bi-monthly).

New Zealand—Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA, Wellington, New Zealand; f. 1965, came into operation 1966; to provide for phasing out of all duties on scheduled goods over a maximum period of 8 years, with the aim of furthering the development of the area and ensuring conditions of fair competition for trade.

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*), 3 Place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the Nato Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1967; aims to strengthen political understanding and co-operation among their countries and, in their respective national parliaments. Gives active proof of their interests in the problems and developments of the Alliance and the relations between North America and Western Europe; organizes annual plenary session and committee meetings at least twice a year.

Pres. (1970-71) ROMAIN FANDEL (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. PH. DESHORMES (Belgium). Publs. reports, recommendations, addresses from the annual conferences, *North Atlantic Assembly News*.

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Women Worker*); 16 rue Américaine, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (Great Britain); Hon. Sec. ADÈLE HAUWEL (Belgium). Publs. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of the Cooperatives of America (*Organización de las Cooperativas de America*); G.P.O. Box 4103, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00936; f. 1963 for improving socio-economic, cultural and moral conditions through the use of the co-operatives system; works in every country of the continent; regional offices sponsor plans of activities based on the most pressing needs and special conditions of individual countries. Mems.: 294.

Exec. Sec. RAFAEL A. VICÉNS; Pres. FRANCISCO LUIS JIMENEZ. Publ. *Cooperative America* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina—OSPAAAL*), Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Permanent Body: Executive Secretariat composed of Secretary-General (Cuba) and four representatives from each continent. Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial

discrimination. Next Conference: Cairo, U.A.R. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 82 countries.

Sec.-Gen. OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN (Cuba). Publs. *Tricontinental Bulletin* (monthly), *Tricontinental Magazine* (bi-monthly).

Pan-European Congress (*Congrès Paneuropéen*), 244 ave. Louise, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1926; aims to mobilize European public opinion for the realization of the Pan-European Movement and the Pan-European Union programmes. The 10th Congress was held in Vienna in Oct. 1966.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. LEO AMERY, M.P., VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING, Dr. JOACHIM VON MERKATZ, LEOPOLDO RIBINACCI; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Pan-European Movement (*Mouvement Paneuropéen*), 16 Leonhardsgraben, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1922; aims to spread the idea of a United Europe as an instrument of world peace.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, GIOVANNI AGNELLI, A. W. JANN, MAURICE SCHOGEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Treas. ANDRÉ NOEL.

Pan-European Union (*Union Paneuropéenne*), 25 ave. Don Bosco, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe based on European patriotism and to fight against the Yalta System accepted by the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.; the United States of Europe would be a community modelled on the Swiss Confederation, with a common foreign, military and economic policy.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, Beethovenstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, LOUIS TERRENOIRE, M. DE BJORN KRAFT, PIERRE GRÉGOIRE, JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., Prof. Dr. JOACHIM VON MERKATZ, Prof. G. BASSANI, Marquis DE VALDEIGLESIAS; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Pres. Central Cttee. PAUL STRUYE (Belgium).

Parlamento Latinoamericano (*The Latin American Parliament*); Chota No. 969, of. 202, Lima, Casilla 6041, Lima, Peru; f. 1965. The Latin American Parliament is the permanent democratic institution, representative of all existing political trends within the national legislative bodies of Latin America; and it will be entrusted with promoting, harmonizing and channelling the movement towards economic, political and cultural integration of the Latin American republics. Mems.: 16 National Parliaments.

Pres. JORGE DAGER; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES TOWNSEND EZCURRA. Publs. *Acuerdos, Resoluciones de las Asambleas Ordinarias* (annual), *Revista del Parlamento Latinoamericano* (annual).

Parliamentary Council of the European Movement (*Conseil parlementaire du mouvement européen*), 57B ave. d'Anderghem, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 by the fusion of the International Parliamentary Group of the European Movement and the European Parliamentary Union. Aim: to help members of European parliaments in their efforts to secure greater political and economic unity in Europe. Mems.: parliamentary groups in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. GEORGES BOHY (Belgium); Sec. Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*), 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organisations. Members in 21 countries.

Sec. Dr. G. BEIJER. *Publs. International Migration* (quarterly), *Supplement*, series of publications.

Royal Central Asian Society, 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1901 to provide information on current affairs in Asian countries and to promote friendship between citizens. *Mems.*: about 1,550 throughout the world.

Pres. The Earl of SELKIRK; Sec. Miss M. FITZSIMONS. *Publ. RCAS Journal* (three times a year).

Socialist International, The, 88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, N.W.8; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 52 parties with over 15 million members and 77 million voters. A declaration of Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism was adopted by the Foundation Congress in Frankfurt, July 1951, and a declaration The World Today at the Council Conference in Oslo, 1962.

Chair. Dr. BRUNO PITTERMANN (Austria); Vice-Chair. WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany), TAGE ERLANDER (Sweden), GUY MOLLET (France), HAROLD WILSON (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. HANS JANTSCHKE (Austria). *Publ. Socialist International Information* (fortnightly).

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute: Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1966 for research into problems of peace and conflict with particular attention to the problems of disarmament and arms regulation. About 30 *mems.* half of whom are research workers.

Dir. ROBERT NEILD (U.K.); Chair. Prof. GUNNAR MYRDAL. *Publs. SIPRI Yearbook, Monographs, Stockholm Papers.*

Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (*Commission Tripartite pour la Restitution de l'Or Monétaire*): 9 rue de la Science, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1947 to put into operation the decisions relative to the restitution of monetary gold, incorporated in the Paris Accord on Reparations of 1946. *Mems.*: Governments of France, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. ROGER LABRY (France); Sec.-Gen. Col. J. A. WATSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises—UBAF (*Union of French and Arab Banks*): "La France", 4 rue Ancelle, 92 Neuilly S/Seine, France; f. 1970 to group together 17 banks of 12 Arab countries (with 60 per cent of share capital) and the Crédit Lyonnais of France (40 per cent share capital) with the aim of contributing primarily to the development of financial, commercial, industrial and economic relations between France and the Arab countries and to facilitate all operations and investments related thereto.

Chair. MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABUSHADI; Gen. Man. JACQUES FRANÇOIS MERIE.

War Resisters' International: 3 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1, England; f. 1921; works in close collaboration with all peace organizations in the hope of encouraging individuals and groups to renounce war once and for all, to find non-violent solutions of conflicts and to withdraw from the political power struggle by working for a social order based on non-violence. *Mems.*: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MICHAEL RANDLE; Sec. DEVI PRASAD. *Publ. War Resistance* (quarterly in English, French, German and Esperanto) and occasional pamphlets and books.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*): 13 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin, Germany; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence.

The structure of the WIDF consists of the Women's International Congress (meets every four years), the Council (meets annually), the Bureau, the Secretariat and the Finance Control Commission. The Federation now represents 97 organizations and individuals in 88 countries, and has consultative arrangements with ECOSOC, UNESCO and ILO.

Pres. Mme. HERTTA KUUSINEN (Finland); Hon. Vice-Pres. Dr. ANDREA ANDREEN (Sweden), DOLORES IBARRURI (Spain), CEZA NABRAWI (U.A.R.), MARGARITA DE PONCE (Argentina), MARIE PRITT (U.K.), RADA TODOROVA (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. CECILE HUGEL (France). *Publs. Women of the Whole World* (quarterly in 5 languages), *Information Bulletin* (4 languages), *Documents and Information, News in Brief, Vietnam* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (*Ligue internationale des femmes pour la paix et la liberté, Internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 by Jane Addams (Nobel Peace Prize 1931). Object: To bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Chair. Mrs. ELISE BOULDING (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. Mrs. ELLEN HOLMGAARD (Denmark), Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR (India); Governing Body: Exec. Cttee. of thirteen. *Publ. Pax et Libertas* (quarterly).

World Association of World Federalists (formerly World Movement for World Federal Government): 46 Elgin St., Suite 39, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; regional offices in Denmark for Europe, India for South-East Asia, New York for UN, Ethiopia and Nigeria for Africa; f. Montreux 1947. Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. There are 40 member organizations in 30 countries. Object: To work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organizations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to less developed areas.

Pres. NORMAN COUSINS; Sec.-Gen. ANDREW A. D. CLARKE; Exec. Sec. ICHI MORITA. *Publ. The World Federalist.*

World Council for the Peoples World Convention (*Conseil mondial pour l'assemblée constituante des peuples*), 55 rue Lacépède, Paris 5e, France; f. 1951 for the creation of democratic and federal world institutions, and eventual election of a World Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage, and to help create conditions in which such an assembly could flourish. *Mems.*: elected from 7 countries.

Cttee. ALFRED RODRIGUES BRENT (Holland), RENÉ MARLIN (France), ROGER WELHOFF (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

World Peace Council: f. 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw. Principles: The peaceful co-existence of the various socio-economic systems in the world; the settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; the right of every nation to settle its own internal problems. The present council consists of some 600 members from 77 countries, and representatives of 10 international organizations. A

bureau and presidium are elected by the council. The Presidential Committee, elected by the Council consists of 50 members.

Gen. Sec. ROMESH CHANDRA, Lönnrotinkatu 25/A-VI, Helsinki 18, Finland.

World Zionist Organization: (see Jewish Agency for Israel, above).

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on I.C.F.T.U., W.C.L. and W.F.T.U.

African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (P.M.B. 1038), Ebute Metta, Nigeria; f. 1962. Mems.: 41 in 30 countries.
Pres. LAWRENCE L. BORHA; Sec. DAVID SOUMAH (Senegal).

Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operative and Labour Studies in Israel, P.O.B. 16201, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960 by Histadrut (General Organization of Labour in Israel). Aims: to train co-operators, union workers, government executives and teachers of labour and co-operative colleges from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, in social and economic development problems, co-operation and labour economics, as related to conditions and needs of developing countries. French-speaking international courses: end Dec.-April; English-speaking international courses: mid Aug.-Dec.; special courses on request: May-Aug.

Chair. Dr. ELIAHU ELATH; Principal AKIVA EGER.

All African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Pres. MAHJOUR BEN SEDDIK (Morocco); Vice-Pres. HAMAD AHMED (Algeria), MIKASSISSA DENDOME (Congo-Brazzaville), MAMADY KABA (Guinea), W. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), MICHAEL KAMALIZA (Tanzania), AHMED FAHIM (U.A.R.); Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADY SISSOKO (Mali); Treas.-Gen. LAZARE COULIBALY (Mali).

Arab Federation of Petroleum Workers (Fédération arabe des ouvriers du pétrole): 5 Zaki St., Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1961; 16 affiliated unions in 11 countries.

Pres. GHAZI NASSIF (Syria); Sec.-Gen. ALI SAYED ALI (U.A.R.).

Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence (International Association of Conference Interpreters): 33 rue des Archives, 75 Paris 4e, France; f. 1953 to guarantee the professional standards and moral integrity of its members, safeguard their interests and maintain the prestige of the profession. Mems.: 810.

Pres. WALTER KEISER (Switzerland); Exec. Sec. RENÉ PINHAS (France). Publs. *Yearbook* (listing interpreters), *Handbook* (for conference organizers), *Handbook* (on vocational guidance).

Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence (International Association of Conference Translators): 24 ave. Krieg, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962; aims to examine problems connected with the profession of freelance revisers, translators, précis writers and editors working for international conferences and organizations, to protect the interests of those in the profession and help maintain high standards; establishes links with international organizations and conference organizers. Mems.: 213 in 13 countries.

Pres. Mme. CAROLE MARTIN LAVALLÉE (France); Exec. Sec. Mlle. MARIE-LOUISE BOLLENOT (France). Publs. *Etude sur le marché du travail, A Practical Guide for Users of Conference Language Services.*

Caribbean Congress of Labour, 53-55 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organisations; to work for the economic social, cultural, educational and other aspirations of workers; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ORIT and ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. Senator FRANK WALCOTT (Jamaica); Sec.-Treas. B. B. BLACKMAN (Guyana).

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 9 Dere St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 as a co-ordinating body to provide a forum for the compilation and exchange of information on industrial relations questions; provides direct assistance or advice on labour matters if called upon by members. Mems.: 14 unit federations.

Pres. G. L. CHALLENGOR; Acting Chief Exec. Officer DIANA M. MAHABIR (Trinidad). Publs. *Annual Report* (from members), *Annual Report* (from secretariat).

Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (CSTAL), c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Habana, Cuba; f. 1962; to supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL); first organisational meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in August/September 1962.

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Confederation of Latin-American Workers (Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina), Avenida Morelos 65 Desp. 2, Mexico, D.F. Mems.: organisations in 5 countries.

Pres. VICENTE LOMPARDO TOLEDANO. Publs. *El Movimiento Sindical Mundial* (monthly), *El Noticiero de la CTAL* (monthly).

European Association for Personnel Management (Association européenne pour la direction personnel): 20 rue des Fosses St.-Jacques, Paris 50, France; f. 1962 to disseminate knowledge and information concerning the personnel function of management, to establish and maintain professional standards, to define the specific nature of personnel management within industry, commerce and the public services, to establish an organization representative of personnel management in Europe and to assist in the development of national associations. Mems.: 14 national associations.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

Pres. H. FRIEDRICHS (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. A. SAENZ DE MIERA (Spain); Sec. D. PERRET (France).

European Civil Service Federation (*Fédération de la Fonction Publique Européenne—F.F.P.E.*): 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organizations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ. Publ. *Bulletin*.

Federación Campesina Latinoamericano—FCL (*Latin American Farmworkers Federation*): Apartado 1422, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1961 to study, promote, defend and represent the interests of farmworkers in Latin America and to fight for their active participation in the social, economic, cultural, technical and scientific aspects of life in that area. Mems.: 1,800,000.

Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAMÓN RANGEL PARRA. Publs. *Bulletins, Constitution*.

Federación Interamericana de Mineros (*Inter-American Mineworkers Federation*), Calle Colombia 43, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1957; central federation of regional mineworkers organisations.

Pres. FILIBERTO RUBALCABA.

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (*Fédération des Associations de Fonctionnaires Internationaux*): UN Annex, 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations; to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems. 25 associations consisting of staff of UN organizations and 4 consultative mems.

Pres. W. Zyss; Gen. Sec. K. A. VOLKOV. Publ. *Annual Report*.

Institut Interafricain du Travail (*Inter-African Labour Institute*), B.P. 2019, Brazzaville, République du Congo; f. 1953; a centre of information and for research and surveys on labour problems in Africa; Mems.: 27 countries.

Dir. P. A. L. CHUKWUMAH (Nigeria). Publs. *The Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, ILI Information Sheet* (every two months, French and English).

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), Ramses Building, P.O.B. 1041, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1956.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAWZY EL SAYED (U.A.R.). Publ. *Arab Workers* (Arabic), *ICATU Review* (English), *La Revue de Cisa* (French), *CISTA* (Spanish).

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (*Confédération internationale des cadres*), 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalisation of pension systems. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and international professional federations for chemistry and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM) and metallurgical industries (ICIM).

Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE (France); Sec.-Gen. AVV. VERZILI (Italy). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (*Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels*), 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers,

promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation; consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, ILO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organizations.

Pres. ADOLFO COSTA DU RELS (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. Mtre. POULLE (France).

International Confederation of Public Service Officers (*Confédération Internationale des Corps de Fonctionnaires*): 36 Blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1955 to study and uphold common professional interests, to represent interests of member associations in other international organisations; conducts commissions on conditions of work, salaries, pensions, social security, taxation, etc. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROLAND PUVEREL (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. BYNGER (U.K.); Treas. B. PLOMP (Netherlands).

International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations: 1 Hyde Park Place, Marble Arch, London, W.2; f. 1948 to promote the interests of the airline piloting profession and to aid in the establishment of fair conditions of employment; at the same time to contribute towards safety within the industry by providing an international basis for rapid and accurate evaluation of technical aspects of the profession. Mems.: 49 associations, 38,063 pilots.

Pres. Capt. J. M. BARTELSKI; Exec. Sec. Capt. C. C. JACKSON.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Chansitor House, 37-38 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1EL, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 46 countries.

Pres. Miss P. R. THOMS (Australia). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (6 a year).

International Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works (*Fédération internationale des Entrepreneurs Européens de bâtiment et de travaux publics*), 9 rue La Perouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905 to facilitate contacts between employers' groups in the trade, to collect and disseminate information, to organise international meetings. Mems.: 21 national employers' organisations in 14 countries.

Pres. FRANCESCO PERRI (Italy); Treas. H. COURBOT (France); Sec.-Gen. M. PARION (France). Publs. *Review* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (monthly).

International Federation of Master-Craftsmen (*Fédération internationale de l'artisanat*): Via del Plebiscito, 102-00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to encourage the training and technical preparation of craftsmen, develop productivity and improve standards; to support the free expansion of private enterprise. Encourages international collaboration between artisans organizations on professional matters. Mems.: craft organizations of 17 countries.

Pres. JOSEPH WILD (Federal German Rep.); Gen. Sec. MANILO GERMOZZI (Italy). Publs. *The Concession of Credit to Master-Craftsmen, The Consulting Services of Master-Craftsmen in Western Europe*.

International Industrial Relations Association: 154 rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1966 to promote the study of industrial relations throughout

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

the world in the several relevant academic disciplines by encouraging the development of national associations of specialists, facilitating the spread of information, organizing conferences, promoting internationally planned research. Mems.: 17 associations, 24 institutions and 284 individuals.

Pres. Prof. B. C. ROBERTS (U.K.); Sec. R. W. Cox. Publ. *Industrial Relations Contemporary Issues*.

International Institute for Human Labour Problems (*Institut international pour les problèmes humains du travail*): 117 Ave. Gouverneur Bovesse, Jambes, Belgium; f. 1958 to solve human labour problems; 130 members in 27 countries.

Int. Pres. M. E. MARCEL GUITON (France); Dir.-Gen. M. EMILE DAVE (Belgium). Pubs. *Travail-Humanisme* (quarterly), *Promotion Sociale*.

International Labour Film Institute, 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953; acquires and distributes social and trade union films, film strips and any other audio-visual material which may be helpful in improving the working conditions and standards of living of the labour classes and of the developing countries; organizes since 1954 triennial International Labour Film Festivals. Mems.: 19 affiliated organizations.

Pres. GEORGES DEBUNNE; Vice-Pres. THAGE G. PETERSON, J. F. SIMONDS; Treas. L. SPILLEMAECKERS; Sec. H. G. BUITER

International Management Association, Inc., 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1956; affiliated to the American Management Association (f. 1923), it provides liaison and disseminates information on management centres in various countries; Management Centre/Europe, 4 ave. des Arts, Brussels, has been operating since 1961; there are also centres in Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil.

Pres. C. W. McDOWELL.

International Organization of Experts—ORDINEX (*Organisation Internationale des experts*): 114 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to establish co-operation between experts on an international level. Mems.: 410. Pres.-Gen. VICTOR HOURY (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. ANDRE CONSTANT LEVEQUE (France). Pubs. *Reports, Circulars, Congress Bulletins, General Yearbook*.

International Public Relations Association: 81 route de l'Aire, 1211 Geneva 26, Switzerland; f. 1955 to provide for an exchange of ideas and professional experience, to publish original studies and papers, to plan and conduct conferences with a view to improving knowledge of public relations practices, to foster the highest standards of competence and practice in the profession, especially in the international field. Mems.: 383.

Pres. (Acting) TIM TRAVERSE-HEALY (U.K.); Vice-Pres. MANOS B. PAVLIDIS; Hon. Sec. JEAN-JACQUES WYLER. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly).

Latin American Federation of Christian Trade Unionists (*Confederación Latinoamericana Sindical Cristiana*), Apto. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela; f. 1954. Mems.: national unions in 34 countries.

Sec.-Gen. EMILIO MÁSPERO (Argentina).

Nordic Federation of Factory Workers' Unions (*Nordiska Fabriksarbetarefederationen*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1901. The Union promotes collaboration between affiliates in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and supports sister unions economically and in other ways in labour market conflicts. Mems.: 340,000 in 11 unions.

Pres. VALDEMAR LUNDBERG (Sweden); Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND (Sweden).

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT (*Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers*), Plaza de la República 30, 3rd Floor, Mexico City 1, D.F., Mexico; f. 1951 for the defence of the interests and rights of the workers and of systems of political democracy. Mems.: about 28,500,000 in 39 countries and territories.

Pres. BLAS CHUMACERO; Gen. Sec. ARTURO JAUREGUI H. Pubs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre* (bi-monthly), *Noticiario Obrero Interamericano* (monthly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN), Dakar, Senegal; f. 1956. Mems.: national organisations in West African territories associated with the French Community.

Union Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (*Pan-African Workers Congress—PAWC*): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; f. 1959 by amalgamation of Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants and Christian organizations in the Congo.

Sec.-Gen. GILBERT PONGAULT (Congo).

World Federation of Scientific Workers (*Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques*), 40 Goodge St., London, W1P 1FH; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicises problems of general, nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament, surveys of the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 27 countries, totalling over 300,000 members.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. BIGNARD (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (alternate months) in English, French, German, Russian and Czech.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW (*Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC*), 20-rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961. Mems.: 40 affiliated movements in 33 countries.

Pres. TIBOR SULIK (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DE GENDT (Belgium).

World Union of Liberal Trade Union Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations syndicales sur base économique et sociale libérale*), 41 Badenerstrasse, Zürich 4, Switzerland; f. 1948 to improve the status of workers on the basis of a free and democratic state. Mems.: trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Congo, German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARMAND COLLE (Belgium); Sec. GUSTAV EGLI (Switzerland).

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 20 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi 24, India; f. 1956. Aims: to place the Committee's views or legal issues before the International Law Commission and to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries. Reconstituted 1958 to enable participation by countries in the African continent.

Pres. Hon. N. Y. B. ADADE (Ghana); Sec. B. SEN (India).

Commission consultative des barreaux des pays des communautés européennes (*Bar Consultative Commission for the Countries of the European Communities*): 1 Blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1960 to ensure liaison between the bars and legal associations of the member countries as between those of the European Community. Mems.: 3 permanent, 3 temporary and one or two observers.

Pres. ACHILLE DE GRUYSE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-RÉGNIER THYS (Belgium). Publ. studies and documents on particular subjects of specialized interest.

Hague Academy of International Law (*Académie de droit international de la Haye*), Peace Palace, The Hague; f. 1923 as a centre of higher studies in international law (public and private) and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international juridical relations.

Admin. Council: The Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, The Hague; Curatorium: Pres. F. CASTBERG; Sec.-Gen. R. J. DUPUY; mems. R. AGO, H. C. BATIFFOL, P. CORTINA MAURI, Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE, J. N. HYDE, E. JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, M. LACHS, Jonkheer H. F. VAN PANHUYS, P. RUEGGER, S. TSURUOKA, G. TUNKIN, A. VERDROSS, CH. DE VISSCHER, K. YASSEEN.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (*Conférence de la Haye de droit international privé*): Javastraat 2c, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for the unification of the rules of private international law; Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.A.R., U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Pres. L. I. DE WINTER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. H. VAN HOOGSTRATEN. Publ. *Actes and Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de Droit international*): 82 ave. du Castel, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endeavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems.: limited to 60 members and 72 associates from all over the world.

Pres. JURAJ ANDRASSY (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL DE VISSCHER (Belgium). Publ. *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international*, 52 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association: Suite 315, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: associations and 2,800 individuals in 20 countries.

Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Conference Proceedings*.

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention (1952) and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 12 States. Pres. G. C. RIBIERO.

International African Law Association: 46 ave. de l'Arbaleète, Brussels 17, Belgium; f. 1959 to unite those professionally concerned with law and legal problems in contemporary Africa; assist African governments, especially in the fields of harmonization and unification of laws.

Pres. Mr. Justice N. A. OLLENNU; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. VANDERLINDEN, Prof. M. ALLIOT. Publ. *Journal of African Law*.

International Association for Penal Law (*Association internationale de droit pénal*), Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5e; f. 1924. Objects: To promote co-operation between those who, in different countries, are engaged in the study or practice of criminal law, to study crime, its causes and its cure, and to further the theoretical and practical development of international penal law; 1,140 mems.

Pres. Prof. GRAVEN (Rector, Geneva University); Gen. Sec. PIERRE BOUZAT, Hon. Dean of the Faculty of Law, 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (twice a year).

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), Mühlebachstrasse/Kirchenweg 5, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. Mems.: National groups, industrial organisations and individuals in 66 countries. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO, Jr. (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*), 49 ave. Jupiter, Brussels 19, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law, etc. Has consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems. in 59 countries.

Hon. Pres. D. N. PRITT, Q.C. (U.K.); Pres. PIERRE COT (France); Sec.-Gen. JOE NORDMANN (France); Treas. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (German Democratic Republic); Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (quarterly), *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Law Libraries: c/o Law Library, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, U.S.A.; f. 1959 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the documentation of legal works; 265 mems. (personal and institutional). Pres. LEWIS C. COFFIN; Sec.-Treas. IVAN SIPKOV. Publ. *Bulletin* (approximately three times a year).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

International Association of Lawyers (*Union internationale des Avocats*): Palais de Justice, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1927 to promote the independence and freedom of lawyers, and defend their ethical and material interests on an international level; to contribute to the development of international order based on law. Group mems. 44, corresponding mems. 660.

Pres. CLAUDE LUSSAN (France); Sec.-Gen. J. LANSON (Belgium). Pubs. *Information* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (bi-annually).

International Association of Legal Science (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*): c/o Pfizer G.m.b.H., 75 Karlsruhe, Postfach 4949, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 40 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. Prof. J. N. HAZARD (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Premier Président K. M'BAYE (Senegal) and Prof. V. TCHIKVADZE (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. V. O. REINIKAINEN (Finland); Dir. of Studies Prof. D. TALLON (France).

International Association of Youth Magistrates: Tribunal de la Jeunesse, Palais de Justice (Extension), 13 rue des Quatre Bras, 1000 Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1930 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings. Last Congress: Paris, 1966.

Pres. G. FÉDOU (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. VAN OPSTALL (Netherlands).

International Bar Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1947. A non-political federation of national bar associations and law societies. Aims: to discuss problems of professional organizations and status; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity and definition in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law among peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to co-operate with international juridical organizations having similar purposes. Mems.: 56 member organizations in 43 countries.

Pres. Sir DENYS T. HICKS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L. (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. GERALD J. McMAHON (U.S.A.). Pubs. Conference Reports, bound books published biennially, *International Bar Journal* (twice-yearly), *Professional Ethics*.

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*), 2 Quai du Cheval-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion, 67 Sections in 54 countries. Has Consultative Status with UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, and is on ILO's Special List of NGO's. Next Congress Tunis, April 1971.

Pres. T. S. FERNANDO (Ceylon); Sec.-Gen. NIALL MACDERMOT (U.K.). Pubs. *The Rule of Law and Human Rights*, *The Review*, special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*): 63 Giessen, Licherstr. 74, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950. Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documen-

tation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. O. OĞUZOĞLU (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. S. SIMİTİS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Copyright Society (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht E.V.—INTERGU*): D-8 Munich 2, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse 28, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954. The Society aims to enquire scientifically into the natural rights of the author and to put the knowledge obtained to practical application all over the world, in particular in the fields of legislation. Mems.: 298 individuals and 42 corresponding organizations and personalities.

Pres. Dr. ERICH SCHULZE. Pubs. *Schriftenreihe, Year-book 1964*.

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*), 26 rue Armengaud, 92 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 38 stations. Thirty-ninth session of General Assembly was held in 1970 in Brussels. Mems.: official bodies of 105 countries.

Pres. P. DICKOPF (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. NEPOTE (France). Pubs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Quarterly List of Selected Articles, Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau (*Bureau international des tarifs douaniers*): rue de l'Association, 38, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1890, to translate and publish all customs tariffs in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Mems.: 77.

Pres. H. E. ROBERT VAES (Belgium); Dir. ROGER MARCHANT; Deputy Dir. J. P. LOTH. Pubs. *International Customs Journal, Annual Report*.

International Federation for European Law—FIDE: Palais de Justice, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1961 to advance studies on European law among members of the European Community by co-ordinating activities of member societies and by organizing regular colloquies on topical problems of European law. Mems.: 6 national associations.

Pres. Dr. BODO BÖRNER.

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (*Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police*): 52 rue de Dunkerque, Paris 9e, France; f. 1950 to unite policemen of different nationalities, adopting the general principle that prevention should prevail over repression, and that the citizen should be convinced of the protective role of the police; seeks to develop methods, and studies problems of traffic police. Mems.: 16 national groups and individuals of 48 different nationalities.

Pres. WILLY MAEBE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Gen. P. VILLETORTE (France). Publ. *International Police Chronicle* (every two months—French and English).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(LAW)

International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations, Grotianum, Erding via Munich, Germany; f. 1945 for the study and popularization of international law. Mems.: in 40 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS K. E. L. KELLER.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*), Via Panisperna 28, Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other bodies; meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; documentation centre; Library of 180,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 43 countries.

Pres. ERNESTO EULA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARIO MATTEUCCI (Italy). Pubs. *Yearbook: Unification of Law, Uniform Law Cases* (quarterly), *Digest of Legal Activities of International Organizations and other Institutions*, *News Bulletin of Information concerning the Unification of Law* (quarterly).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*), 25 rue de la Charité, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; runs a special project for schools and institutes of public administration (improvement of development administration). Mems.: governments of 46 countries, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative Status with UN and UNESCO.

Pres. NIKOLA STJEPANOVIC (Yugoslavia); Dir.-Gen. JACQUES STASSEN (Belgium); Treas. FERNAND VRANCKEN (Belgium). Pubs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports.

International Institute of Law of the French-speaking Countries (*Institut international de droit d'expression française—IDEF*): B.P. 26-07 Paris, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN; Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) (*Institut International de Droit Spatial*), 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Working Groups on legal problems of space. Mems.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Pres. Dr. EUGENE PEPIN (France); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Pubs. *Annual Worldwide Bibliography of Space Law*, *Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law*, *Survey of Teaching of Space Law in the World*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*), Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, 6 Oranjestraat, The Hague; f. 1918. Object: To supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a

secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof.

Governing Board: Chair. C. R. C. WIJCKERHELD BISMID, LL.D.; Sec. Jhr. Th. K. M. J. VAN SASSE VAN YSSELT, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association, 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, E.C.4; f. 1873. Object: The study and advancement of International Law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. 38 regional branches, over 3,750 members.

Pres. Judge Y. J. HAKULINEN (Finland); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. S. EDWARDS. Pubs. *Reports of conferences* (53).

International Legal Aid Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to expand existing facilities for legal aid and to form new systems for legal assistance; 300 mems.

Pres. JOHN S. TENNANT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Treas. W. O. CARTER (U.K.). Publ. *The International Legal Aid Directory*, etc.

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*), 33 rue Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations for the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of ship-owners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Mems.: national associations in 29 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. LILAR (Belgium); Vice-Pres. G. MILLER (U.K.), J. GIVARE (France), B. KOVICH (Yugoslavia), A. BOAL (U.S.A.), K. PINEUS (Sweden), I. SHII (Japan), C. VAN DEN BOSCH (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. L. VAN VARENBERGH (Belgium). Pubs. *Reports of the International Conference on Maritime Law*.

International Penal Law Association (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France; f. 1924 to establish collaboration between those from different countries who are working in penal law, studying criminology, and promoting the theoretical and practical development of an international penal law; 500 mems.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT; Sec.-Gen. BOGDAN ZLATARIC. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (bi-annual).

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (*Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*), c/o Mr. J. DUPRÉEL, Ministère de la Justice, Brussels 1; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents by publications, seminars, etc. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to three persons from each country).

Pres. THORSTEN SELLIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUPRÉEL (Belgium); Treas. FRANÇOIS CLERC (Switzerland).

International Police Association—IPA: P.O.B. 11, Sutton Road, Maidstone, Kent, England; f. 1950. Aims to establish the exchange of professional information, create ties of friendship between all sections of police service, organize group travel studies, etc. Mems.: 70,000.

Pres. P. J. MATTHEWS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. H. V. D. HALLETT (U.K.). Pubs. *Police World* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of the Police*.

International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation (*Société Internationale de Droit du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*): 4 place du Molard, 1204 Geneva,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(LAW)

Switzerland; f. 1958 to encourage collaboration between jurists in the field of labour law and social security law. Mems.: 1,000 members from 45 countries.

Pres. FOLKE SCHMIDT (Sweden); Gen. Sec. ALEXANDRE BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Treas. EDWIN R. TEPLÉ (U.S.A.).

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino*), Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1950 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 35 countries.

Pres. HANS HERRMANN (Germany). Publ. *Revista Internacional del Notariado* (bi-annual).

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA): c/o Faculty of Law, University of N.S.W., Kensington 2033, Australia; f. August 1966 to promote the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law within the region, to advance the standard of legal education, and the interests of the legal profession, to promote uniformity within the region in appropriate fields of law. Mems.: 45 assns. in 21 countries; 1,600 individual mems.

Pres. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR, C.M.G.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. H. WOOTTEN, Q.C.; Exec. Officer S. HAUSMAN. Publ. *Lawasia* (journal, twice a year).

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*), Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1899 to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international difficulties which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of difficulties by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. Works side by side with the International Court of Justice. The governments of 69 countries are members.

Sec.-Gen. Baron E. O. VAN BOETZELAER (Netherlands).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*): 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international organizations, to undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Mems.: 169 in 43 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. F. FENAUX (Belgium). Pubs. *International Associations* (monthly),

International Congress Calendar (annually), *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *International Congresses 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings* (monthly and annually), *Select Bibliography on International Organization*, *International Initials*, *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* (1962-69).

World Peace through Law Center—WPTLC (*Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit*): 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; Washington Office: 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to mobilize the international legal profession through voluntary co-operation between members of the legal profession throughout the world, to establish legal rules and institutions for world peace, and to co-ordinate the development of international law as the foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world law and order; acts as an information centre for the international legal profession, using computerized microfilm system; sponsors regional and world conferences on World Peace through Law, to promote projects and research to advance the development of international law and to co-ordinate internationally the computerization of law. Mems.: over 5,000 lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 128 countries. World Conferences: Athens, 1963; Washington, 1965; Geneva, 1967; Bangkok, 1969; Belgrade, 1971.

Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Judge MICHEL COTRAN (Cameroon), Lic. FERNANDO FOURNIER (Costa Rica), ALBERT BRUNOIS (France), Judge SANSERN KRAICHTTI (Thailand); Sec.-Treas. Judge WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. (vacant). Pubs. *The World Jurist* (English, French and Spanish, bi-monthly), *Cahiers Trimestriels* (quarterly in French), *Research Reports*, *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations* (directory), *World Law Directory* (annual), *Law and Computer Technology* (monthly), *Conference Reports*.

World Association of Judges (WAd) (*Association mondiale de Juges*): 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1966, under the sponsorship of the World Peace through Law Center, to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking jurists of all countries.

Hon. Chair. EARL WARREN (U.S.A.); Sec. Justice MARIELIES GEYSER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly).

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*), Secretariat: Maison de l'UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France (see Chapter).

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*): c/o Prof. B. VOLARIC, Predstojnik Zavoda za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta, Rijeka, Yugoslavia; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Pres. Prof. J. MILCINSKI; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. GROMOV, Prof. J. RAEKALLIO, Prof. W. SPANN; Treas. and Editor Prof. ARMAND ANDRÉ (Belgium). Publ. *Acta Medicinae legalis et socialis* (quarterly).

International Academy of Pathology (*Académie internationale de pathologie*), Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C. 20305, U.S.A.

Chair. Prof. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (U.K.); Sec.-Treas. Dr. F. K. MOSTOFI (U.S.A.).

International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (*Association internationale de prophylaxie de la cécité*): c/o 1013 Bishop St., Honolulu 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1927. Objects: (a) to study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; (b) to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; (c) to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Pres. G. VON BAHR, M.D. (Sweden); Gen. Sec. W. J. HOLMES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Allergology (*Association internationale d'allergologie*), 1390 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 109, Canada; f. 1945. Object: To further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Next Congress: Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 1973. Membership: 39 national societies.

Pres. Dr. M. SAMTER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. ARBESMAN (U.S.A.).

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*): Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Md. 21224, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to promote contacts between people interested in the study of gerontology and to organize meetings and congresses. Mems.: 37 national societies and groups in 31 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. W. SHOCK (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. J. LORENZE (U.S.A.); Treas. Dr. R. ANDRES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS) (*Association internationale des sociétés de microbiologie*): 64 Fuller St., Ottawa 3, Canada; f. 1930; mems. 47 national microbiological societies.

Pres. Dr. V. M. ZHDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. Sir ASHLEY MILES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. N. E. GIBBONS.

International Cardiovascular Society (*Société Internationale Cardiovasculaire*): 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02011, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research and to exchange ideas on an international basis.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALLAN D. CALLOW (U.S.A.).

International Committee of Dermatology (*Comité international de dermatologie*), Hadassah University Hos-

pital, P.O.B. 499, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1957 to promote contacts between dermatologists, to represent their interests at the international level and generally to advance their work. Member societies in 50 countries.

Chair. Prof. JOSÉ GAY-PIETO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. FELIX SAGHER (Israel).

International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès International de Médecine Tropicale et de Paludisme*): Secretariat: c/o Dr. Ch. M. H. MOFIDI, P.O.B. 1310, Teheran, Iran; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases. Next Congress: 1973.

Pres. of the Eighth Congress held in 1968 Prof. JEHAN SHAH SALEH (Iran); Sec.-Gen. Ch. M. H. MOFIDI (Iran).

International Dental Federation (*Fédération Dentaire Internationale*); f. 1900. Mems.: 70 national dental asscns. in 62 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. STORK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. LEATHERMAN, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. Publ. *International Dental Journal and News Letter* (quarterly).

International Diabetes Federation (*Fédération internationale du diabète*): Dinkelziekenhuis, Losser (O), Netherlands; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 41 member associations.

Pres. Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.); Sec. Dr. JAC. J. WITTE (Netherlands); Treas. P. J. SCHARRINGA (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

International Epidemiological Association (*Association Internationale d'Epidémiologie*): c/o Prof. W. W. HOLLAND, Dept. of Clinical Epidemiology and Social Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London, S.E.1, U.K.; f. 1954; publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual).

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (*Fédération internationale d'électronique médicale et de techniques biologiques*): 512 Blalock Bldg., The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland 21205, U.S.A.

Sec.-Gen. G. N. WEBB (U.S.A.).

International Federation of Anatomists (*Fédération internationale des anatomistes*), 31 rue Lionnois, 54 Nancy, France; f. 1955.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. BEAU.

International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Ophthalmologie*), f. 1953.

Sec. Prof. Dr. JULES FRANÇOIS, 15 Place de Smet de Naeyer, Ghent, Belgium.

International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Societies (*Fédération internationale d'otolaryngologie*), Kojimachi Mansion, 3-5 chome, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1965; mems. in 49 countries; Int. Congresses every four years; Next Congress: Venice, 1973.

Pres. A. BUSTAMANTE GURRÍA (Mexico); Exec. Dir. J. ONO (Japan).

International Federation of Physical Medicine (*Fédération Internationale de Médecine Physique*): Rehab. Center Eindhoven, 96 Kompensebaan, Eindhoven, Netherlands; f. 1952.

Sec. A. P. M. VAN GESTEL, M.D.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Federation of Sports Medicine (*Fédération internationale de Médecine Sportive*): c/o Prof. GIUSEPPE LA CAVA, Sec.-Gen., via Flaminia Nuova 270, 00191 Rome, Italy; f. 1928. Aims: to promote research into the physiological and pathological effects of physical exercise and sports on the human body; to work for the prevention and treatment of athletics injuries and diseases, and the use of sports as a form of therapy.

Pres. Prof. G. LA CAVA (Italy). Publ. *Journal of Sports Medicine and Fitness* (quarterly).

International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Electro-encéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique*), f. 1949. Object: To attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electroencephalography and clinical neuro-physiology in all the countries of the world; 32 mem. organizations (nat. societies).

Pres. Dr. COSIMO AJMONE MARSAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. R. ELLINGTON, 602 South 44th Ave., Omaha, Neb. 68105, U.S.A. Publ. *The EEG Journal* (monthly).

International League Against Rheumatism (*Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme*); f. 1928. Objects: To promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organisations.

Pres. P. HERRERA RAMOS (Uruguay); Sec.-Treas. Prof. FLORIAN DELBARRE, 15 rue Gay-Lussac, Paris 5e, France. Publs. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Reumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.

International Leprosy Association (*Société internationale de la lèpre*), 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy from which about 15 million people in the world are suffering. Ninth Congress was held in London in 1968.

Pres. Dr. J. CONVIT; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases* (quarterly).

International Paediatric Association (*Association Internationale de Pédiatrie*), Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia; f. 1910.

Pres. Dr. IHSAN DOGRAMACI (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THOMAS STAPLETON (Australia); Treas. Dr. NILO HALLMAN (Finland).

International Rhinologic Society (*Société internationale de Rhinologie*), 1515 Pacific, Everett, Washington, U.S.A.

Pres. K. H. HINDERER; Pres.-Elect. G. GUILLEN; Sec. Dr. G. H. DRUMHELLER.

International Society of Art and Psychopathology (*Société internationale de psychopathologie de l'expression*): Centre Psychiatrique St. Anne, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e; f. 1959 to bring together the various specialists interested in the problems of expression and artistic activities in connection with psychiatric, sociological and psychological research, as well as in the use of methods applied to other fields than that of mental illness. Mems.: 625.

Pres. Prof. Agr. VOLMAT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. ROSOLATO (France); Treas. Dr. C. SIMATOS (France). Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).

International Society of Audiology (*Société Internationale d'Audiologie*), 73 Challes, France; f. 1952; 450 individual mems.

Gen. Sec. P. TRENQUE, M.D.

International Society of Blood Transfusion (*Société Internationale de Transfusion Sanguine*), 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mems.: about 1,000 in 64 countries.

Pres. T. J. GREENWALT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. P. SOULIER (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.

International Society of Cardiology (*Société internationale de cardiologie*): Case Postale 127, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland; f. 1950. Aims to stimulate the development of cardiology in its theoretical and practical aspects and to encourage contacts and the exchange of material between its affiliated societies; organizes world congresses every four years; official relations with WHO; groups 64 organizations in 65 countries and 2 dependencies.

Pres. JEAN LEQUIME (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MORET (Switzerland). Publs. *ISC Bulletin* (quarterly) and monographs.

International Society of Criminology (*Société internationale de criminologie*), 2 Place Mazas, 75 Paris 12e, France; f. 1934. Object: To promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,000 mems.

Pres. H. TREVOR GIBBENS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. PAUL CORNILL (Belgium), ISRAËL DRAPKIN (Israel), NOEL MAILLOUX (Canada), LEONIDIO RIBEIRO (Argentina); Gen. Sec. GEORGES FULLY (France). Publ. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).

International Society of Geographical Pathology (ISGP) (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*), Kantonsspital, Schmelzbergstr. 10, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environments in which they occur. Mems.: national and regional committees in 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. I. RANNIE (U.K.); Co.-Pres. Prof. HUTT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Haematology (*Société internationale d'hématologie*): c/o Prof. H. Braunsteiner, Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Innsbruck, Austria; f. 1946. Objects: To promote and foster the exchange and diffusion of information and ideas relating to blood and blood-forming tissues throughout the world; to provide a forum for discussion of haematologic problems on an international scale and to encourage scientific investigation of these problems; to promote the advancement of haematology and its recognition as a branch of the biological sciences; to attempt to standardize on an international scale haematologic methods and nomenclature; to promote a better understanding of the scientific basic principles of haematology among practitioners of haematology and physicians in general, and to foster better understanding of and greater interest in clinical haematologic problems among scientific investigators in the field of haematology; amalgamated 1966 with European Society of Haematology; 1,063 mems.

Sec.-Gen. (European Division) Prof. H. BRAUNSTEINER (Austria); (Asio-Pacific Division) Dr. S. HIBINO (Japan); Inter-American Division) Dr. T. ARENDS (Venezuela). Publs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings* (biennially).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*), Bürgerspital, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1948. Object: To encourage research and education in internal medicine; 4,000 mems. in 46 countries.

Pres. Sir JOHN RICHARDSON (U.K.); Sec. Prof. Dr. HERBERT LUDWIG (Switzerland).

International Society of Neuropathology (*Société internationale de neuropathologie*): The National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, W.C.1, England.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARION C. SMITH (U.K.).

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1929. Objects: To contribute to the progress of science by the study of questions pertaining to orthopaedic surgery and traumatology. Congresses are convened every three years. 51 member countries, 1,720 members.

Pres. ROBERT MERLE D'AUBIGNE (France); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *Publication des Congrès*.

International Society of Radiology (*Société Internationale de Radiologie*): c/o Radio-Diagnostic Dept., Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1953. Objects: To co-ordinate the progress of medical radiology; to provide financial support for the four permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units and Measurements, (c) on Stage-Grouping of Cancer, (d) Radiological Education and Information; to undertake work referred to it by member societies. These Commissions meet during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals.

Pres. Prof. K. TSUKAMOTO (Japan); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Prof. ERIC SAMUEL (U.K.).

International Society of Surgery (*Société internationale de chirurgie*), 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1902.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. VAN GEERTRUYNEN (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie* (bi-monthly), *Comptes rendus des congrès* (every second year).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*), f. 1921. Object: To study all questions relating to the history of medical and related sciences, and to organize international congresses.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU (22 rue Durand, 34 Montpellier, France). Pubs. *Bulletin* and *Actes des congrès*.

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*), 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the American Cancer Society Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships which are designed to enable experienced investigators from any country in the world to work in collaboration with, or under the direction of, outstanding scientists in another country. Mems.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 71 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. U. GARDNER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. M. TAYLOR (Canada). Pubs. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly),

International Journal of Cancer (bi-monthly), *UICC Monographs*.

International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses (*Union internationale contre le péril vénérien et les tréponématoses*), Institut A. Fournier, 25 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14e; f. 1923. Mems. in 48 countries; has consultative status with WHO.

Pres. Prof. G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. NICOL, Lydia Dept., St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1, England.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*), 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1920. Object: To co-ordinate the efforts of anti-tuberculosis associations, establish contact with other health organizations and to promote scientific conferences regarding tuberculosis. Mems. in 87 countries.

Exec. Dir. JOHS. HOLM, DR.MED.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. ETIENNE BERNARD. Pubs. *Bulletin, Proceedings of International Conferences*, review "T".

International Union for Health Education (*Union internationale pour l'éducation sanitaire*), Secretariat: c/o 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and techniques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Mems.: in 48 countries.

Pres. Mme. A. B. DE SUSTAITA SEEBER (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LOUIS PAUL AUJOLAT (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*): 4 rue Pasquier, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958.

Pres. P. OZBAN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. GERSON (France). Publ. *Angéiologie* (every two months).

International Union of Biochemistry (see under Other International Organizations: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) (*Union Internationale des Sciences de la Nutrition*): c/o Prof. J. C. SOMOGYI, Institute for Nutrition Research, Seestrasse 72, 8803 Rüschlikon-Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. ROINE (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. SOMOGYI (Switzerland).

International Union of Physiological Sciences (see under Other International Organizations: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Railway Medical Services (*Union Internationale des Services Médicaux des Chemins de Fer*): c/o Sec.-Gen. Dr. KRADOLFER, Bollwerk 10, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: Railway administrations in 28 countries.

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union Internationale Thérapeutique*), C.H.U. St. Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, Paris 12e, France; f. 1934; 560 mems. from 22 countries.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. J. LOEPER.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Medical Women's International Association (*Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins*); f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Mems.: national associations in 32 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. LORE ANTOINE (Austria); Hon. Sec. Dr. MARTHA KYRLE, Stadiongasse 6-8, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Permanent International Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology (*Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée*), c/o The Secretary, Dr. L. GROLLET, 4 rue Théodule-Ribot, Paris 17e, France; f. 1912; to study social maladies of man, animals, and plants. Mems.: national committees.

Pres. LEON BINET (France). Publ. *Revue de Pathologie Comparée*.

Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (*Société Internationale pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés*); 219 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1922; 104 mem. orgs. in 61 countries.

Pres. JEAN REGNIERS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. NORMAN ACTON. Publ. *International Rehabilitation Review* (quarterly in English, French, Japanese and Spanish).

World Association of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Societies (formerly International Society of Clinical Pathology); f. 1948. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 23 national associations.

Pres. Dr. J. J. ANDUJAR (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. B. L. DELLA VIDA (Via L. Magalotti 15, Rome, Italy).

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la Santé Mentale*); Royal Edinburgh Hospital, 35 Morningside Park, Edinburgh EH10 5HF, Scotland; f. 1948. Objects: To promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 164 mem. associations in 54 countries and 3 dependencies.

Pres. Prof. G. M. CARSTAIRS; Admin.-Sec. Mrs. S. M. C. KREITMAN. Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération Mondiale de Neurologie*); Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1955 as International Neurological Congress, present title adopted 1957. Aims to assemble at the same time and place members of various congresses associated with neurology, and organize co-operation of neurological researchers. Organizes Congress every four years. Mems.: 10,000 in 59 countries.

Pres. MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. HENRY MILLER, M.D. Publs. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*, *Journal für Hirnforschung*, *Journal de Génétique Humaine*.

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*), c/o Spitalgasse 23, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1955; Aims: to make available the highest standards of

anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Last Congress London, 1968. Mems.: Societies in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEOFFREY ORGANE (U.K.); Sec. Prof. Dr. O. MAYRHOFER (Austria).

World Medical Association (*Association Médicale Mondiale*), 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. September 1947. Objects: To promote closer ties among the national medical organizations and among the doctors of the world by personal contact and all other means available; to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession; to study and report on the professional problems which confront the medical profession in the different countries; to organise an exchange of information on matters of interest to the medical profession; to establish relations with, and to present the views of, the medical profession to the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and other appropriate bodies; to assist all peoples of the world to attain the highest possible levels of health. The unit of membership is the national medical association; that is, the professional organization which is most fully representative of the profession in any country or territory. At present, 62 national medical associations are members.

Pres. Dr. OLE K. HARLEM; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALBERTO Z. ROMUALDEZ; Treas. Dr. ERNST FROMM (Germany). Publs. *World Medical Journal*, *World Medical Periodicals*.

World Organization of Gastroenterology (*Organisation mondiale de gastro-entérologie-OMGE*), 4 Upper Harley St., London, N.W.1; f. 1935 to conduct research and contribute to the progress generally of the study of gastroenterology. Member societies and groups in 56 countries. Next Congress: Mexico, 1974.

Pres. Dr. H. MARVIN POLLARD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEOFFREY WATKINSON (U.K.). Publ. *Bulletin* (annual).

World Psychiatric Association (*Association Mondiale de Psychiatrie*): The Maudsley Hospital, London, S.E.5, England; f. 1961 at the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. Aims at the exchange, in all languages, of information concerning the problems of mental illness; the strengthening of relations between psychiatrists in all countries; the establishment of working relations with WHO, UNESCO and other international organizations; the organization of World Psychiatric Congresses and of regional and inter-regional scientific meetings. Mems.: 70 national societies totalling 50-60,000 individual psychiatrists.

Pres. Prof. J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR; Gen. Sec. Dr. D. LEIGH.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

American College of Chest Physicians, 112 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1935.

Pres. ARTHUR M. OLSEN, M.D.; Exec. Dir. ALFRED SOFFER, M.D. Publ. *Diseases of the Chest*.

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology, 1013 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. HOLMES.

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*); 187 ave. W. Churchill, Brussels 8, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. L. CONDORELLI (Italy), Sec. H. DENOLIN (Belgium).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*): 79 rue Saint-Laurent, Liège, Belgium; f. 1921.

Pres. Col. Dr. THOMAS F. ELLIOTT (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. Gén. Méd. J. VONCKEN (Belgium). Publ. *Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées*.

International Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions (*Centre Internationale de Documentation concernant les Expressions Plastiques—CIDEP, Fondation Singer-Polignac*): Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART. Publ. Catalogue of acquisitions of the library (twice a year).

International Society of Clinical Electrorétinography (*Société Internationale d'Electrorétinographie Clinique*), c/o Dr. H. E. IJENKES, 180 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam 1, Netherlands; f. 1958; publ. *Bibliographic Service and Newsletter*.

International Society of Hydatid Disease (*Société Internationale d'Hydatidologie*): c/o Prof. A. FERRO, Sec.-Gen., Lavalle 636, Azul, Argentina; f. 1941. Publ. *Archivos Internacionales de la Hidatidosis*.

World Veterinary Association (*Association Mondiale Vétérinaire*): Biltstraat 168, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: Member organizations in 53 countries and 10 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. W. I. B. BEVERIDGE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. A. D. TRETIKOV (U.S.S.R.), Dr. E. FRITSCHI (Switzerland), Prof. Dr. J. F. FIGUEROA (Peru); Sec.-Treas. Prof. Dr. JAC. JANSEN. Publs. *Catalogue of Veterinary Films and Films of Veterinary Interest* (2nd ed. 1966), *News Items/News Letters*.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association, National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1930 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 30 countries.

Pres. Capt. RALPH L. CHRISTY, M.C., U.S.N. (U.S.A.); Exec. Vice-Pres. MERRILL H. GOODWIN, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aerospace Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation, c/o Manila Doctors Hospital, P.O. Box 373, Manila, Philippines; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Mems.: 13 national associations. Next congress: Bangkok, Thailand, 1970.

Pres. Dr. YU KYUNG LEE (Korea); Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. B. ERAÑA. Publ. *APDF Newsletter*.

Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria (*Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering*): 2A Avenida 0-61, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800.

Pres. HUMBERTO OLIVERO (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. DANILO ARIS P. (Guatemala). Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology (ASNEMGE) (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-entérologie*): Lange Lozanastraat 222, B2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge. Members in 28 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. Z. KOJECKY (Czechoslovakia); Sec. Dr. L. O. STANDAERT (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (*Union Médicale Balkanique*): 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses, the next being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Mems.: doctors and other specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. K. J. GÜRKAN (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. POPESCU BUZEU (Romania). Publs. *Archives de l'Union Médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year).

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum: Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002, Basle; f. 1954; an international group for the study of scientific and clinical problems in allergy and related branches of medicine and immunology. The Collegium aims to promote the humble spirit of scientific enquiry, friendly co-operation, good fellowship and professional relationships in the field of allergy. Mems.: 136 from 25 countries.

Pres. D. HARLEY; Hon. Sec. P. KALLOS; Sec.-Treas. A. CERLETTI. Publ. *International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology*.

European Association against Poliomyelitis (*Association européenne contre la poliomyélite*): 30 blvd. Général Jacques, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions concerned with poliomyelitis and other virus diseases, and promote collaboration between all societies connected with the disease. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. N. CAJAL (Romania); Sec.-Gen. P. RECHT (Belgium).

European Association for the Study of the Liver: Hôpital Beaujon, F-92-Clichy, France; f. 1966. Aims: to promote the communication of research in Europe on hepatology by arranging annual meetings and other relevant activities. Mems.: c. 300.

Pres. Dr. BARBARA BILLING (U.K.); Sec. Dr. J.-P. BENHAMOU (France). Publ. *Abstract of Communications* (annually).

European Association of Social Medicine (*Union Européenne de Médecine Sociale*): 21 rue Murillo, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX: 4 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957; studies risks of long-term build-up of toxicity.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

- Pres. Prof. H. DRUCKREY (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. Prof. H. TRUHAUT (France). *Publs. Reports of Meetings.*
- European Dialysis and Transplant Association:** c/o Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin 1, Ireland; f. 1965 to encourage and to report advances in the field of haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplantation and related subjects; holds annual Congress. *Mems.*: 550.
- Pres. Prof. E. ROTELLAR (Spain); Sec.-Treas. Dr. M. CARMODY. *Publs. Proceedings* (annual).
- European League against Rheumatism (*Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme*),** 5 ave. Tivoli, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1947 to co-ordinate research and treatment of rheumatic complaints conducted by national societies. *Members* in 27 countries.
- Pres. S. DE SÈZE (France); Sec.-Gen. A. JUNG (Switzerland); Sec. H. STRULZ (Postfach 155, CH-4000 Basel 16, Switzerland); Treas. D. GROSS (Switzerland).
- European League for Mental Hygiene (*Ligue européenne d'hygiène mentale*),** 11 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to act as a link between national associations, organise congresses on mental health, etc. *Mems.*: Nat. leagues in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.
- Pres. Prof. R. SARRO (Spain); Sec. Dr. A. LAMARCHE (France).
- European Organisation for Caries Research (*Organisme européen de recherches sur la carie*),** 18 Passage du Terraillet, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. *Mems.*: research workers in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. R. NAUJORS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. R. HELD (Switzerland).
- European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*),** 64 Wimpole St., London, WIM 8AL, England; f. 1907 to advance the science of orthodontics and its relations with the collateral arts and sciences. 1,000 members in 41 countries.
- Pres. C. GYSEL (Belgium); Sec. Prof. D. P. WALTHER (U.K.); Hon. Treas. H. E. WILSON (U.K.).
- European Union for Child Psychiatry (*Union européenne de pédopsychiatres*),** 6 Chemin des Pêcheurs, Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to develop contacts between specialists in child psychiatry, exchange information on research and control training of specialists. *Members* in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.
- Gen.-Sec. Prof. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. (Switzerland); Chair. Prof. ÅHNSJO (Sweden).
- European Union of Specialist Physicians (*Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes*),** 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1958 to watch the interests of specialist physicians. *Mems.*: 2 representatives each from Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands.
- Pres. Dr. J. COURTOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. O. GODIN (Belgium).
- Eurotransplant Foundation (*Stichting Eurotransplant*),** c/o Dept. of Immunohaematology, University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1968; co-ordinates the exchange of organs for transplantations between about 50 European Hospitals in Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland; keeps register of patients with all necessary information for matching with suitable donors in the shortest possible time (10 minutes); organizes transport of the organ and the transplantation. Co-operating clinics: 60, and collaboration with similar organizations in Scandinavian countries, U.K. and Italy.
- Chair. Prof. Dr. J. J. VAN ROOD; Admin. Dir. Drs. H. M. A. SCHIPPERS. *Publ. Leukocyte Typing and Kidney Transplantation in Unrelated Donor-Recipient Pairs.*
- Federation of the European Dental Industry (FIDE) (*Fédération de l'Industrie Dentaire en Europe*),** 6 Blvd. des Sablons, Neuilly sur Seine, Seine, France; to promote the interests of the dental industry. *Mems.*: national associations in France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
- Pres. and Chair. MARCEL MICHALKE (France); Vice-Pres. Consul Dr. HERBERT RAUTER (Federal Republic of Germany).
- Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (*Instituto de Nutrición de América y Panamá*),** Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science and its application in member countries. Administered by Pan American Health Organization—PAHO—and World Health Organization—WHO. *Mems.*: 6 countries. *Publs. Annual Report*, scientific articles, quarterly bulletin.
- Dir. M. BÉHAR, M.D., M.P.H.
- Interamerican Society of Psychology—SIP (*Sociedad interamericana de psicología*),** c/o Dr. LUIZ NATALICIO, 1801 Lavaca Austin, Texas 78701, U.S.A.; f. 1951. *Aims*: to provide means of communication between behavioural scientists in North and South America, to help in promoting cross-cultural research, exchange scholars and information, hold congresses. The Thirteenth Inter-American Congress of Psychology will be held in Panama in December 1971. *Mems.*: 900.
- Pres. ROBERT B. MALMO, PH.D. (Canada); Sec.-Gen. LUIZ NATALICIO, PH.D. (U.S.A.). *Publs. Boletín de Noticias*, *Proceedings of Congresses*.
- International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (*Académie internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie*),** Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952. *Aims*: to bring together exponents of the study of pharmaceutical history. *Mems.*: 52 members in 32 countries.
- Pres. Dr. G. E. DANN (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands). *Publ. Acta Pharmaciae Historiae* (irregularly).
- International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine aéronautique et spatiale*),** 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels 1; f. 1959 to facilitate international co-operation in research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 115 members in 31 countries.
- Pres. Dr. G. E. WIGHT (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRÉ ALLARD (Belgium).
- International Academy of Cytology,** Department of Pathology, 410 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 183.

Pres. JORGE CAMPOS-REY DE CASTRO, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. EMMERICH VON HAAM, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Anatomical Congress: c/o Prof. Dr. D. A. Jdanov, Marx-Prospect 18, Moscow/K-9, U.S.S.R.; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology in the fields of gross and microscopical anatomy, histology, cytology, etc. Last Congress: Leningrad, August 1970.

Pres. Prof. D. A. JDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. G. PRIVES (U.S.S.R.).

International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie infantile et des professions affiliées*): 3 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 23 countries.

Pres. S. LEBOVICI, M.D.; Sec.-Gen. D. J. DUCHÉ, M.D.; Treas. GERALD CAPLAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Yearbook of Child Psychiatry*.

International Association for Dental Research, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings. Mems.: 3,000 (900 in 45 countries outside North America).

Pres. Dr. GORDON H. ROVELSTAD; Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR R. FRECHETTE. Publ. *The Journal of Dental Research*.

International Association for the Study of the Liver: Jikei University School of Medicine, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1958 for the informal exchange of scientific data on the liver; 200 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. A. MARTINI (Germany); Sec. Prof. Dr. TADAO TAKAHASHI (Japan).

International Association of Agricultural Medicine (*Association Internationale de Médecine Agricole*), Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, Tours 37, France; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 200.

Pres. Prof. MACUC (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. VACHER (France).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*): rue César Franck 47, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 3,087 in 92 countries. Past Pres. Prof. M. S. VITELES (U.S.A.); Pres. Prof. G. WESTERLUND (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. L. HEARN-SHAW (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. R. PIRET (Belgium). Publ. *International Review of Applied Psychology* (every 6 months).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association Internationale d'Asthmologie—INTERASMA*), 6 rue de la Concorde, Toulouse, France; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; mems. in 47 countries.

Pres. P. ERIKSSON-LIHR (Finland); Sec.-Gen. P. ZERBIB (France).

International Association of Oral Surgeons: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1963 to advance the science and art of Oral Surgery; 753 mems.

Pres. Dr. FRED A. HENNY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. TERENCE WARD (U.K.).

International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), 7 Place Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960; affiliated with UNESCO as an international scientific research and educational body for all fields concerning the brain. Mems.: about 800.

Exec. Sec. Dr. PAUL DELL; Treas. Dr. D. P. LINDSLEY. Publ. *IBRO Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Bronchoesophagological Society, 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialties. Mems.: 450 in 45 countries. 13th International Congress: Lyon, France, July 1971.

Pres. Prof. PIERRE MOUNIER-KUHN; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS; Sec.-Gen. of Congress Prof. J. P. HAGUENAUER, Pavillon U, Hôpital Edouard-Herriot 69, Lyon 3e, France.

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (*Confédération Internationale Catholique des Institutions Hospitalières*): van Schaeck Mathonsingel 4, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations; corresponding members: 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. PRIMS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ELEONORA LIPPITS, M.D. (Netherlands). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Cell Research Organisation (*Organisation Internationale de Recherche sur la Cellule*), c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes every year four to six international laboratory courses on modern topics of cell and molecular biology for young research scientists in important research centres all over the world; sponsors exchange of scientists; 200 mems.

Chair. Prof. H. PASSOW (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Chair. Prof. D. MAZIA (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Dr. E. WOLLMAN (France); Treas. Dr. J. HAREL (France).

International Center of Information on Antibiotics: 32 Blvd. de la Constitution, Liège, Belgium; f. 1961 to gather information on antibiotics and strains producing them; to establish contact with discoverers of antibiotics with a view to obtaining samples and filing information; to establish contact with the curators of culture collections, and with research workers in order to avoid duplication of investigations and confusion in the scientific literature; to spread information by means of a bulletin. 3,000 corresponding members.

Dir. Prof. M. WELSCH; Senior Scientist in Charge Dr. L. DELCAMBE. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregular).

International Chiropractors Association, 741 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mems.: 7 national associations and individuals totalling 4,628 in 8 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM S. DAY; Sec.-Treas. Dr. R. TYRRELL DENNISTON. Publs. *International Review of Chiropractic* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International College of Surgeons, The (*Le Collège International de Chirurgiens*), 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc, Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery, to create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems. in 76 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. ESTEBAN D. ROCCA (Peru); Corporate Sec. Dr. HAROLD O. HALLSTRAND; 140 mems. of Board of Governors. Publs. *International Surgery* (monthly), *International Surgery Bulletin* (monthly).

International Commission for Optics: Laboratoire d'Optique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Besançon, La Bouloie, 25 Besançon, France; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics. Mems.: national committees from 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. H. HOPKINS; Sec. Treas. Prof. J. C. VIÉNOT.

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP); f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation protection; committees on Radiation Effects, Internal and External Exposure, Application of Recommendations. Mems.: about 50.

Chair. Dr. C. G. STEWART (Canada); Vice-Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada), Clifton Ave., Sutton, Surrey, England. Publs. on various aspects of radiation protection.

International Committee for Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB): Faculté de Médecine, 7 rue Héger-Bordet, Brussels 7, Belgium; f. 1958 to standardize methods, techniques and apparatus used in human biology; to plan standardized biological surveys. Mems.: 250 from 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. MARTIN (Belgium). Publ. *International Journal of Human Biology* (bi-monthly).

International Committee of Catholic Nurses (*Comité international catholique des infirmières et assistantes médico-sociales—CICIAMS*): 32 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1928 to group professional catholic nursing associations; to represent Christian thought in the general professional field at international level; to co-operate in the general development of the profession and to promote social welfare. 46 full mems., 20 corresponding mems.

Pres. Mrs. M. ORDOÑEZ; Gen. Sec. Miss GH. VAN MASSENHOVE. Publs. *CICIAMS-Nouvelles*, *CICIAMS-News* (quarterly).

International Congress of Radiology (*Congrès International de Radiologie*); f. 1925. Objects: To develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences, exchanging and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are three permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units, (c) on Staging of Cancer; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at three-yearly intervals. Last Congress Evian, France, April 1970.

International Council for Group Psychotherapy, P.O. Box 311, Beacon, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1954 to facilitate relations between individuals and organizations interested in group psychotherapy. Mems.: 138 individuals in 46 countries.

Pres. J. L. MORENO, M.D.; Sec. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *Group Psychotherapy* (quarterly).

International Council of Botanic Medicine, 61 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 18, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mems.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Publs. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—ICN (*Conseil international des infirmières—CII*), 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national nursing associations may share their common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1973 congress will be held in Mexico.

Pres. Miss MARGRETHE KRUSE (Denmark); Exec. Dir. Miss SHEILA M. QUINN. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (quarterly) in English, with summaries in French, German and Spanish, *ICN Calling* newsletter in English, French, German and Spanish (10 times a year).

International Council of Psychologists: 206 La Fayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to promote psychology as a science and a profession throughout the world.

Pres. DORIS TWITCHELL ALLEN, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Pres-Elect VICTOR D. SANUA, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Sec. CAROL H. AMMONS, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Treas. BERNARD F. RIESS, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *ICWP Tenth Anniversary Handbook* (1951), *Twenty-fifth Anniversary History* (1957), *The International Psychologist* (quarterly newsletter), *International Understanding* (1963–1968).

International Cystic Fibrosis Association: 202 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to disseminate current information on cystic fibrosis in those areas of the world where the disease occurs and to stimulate participation of scientific and medical researchers to the end that the disease will be resolved. Conducts annual medical symposia. Mems.: 23 national organizations.

Pres. GEORGE N. BARRIE, Jr. (U.S.A.); Chair. Scientific/Medical Advisory Committee Prof. ETTORE ROSSI (Switzerland).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Ärztliche Psychotherapie*): Dolderstrasse 107, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland; to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organize international congresses. Mems.: 3,000 psychotherapists from 28 countries, 18 societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. P.-B. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. K. FIERZ (Switzerland). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation for Public Health (*Fédération Internationale pour la Santé Publique*): 1 place Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1959; collects and diffuses documentation and information on health, hygiene, therapeutics, alimentation, air, water, etc.; promotes research, exchanges, comparison of experiments; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 12 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. LOUIS POLLEN (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. MARIO MANCINI (Italy).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Federation of Clinical Chemistry: Hôpital Cantonal, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to promote the science and practice of clinical chemistry, and the international exchange of scientists, students and technologists; to develop agreement on nomenclature, standard materials and reference methods; to consider and recommend norms for education and training; to sponsor international congresses and meetings. Mems.: 26 national societies, 16,000 individuals.

Pres. Prof. M. RUBIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. E. WERLE (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. L. HARTMANN (France). Publ. *News-Letter* (three a year).

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*), Maternité, rue Alcide Jentzer, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organises international congresses. Membership: National societies in 74 countries.

Pres. of Bureau Sir JOHN PEEL (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. DE WATTEVILLE (Switzerland). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies: Stubenring 6/4/9A, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1967 to co-ordinate and further the work of national multiple sclerosis organizations throughout the world, to stimulate and encourage scientific research in this and related neurological diseases, to aid individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of these diseases, to collect and disseminate information and to provide counsel and active help in furthering the development of voluntary national multiple sclerosis organizations.

Pres. F. C. WISER, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. a.i. R. A. BETTS. Publ. *International Newsletter* (quarterly in English, French, German).

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA): Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, P.O.B. 209, 8024 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1968. Aims: the exchange of information and international co-operation in all questions of interest to the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the field of health legislation, science and research in order to contribute to the advancement of the health and welfare of the peoples of the world; development of ethical principles and practices and co-operation with national and international organizations, governmental and non-governmental. Mems.: the pharmaceutical manufacturers associations of the EEC, EFTA, the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Latin America, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa and Spain.

Pres. Dr. H. HARMS; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. EGLI.

International Federation of Surgical Colleges (*Fédération Internationale des Collèges de Chirurgie*), c/o Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1958 to improve the standard of surgery, maintain close relations between surgical colleges throughout the world and encourage education, training and research. Mems.: 42 national colleges or societies. Last Meeting: Geneva, October 1970.

Pres. Prof. Sir JOHN BRUCE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. WALTER MACKENZIE (Canada), Prof. FRITZ LINDER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Treas. R. S. JOHNSON-GILBERT (U.K.). Publs. *News Bulletin*, *Interchange Bulletin*, *Surgical Education and Training*.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du clima-*

tisme): 5 Hätternweg, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; f. 1947. 21 member countries.

Pres. Dr. G. EBRARD; Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. KASPAR.

International Fertility Association: Parque Meliton Porras 161, Miraflores, Lima, Peru; f. 1951 to study problems of fertility and sterility in their broad implications, to stimulate social awareness and scientific investigation thereof. Mems.: 1,700 individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. AXEL INGELMAN-SUNDBERG (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. JORGE ASCENZO CABELLO (Peru). Publ. *International Journal of Fertility*.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians: 22 Nottingham Place, London, W1M 4AT, England; f. 1951 to promote the science, maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. W. B. FLUHARTY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. J. PIKE (U.K.); Sec. M. G. AIRD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic League (*Ligue Homéopathique Internationale*), c/o Dr. J. P. Chiron, 2 Sq. Moncey, Paris 9e, France; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 225 individuals, 10 groups (2,200 members) representing 19 countries. Publ. *Acta Homeopathica*.

Pres. Dr. F. LAMASSON (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. CHIRON (France).

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*): 24 Nutford Place, London, W1H 6AN; f. 1947. Objects: To maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and practice; to set up international study committees and to publish reports of their work; to organize international hospital congresses, study tours and study courses in hospital work; to publish an international hospital journal in English and French; 4 categories of members: national hospital organizations; professional organizations, regional groups of hospitals, individual hospitals; individual members; industrial members.

Pres. Dr. J. C. J. BURKENS (Netherlands); Treas. Dr. Jur. F. KOHLER (Switzerland); Dir.-Gen. D. G. HARRINGTON HAWES. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly; English and French).

International League Against Epilepsy (*Ligue internationale contre l'épilepsie*), c/o 87 Boulevard Périer, Marseilles, France; f. 1909 to collect and disseminate information concerning epilepsy and foster co-operation with other international institutions in similar fields. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. H. GASTAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. MAGNUS (Netherlands). Publ. *Epilepsia* (quarterly).

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*), Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Narcotics Treaties by Governments. Entered into operation in March 1968, replacing the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (*Comité central permanent des stupéfiants*) and Drug Supervisory Body (*Organe de contrôle des stupéfiants*). The INCB is composed of eleven experts.

Pres. Sir HARRY GREENFIELD (U.K.); Sec. JOSEPH DITTERT (Switzerland). Publ. Report on the Board's work to the Economic and Social Council of the UN and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs, and advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Optometric and Optical League: 65 Brook St., London, W1Y 2DT; f. 1928. Aims to co-ordinate efforts to provide a good standard of ophthalmic optical (optometric) care throughout the world; in pursuance of this object the League is active in providing a forum for exchange of ideas between different countries; a large part of its work is concerned with optometric education, and advice upon standards of qualification. The League also interests itself in legislation in relation to optometry throughout the world. Mems.: 22 countries.

Pres. R. GOODE (U.K.); Sec. G. M. DUNN (U.K.). Publ. *Reports*, various documents of guidance.

International Organization Against Trachoma (*Organisation Internationale contre le trachome*): 50 ave. Albert Camus, 86 Chatellerauld, France; f. 1929 by the International Congress of Ophthalmology for the research and study of trachomatous conjunctivitis (trachoma).

Pres. Prof. G. B. BIETTI (Rome); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. PAGES (France). Publ. *International Review of Trachoma* (quarterly).

International Organization for Medical Physics: c/o Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON, Dept. of Radiology, University Hospitals, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to organize international co-operation in medical physics, to promote communication between the various branches of medical physics and allied subjects, to contribute to the advancement of medical physics in all its aspects and to advise on the formation of National Committees for Medical Physics in those countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Committees of Medical Physics in 9 countries.

Pres. J. S. LAUGHLIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. I. MAGNUSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON (U.S.A.).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*): Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. The national pharmaceutical organizations of 49 countries are Ordinary Members, and approx. 3,000 individual pharmacists are Associate Members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; General Assembly: Brussels 1958, Copenhagen 1960, Vienna 1962, Amsterdam 1964, Madrid 1966, Hamburg 1968, Geneva 1970.

Pres. Dr. J. H. M. WINTERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. F. Kok (Netherlands). Publ. *Journal Mondial de Pharmacie*.

International Psycho-Analytical Association: 601 E 32nd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60616, U.S.A.; f. 1908 to hold meetings to define and promulgate the theory and teaching of psychoanalysis, to act as a forum for scientific discussions, to control and regulate training and to contribute to the interdisciplinary area which is common to the behavioural sciences. 3,100 members.

Pres. Dr. LEO RANGELL; Sec. Dr. FRANCES GITELSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* (4 issues per year).

International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research (*Comité scientifique international de recherches sur la trypanosomiase*), Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Box 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: To review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by the organisations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-

ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. *Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences*.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (ISCEH): Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Pha 2, Ke Karlova 11, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research, discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operate relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons using hypnosis and set up standards for professional training and adequacy. Affiliated to the World Federation of Mental Health.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D. (130 rue de la Pompe, Paris 16e, France); Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAI (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Research on Civilization Diseases and Vital Substances (*Société internationale pour la recherche sur les maladies de civilisation et les substances vitales*): 61 Bemeroderstrasse, Hannover-Kirchrode, Germany; f. 1954 to conduct research into the improvement of foodstuffs by ensuring retention of their natural properties; to combat the use of chemical products; prohibit harmful additives; organizes an annual International Convention on Vital Substances. Member societies and individuals in 75 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. A. SCHWEIGART (Germany). Publ. *Vitalstoffe-Zivilisationskrankheiten* (Vital substances, Diseases of Civilization; every 2 months).

International Society of Acupuncture (*Société internationale d'acupuncture*): 23 rue Clapeyron, Paris 8e, France; f. 1943 to develop knowledge of acupuncture in the world. Mems.: national societies and individuals in 36 countries.

Pres. Dr. MONNIER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. DARRAS. Publ. *Revue d'acupuncture* (quarterly).

International Society of Cybernetic Medicine (*Société Internationale de Médecine Cybernétique—SIMC*): 348 Via Roma, 80134 Naples, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to promote international co-operation in the use of cybernetic methods in the biological and medical sciences; organizes congresses; individual and collective members in various countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MASTURZO (Italy); Sec. Dr. P. BATTARRA (Italy). Publ. *Cybernetic Medicine* (quarterly).

International Society of Developmental Biologists: Hubrecht Laboratory, Uppsalalaan 1, Universiteitscentrum "De Uithof", Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1911 as *International Institute of Embryology*. Objects: To promote the study of morphogenesis and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; since 1947 the Society has been the Embryological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems.: 500.

Pres. Prof. A. MONROY (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. E. ZWILLING (U.S.A.); Dir. Prof. P. D. NIEUWKOOP. Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Society of Lymphology: P.O.B. 128, 8028 Zürich-Fluntern, Switzerland; f. 1966 to further progress in lymphology through personal contact and exchange of ideas among members. 250 mems.

Pres. M. VIAMONTE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. A. RÜTTIMANN (Switzerland). Publ. *Lymphology* (quarterly).

International Society of Medical Hydrology (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*): via Rovereto 11, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.

Pres. Prof. VICTOR OTT (Germany); Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).

International Society of Tropical Dermatology: 19 East 80th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: about 1,500 in 85 countries. Third World Congress to be held in São Paulo, Brazil, 1973.

Pres. Prof. JOHN C. BELISARIO (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FREDERICK REISS (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Dermatology* (quarterly in English, French, Spanish, Italian and German).

International Union of Psychological Science: c/o Prof. EUGENE H. JACOBSON, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 36 countries.

Pres. ROGER W. RUSSELL (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. ALEXANDER LURIA (U.S.S.R.), JOSEPH NUTTIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. EUGENE H. JACOBSON (U.S.A.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. GERHARD NIELSEN (Denmark).

Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology: San Lucar 1554, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthisiology; organizes Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. CARLOS MALLORQUÍN (Paraguay); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FERNANDO D. GÓMEZ (Uruguay). Publ. *Boletín Soc. Tisiología* (quarterly).

Middle East Neurosurgical Society: Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD, Neurosurgical Department, Orient Hospital, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1958 to promote clinical advances and scientific research among its members and to spread knowledge of neurosurgery and related fields among all members of the medical profession in the Middle East. Mems.: 40 in 9 countries.

Pres. Dr. OMAR JUM'A; Sec. Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD.

Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama: Apdo. Postal 4115, Panama; f. 1957 to link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries.

Pres. Dr. AUGUSTÍN ARANGO N.; Secs. Dr. ALFREDO H. BERGUIDO (Panama), Dr. OMAR RODRÍGUEZ S.; Treas. Dr. RAÚL ORILLAC A. Publ. *Congresses*.

Organization for Co-operation and Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases (*Organisation de Coopération et de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies—OCCGE*): B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; f. 1960. Mems.: governments of Dahomey, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Pres. Dr. BÉNITIÉNI FOFANA (Mali); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHEICK SOW.

Organization for Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (*Organisation de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale—OCEAC*): B.P. 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic, Gabon. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance on a regional scale.

Pres. Dr. JEAN-CLAUDE HAPPI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LABUSQUIÈRE.

Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology: Secretariats: 921 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee, U.S.A.; Paiera 164, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.

Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama); Pres. DRES MALBRÁN.

Pan American Cancer Cytology Society: 6200 N.W. Miami Court, Miami, Florida 33150, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to develop, promote and extend the use of cytologic diagnosis, training and research; organizes periodic congresses and other meetings; next Congress to be held at Ocho Rios, Jamaica, 1970.

Pres. Dr. JAMES T. BURROWES; Corresp. Sec. WALTER H. THAIN, C.T., M.T.; Treas. CARL T. JAVERT, M.D. Publ. *Cancer Cytology* (bi-annual).

Pan-American Medical Association: 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims to promote the interchange of medical knowledge and research among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, to grant scholarships to doctors in the American nations and send doctors to seminars on the latest medical developments; to strengthen through the medical profession bonds of friendship among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Holds inter-American congresses.

Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH J. ELLER, M.D.

Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance Inc.: Dr. Carmen Troche de Mejía, 54 Antonio, Humacao, Puerto Rico; f. 1947 to bring medical women in the Americas into association for medical public welfare work, to improve treatment methods and general conditions. Mems.: active retired, honorary individual mems. and group mems. in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. CARMEN TROCHE DE MEJÍA (Puerto Rico). Publ. *Newsletter, Proceedings of Congresses*.

Pan-Pacific Surgical Association: Room 236, Alexander Young Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 2,652 regular, associate and senior mems. from 44 countries. Twelfth Congress: March 1972, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Pres. YOICHI AZUMA, M.D. (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERT A. ROSE (Hawaii).

Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*): via S. Barnaba 8, Milan, Italy; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 552 from 53 countries.

Pres. Prof. LEO NORO (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Treas. Prof. E. C. VIGLIANI (Italy).

Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis: c/o Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Office National de la Recherche et du Développement, P.O.B. 1697, Kinshasa, Congo; f. 1949 to collect and publish documentary material and facilitate interchange of research workers and experts. Mems.: OAU countries (see chapter).

Dir. Prof. V. A. DEGROOTE. Publ. *O.N.R.D.*

Permanent Section of Microbiological Standardization:

Institut d'Hygiène, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955; Aims: the organization constitutes a Permanent Section of the International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS). Its object is to connect producers and controllers of immunobiological products (sera, vaccines, etc.) for the study and the development of methods of standardization. Through the IAMS it can support international organizations (WHO, IOE, FAO, etc.) in their efforts to solve problems of standardization. Mems.: 380.

Pres. Dr. A. LAFONTAINE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. HULSE (U.K.); Treas. Prof. R. H. REGAMEY (Switzerland). Publs. *Proceedings of International Meetings and Symposia*.

Réunion Européenne de Chimie Thérapeutique (*European Meeting on Medicinal Chemistry*): 49 Square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; organized jointly by the Société Chimique de Belgique and the Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique with the co-operation of organizations in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Last Meeting: Sept. 1970, Brussels.

Chair. Dr. FL. MARTIN (Belgium).

Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (*Interamerican Society of Cardiology*): Ave. Cuauhtémoc 300, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 3,215 in 17 countries.

Pres. (1968-72) Dr. AUGUSTO MISPIRETA; Sec.-Treas. Dr. SAMUEL ZAJARIAS.

Society of Haematology and Blood-Transfusion of African and Near Eastern Countries: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965 for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific research in the field of haematology.

Pres. Dr. SY BABA (Ivory Coast); Vice-Pres. Dr. BENABADJY (Algeria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALI BOUJNAH (Tunisia).

World Confederation for Physical Therapy: Brigray House, 20-22 Mortimer St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of in-

formation between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Iceland, India, Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A., and the German Federal Republic; provisionally approved: Japan.

Sec.-Gen. Miss M. J. NEILSON, M.B.E. Publs. *Bulletin* (three times a year), *Congress Proceedings*; sixth international congress.

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies: University of Tokyo, Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1955 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. Mems.: 37 societies representing 50 countries.

Pres. K. SANO.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists: 29 Sherbrooke Ave., Glasgow, S1, Scotland; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. There are national professional associations of occupational therapists in 20 countries, with a total membership of approximately 10,000.

Pres. Mrs. M. THELMA CARDWELL; Hon. Sec.-Treas. CAROLINE HENDERSON. Publs. (not periodicals) *Proceedings of international congresses held in 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970; The Functions of Occupational Therapy, Recommended Minimum Standards for the Education of Occupational Therapists, Organisation of an Occupational Therapy Department, The Organisation of a Professional Association for Occupational Therapists, A Code of Ethics for Occupational Therapists*.

World Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History (*Union mondiale des sociétés d'histoire pharmaceutique*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952 to promote research and dissemination of knowledge on the history of pharmacy. Member societies totalling over 4,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. E. VITOLO (Italy); Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands); Treas. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YOU (Spain).

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

African Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CAGMI (*Comité Africain pour la Coordination des Moyens d'Information*): Accra, Ghana.

Sec. KOFI BATSA (Ghana); f. 1965 to harmonize the activities of the three major journalists' unions in Africa.

Pan-African Union of Journalists—PAJU, Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to promote the welfare and training of African journalists.

Sec.-Gen. KOFI BATSA (Ghana).

Union of African News Agencies (UANA): Algérie Presse Service, 7 bd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; meets annually; has proposed the creation of a Pan-African News Agency within aegis of OAU.

Pres. MOHAMED BOUZID (Algeria).

Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (*Union des Organisations Nationales de Radio et Télévision de l'Afrique*): 15 Bd. de la République, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, including monitoring and frequency allocation, among African countries. Mems.: 18.

Pres. M. MOUTONGO-BLACK (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED EL BASSIOUNI (Senegal).

African Postal and Telecommunications Union, P.O. Box 593, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1935. Aims: To improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. Mems.: 11 countries.

Dir. Postmaster-General (Republic of South Africa).

African Postal Union—AFPU (*Union postale Africaine*), 5 26th July St., Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1961 to improve postal services between member states, to secure collaboration between them and to create other useful services. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, U.A.R.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ SHAKER (U.A.R.). Publ. *African Postal Union Review* (quarterly).

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse (*European Alliance of Press Agencies*): Agence Belga, rue de la Science 6, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957; 23 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests.

Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG; Sec. DANIEL RYELANDT.

Asian Broadcasting Union: Headquarters: ABU Secretariat, NHK Bldg., 2-3 Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes; Sixth General Assembly, October 1969, Auckland, New Zealand. Mems.: 48 mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA (Japan); Vice-Pres. GILBERT STRINGER (New Zealand), DOL BIN RAMLI; Sec.-Gen. Sir CHARLES MOSES, C.B.E. (Box 3636, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia); Hon. Deputy Sec.-Gen. ICHIRO MATSUI (Japan). Publ. *ABU Newsletter* (monthly in English), *ABU Technical Review* (bi-monthly in English).

Asian-Oceanic Postal Union: Post Office Bldg., Manila, Philippines D-406; f. 1962; to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of

postal services. Mems.: Australia, Republic of China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand.

Dir. ENRICO PALOMAR; First Sec. GODOFREDO B. SEÑIRES; Second Sec. ANTONIO S. NAVARRO. Publs. *AOPU Annual Report*, *Brochure on the Exchange of Postal Officials*.

Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (DISTRIPRESS): CH-8002 Zurich, Beethovenstrasse 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to assist in the promotion of the freedom of the press throughout the world, supporting and aiding UNESCO in promoting the free flow of ideas. Organizes meetings to promote the exchange of information and experience among members. 191 mems.

Pres. ALFRED MAURER (Switzerland); First Vice-Pres. JENS HENDRIK NORDLIE (Norway); Man. Dr. PAUL KÜNG (Switzerland). Publ. *Distribress News* (four to six times a year).

Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión (A.I.R.) (*Inter-American Association of Broadcasters—I.A.A.B.*; *Associação Interamericana de Radiodifusão—A.I.R.*): Suite 925, Ingraham Bldg., 25 S.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131, U.S.A.; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression. Mems.: National Associations of Broadcasters of all countries of North, Central and South America.

Pres. HERBERT E. EVANS; Dir.-Gen. RAMÓN L. BONACHEA. Publ. *Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

Association of European Journalists (*Association des journalistes européens*): Via Adelaide Ristori 8, Rome, Italy; f. 1963. Objects: to participate actively in the development of a European consciousness; promote deeper knowledge of European problems and secure appreciation by the general public of the work of European institutions; facilitate members' access to sources of European information. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. CHARLES REBUFFAT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. MARCELLO PALUMBO (Italy).

Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications (CEPT) (*European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations*): c/o Netherland PTT—Administration, 12 Kortenaerkade, La Haye, Netherlands; f. 1959. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations (*Fédération des Associations Européennes de Rédacteurs de Journaux d'Entreprises*), c/o H.M. BOSLAND, Unilever N.V., P.O.B. 760, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1955; 12 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals, and of industrial communications as a whole. Next Congress: Paris, 1973.

Sec.-Gen. H. M. BOSLAND.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organisations (IAFWNO), Apartado 6715, Panama City, Panama; f. 1960 to promote the establishment of trade unions in the Western hemisphere; to defend professional and economic interest of organised newspapermen, with regard to working conditions and professional ethics; to strengthen co-operation among newspapermen's organizations. Mems.: 29 organizations in 24 countries.

Chairmen CHARLES A. PERLIK, Jr., JAIME HUMEREZ S.; Sec. LEOCADIO DE MORAIS.

Inter-American Press Association (Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa—Sociedade Interamericana de Imprensa): 667 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 1,024.

Pres. (1968-69) AGUSTÍN E. EDWARDS; Sec. RAYMOND E. DIX. Publ. *Press of the Americas* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Broadcasters Society (Société Internationale de la Radio et Télévision), Zwaluwlaan 78, P.O.B. 128, Bussum (NH), Netherlands; f. 1964. Objects: to provide a working fellowship between all persons and organizations everywhere concerned with the use of radio and television and with the role of these media in society; to give information and render services *inter alia* with regard to the exchange of information and materials; to promote and co-ordinate study, research and training. 2,200 mems. in 103 countries.

Pres. (Vacant); Treas. and Exec. Dir. T. D. R. THOMASON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERTHE A. BEYDALS (Netherlands). Pubs. *Broadcasters' Bulletin* (monthly), reference works, reports on broadcasting in selected countries.

International Catholic Union of the Press (Union catholique internationale de la Presse): 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2e, France; f. 1936 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Eighth Congress was held in West Berlin in 1968. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and Periodicals.

Pres. JEAN GÉLAMUR (France); Sec.-Gen. Mgr. JESÚS IRIBARREN (Spain). Publ. *Journalistes Catholiques*.

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulations (Informationsgemeinschaft zur Feststellung der Verbreitung von Werbeträgern e.V.—IVW): Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1, India; f. 1963 to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and experience between member organizations; to work towards greater standardization and uniformity in the reporting of circulations; to encourage the establishment of audit bureaux of circulation where these do not exist and to co-operate with national and international advertising associations. Mems.: 22 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. S. D. KUMAR (India). Pubs. *Circulating Auditing around the World* (bi-annually), *ad hoc* reports.

International Federation of Journalists (Fédération internationale des journalistes): 14 rue Duquesnoy, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to safeguard the freedom of the Press and of journalists and to uphold the standards of the profession, to promote contacts between national

organizations; organizes seminars on professional training in the developing countries; issues an international Press card for professional journalists. Consultative status with UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 60,000 journalists belonging to national unions in 23 countries. Pres. K. G. MICHANEK (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. T. BOGAERTS (Belgium). Pubs. *IFJ Information* (quarterly), *Direct Line* (monthly).

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications), 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 23 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BELANGER (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BOURQUIN (Switzerland); Treas.-Gen. Baron DE THYSEBAERT (Belgium); Dir. MICHEL DE SAINT PIERRE (France). Pubs. *FIEJ Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English), *FIEJ—DOC* (dossiers of documentation in French and English), *FIEJ—Notes* (monthly in German, French and English).

International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies (Fédération internationale des bureaux d'extraits de presses—FIBEP): Streulistrasse 19, P.O.B. 8030, Zurich 7; f. 1953 to improve the standing of the profession, prevent infringements, illegal practices and unfair competition; and to develop business and friendly relations among press cuttings agencies throughout the world. 54 mems.

Pres. PAUL MORGAN (U.K.); Gen. Sec. ALEX HENNE (Switzerland). Publ. *FIBEP World Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press (FIPRESCI), 6 via Somaini, Lugano, Switzerland; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press; organizes study groups. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 47 countries.

Pres. BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. VINICIO BERETTA (Switzerland).

International Federation of the Periodical Press (Fédération internationale de la presse périodique): 68A Wigmore St., London, W.1; f. 1925 to protect the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: national groups in 23 countries.

Pres. GEORGE C. BOGLE (U.K.); Deputy Pres. S. C. H. COEBERGH (Netherlands); Dir. Lord MOUNTEVANS.

International Film and Television Council (I.F.T.C.) (Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision), H.Q. via Santa Susanna 17, Rome, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 37 international film and television organizations; associate: 13 national bodies of international scope. Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Hon. Sec. Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Pubs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Maritime Radio Committee (Comité international radio-maritime—CIRM), Administrative Secretariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, 146-50 The Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1928. An international consultative committee for the purpose of studying and developing means of improving marine wireless

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organisations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 40 mems.

Pres. R. E. SIMONDS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. A. F. REYROLLE (France); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTENHETA (Belgium).

International Newspaper and Colour Association (INCA): INCA-FIEJ Research Institute, Washingtonplatz 1, 61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1961. Objects: to develop methods, machines and techniques for the newspaper industry; to evaluate standard specifications for raw materials for use in newspaper production; to investigate economy and quality improvements for newspaper printing and publishing. Mems.: 85 full mems., 30 trade associate mems., 5 affiliated mems.

Pres. W. PLUYGERS (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. VAN NORDEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. A. F. KUTZNER. Publ. *Newspaper Techniques*.

International Organisation of Journalists (Organisation internationale des journalistes), Pařížská 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the freedom of the press and of journalists and to promote their material welfare. Activities include the maintenance of an international training centre and international recreations centres for journalists. Consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 108 countries.

Chair. JEAN MAURICE HERMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. Jiří KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in English, French, Russian, and Spanish), *Interpressgrafik* (quarterly), *Interpressmagazin* (quarterly).

International Press Telecommunications Council (Comité, International des Télécommunications de Presse), Bouverie House, 154 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1965 to safeguard and promote the interests of the Press on all matters relating to telecommunications; keeps its members informed of current and future telecommunications developments. The Committee meets at least once a year and maintains four technical sub-committees. Mems.: 12 Press Associations.

Chair. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYEN; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA): Kyoda News Service, 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 to promote co-operation among the national news agencies of Asia in such fields as news services, features and photographs, pooling of correspondents, telecommunications, services and the reduction of passport and frontier formalities for journalists. Mems.:

12 agencies in Ceylon, Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Philippines.

Pres. Brig.-Gen. HARSONO (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. S. IWANAGA (Japan).

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (Union Postal de las Américas y España), Calle Buenos Aires 495, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries.

Dir. RENA L. DOCAMPO (Uruguay); Sec. PEDRO GILI (Argentina).

Press Foundation of Asia: P.O.B. 1843, Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; an independent, non-profit making organization governed by its newspaper members; acts as a professional forum for about 300 newspapers in Asia; aims to reduce cost of newspapers to potential readers, to improve editorial and management techniques through research and training programmes and to encourage the growth of the Asian press. Mems.: 300 newspapers.

Chair. and Treas. JOAQUIN P. ROCES (Philippines); Chief Exec. AMITABHA CHOWDHURY (India); Joint Chief Exec. A. G. P. V. VITTACHI (Ceylon).

Southeast Asia Press Centre: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1967; organizes training courses for journalists from South-East Asia.

Chair. of Working Committee LESLIE HOFFMAN.

Union Latinoamericana de Prensa Católica (Latin American Catholic Press Union), Casilla 1052 Sub Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America. Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. Prof. ALEJANDRO AVILÉI (Mexico); Gen. Sec. Dr. CÉSAR LUIS AGUIAR (Uruguay). Publ. *Información* (monthly).

World Association for Christian Communication—WACC (Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne): Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1968 as successor to the *World Association for Christian Broadcasting*. Provides facilities for people engaged in national, regional and international communication to meet, and to study, discuss and evaluate the issues raised by the communications media; operates clearing house for information, technical and managerial council and services for corporate members including training and research. Mems.: 90 corporate, 350 individuals.

Pres. Dr. FREDERICK R. WILSON; Exec. Dir. Dr. PHILIP A. JOHNSON. Publs. *WACC Journal* (quarterly in English, French and German), *Newsletter: Action* (monthly), *Medium* (quarterly in German).



RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudas Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudas Israël*): 273 Green Lanes, London, N.4; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people especially by promoting the co-ordination of effort between Jews in Eastern and Western Europe. Mems.: over 200,000 in 20 countries.

Chair. Rabbi I. M. LEWIN; Hon. Sec. M. R. SPRINGER (United Kingdom). Publ. *Jewish Tribune* (fortnightly).

All Africa Conference of Churches, P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among non-Catholic Churches and Christian Councils of Africa. Mems.: include most major non-Catholic autonomous Churches in Africa.

Gen. Sec. S. H. AMISSAH, O.B.E.

Alliance Israélite Universelle (*Universal Israelite Alliance*): 45 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and moral progress of the Jews; maintains 72 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 100,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE WEILL (France). Publs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (monthly) in French, English and Spanish, *The Alliance Review*, *Les Nouveaux Cahiers*.

Baha'i International Community, Office of UN Representative, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia to promulgate the unity of the human race; work for the elimination of all forms of prejudice and for equality of men and women; establishes basic education schools for children; maintains adult programmes in basic literacy and community training. Mems. in 43,000 centres in 314 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate Mrs. ANNAMARIE HONNOLD (U.S.A.). Publs. *The Baha'i World* (quadrennial), *Baha'i News* (monthly), publications in over 400 languages and dialects.

Baptist World Alliance, 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.; f. 1905 to promote unity, co-operation and service among Baptists; membership 26,227,879.

Pres. Dr. V. CARNEY HARGROVES (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT S. DENNY (U.S.A.); Associate Sec., London Office, Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING; Associate Secs., Washington Office, Dr. FRANK H. WOYKE.

Christian Peace Conference (*Conférence chrétienne pour la paix*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 9, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an international movement of theologians, clergy and laymen, and growing from their conviction of faith in a time of rising international tension: it aims to bring Christendom to recognize its share of guilt in both world wars and to dedicate itself to the service of friendship, reconciliation and peaceful co-operation of nations, to concentrate on united action for peace, and to co-ordinate peace groups in individual churches and facilitate their effective participation in the peaceful development of society. It works through regional committees and member churches in many countries.

Pres. Prof. J. L. HREMÁDKA; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. N. ONDRA. Publs. *Christian Peace Conference* (bi-monthly in English, German and French), *Bulletin* (occasionally in English, German and Spanish).

Church of Christ, Scientist, The: First Church of Christ, Scientist, Christian Science Center, Boston, Massa-

chusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1879 to organize "a Church designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". Mems.: 3,247 branch churches and societies in 58 countries and territories.

Board of Dirs. CLAYTON B. CRAIG, ARTHUR P. WUTH, Mrs. LENORE D. HANKS, DAVID E. SLEEPER, DEWITT JOHN; Pres. CLEM W. COLLINS; Clerk CHARLES H. GABRIEL; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON. Publs. *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *The Herald of Christian Science* (French and German editions monthly, in ten other languages quarterly), *Christian Science Quarterly* (Bible lessons).

Conference of European Churches (*Conférence des Eglises Européennes*), 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences have been held in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1959, 1960 and 1962, on M.S. *Bornholm* in Kattegat 1964 (constitution adopted), in Pörtschach am Wörthersee, Austria, 1967; Next Conference 1971, Nyborg, Denmark. Mems.: about 100 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 24 European countries.

Pres. Metropolitan ALEXY, Dr. EGBERT EMMEN, Metropolitan JUSTIN, Bishop ERNØ OTLYK, Dr. TEOFILO SANTI, Präses ERNST WILM, Bishop ROGER P. WILSON; Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS.

Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano—CELAM (*Latin American Episcopal Council*), Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. Mems.: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Pres. Most Rev. AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazil); First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. PABLO MUÑOZ V. (Ecuador); Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. MARCOS G. McGRATH (Panama); Exec. Sec. Most Rev. EDUARDO PIRONIO (Bogotá). Publ. *CELAM*.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations: 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and other international bodies directly concerned with human rights and to defend the cultural, political and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The CCJO has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Council of Europe, is on the special list of NGO and co-operates with the ILO. Mems.: Jewish organizations with over 46,000 mems.

Hon. Chair. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Co-Chairmen HARRY BATSHAW, JULES BRAUNSCHVIG, HAROLD SEBAG-MONTEFIORE; Vice-Chair. MARCEL FRANCO (U.S.A.); Deputy Vice-Chair. ALEXANDER E. SALZMAN; Sec.-Gen. MOSES MOSKOWITZ (U.S.A.).

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.

East Asian Christian Conference: 14/2 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959; Representative Assemblies held every four years to help the Churches to

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

determine programme of co-operation in service and Christian witness. Mems.: 79 churches and 16 National Christian Councils in countries extending from West Pakistan to New Zealand.

Chairmen Dr. WON YONG KANG (Korea), Acting Chair. Rt. Rev. CHIU BAN IT (Singapore); Gen. Sec. U. KYAW THAN (Thailand). Publs. *Asia Focus* (quarterly), *EACC News* (fortnightly), *EACC Directory* (annual).

European Baptist Federation: 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1949 to promote fellowship and co-operation among Baptists in Europe; to further the aims and objects of the Baptist World Alliance; to stimulate and co-ordinate evangelism in Europe; to provide for consultation and planning of missionary work in Europe and stimulate and co-ordinate missionary work of European Baptists elsewhere in the world. Mems.: Baptist Unions in 23 European countries.

Pres. Rev. ANDREW D. MACRAE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING. Publ. *European Baptist* (quarterly).

Evangelical Alliance, The: 30 Bedford Place, London, WC1B 5JN; f. 1846. Objects: to promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangelization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.

Gen. Sec. GORDON LANDRETH, M.A. Publs. *Evangelical Alliance* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly).

Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation (*Comité consultatif de la Société des Amis, Quakers*): Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H 0BO, Great Britain; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends, promote exchange visits, studies and conferences. Mems.: elected representatives and individuals from 27 countries.

Chair. HEINRICH CARSTENS (Germany); Sec. WILLIAM E. BARTON. Publs. *Friends World News* (3 times a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (fifth edition 1967), *Report of the Fourth World Conference of Friends, 1967, Break the New Ground, 1969*.

General Anthroposophical Society, The Goetheanum, Dornach, Switzerland; English Section, 38 Museum Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1912, re-created 1923 with the late Rudolf Steiner, PH.D., as President. The Society exists for the study of Spiritual Science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.

Presidents R. GROSSE, Prof. F. HIEBEL, Dr. G. KIRCHNER, H. WITZENMANN, Dr. HAGEN BIESANTZ, Dr. W. BERGER. Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum St., London, W.C.1.

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C.; f. 1863 to teach all nations the gospel of Jesus Christ and the commandments of God, and belief in the imminent return of Christ the second time as expressed in Revelations 14, 6-12. Mems.: 1,845,183 in 15,744 churches in 193 countries (1968).

Pres. R. H. PIERSON; Sec. C. O. FRANZ. Publ. *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* (weekly).

International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom (*Association internationale pour le christianisme libéral et la liberté religieuse*): 40 Laan Copes van Cattenburch, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1900, present title adopted 1930. Aims to bring into closer union the liberal element in all churches, to maintain contact with free Christian groups in all lands who

are attempting to unite religion and liberty. Library of 8,000 volumes. Mems.: groups and churches in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, N. Ireland, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. P. DALBERT; Treas. C. A. VAN GORCUM; Exec. Sec. Dr. A. W. CRAMER. Publ. *Information Service* (quarterly) in English.

International Bible Reading Association, Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey; f. 1882. Objects: To encourage the daily, systematic reading and study of the Bible. The work of the Association is in progress all over the world. Total membership nearly half a million. Chair. Rev. ANDREW WRIGHT; Gen. Sec. A. W. ANDREWS, B.A. Publs. Bible readings and notes.

International Council of Christian Churches (I.C.C.C.): Frederiksplein 24, Amsterdam-2; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 155 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women: Beith Rothschild, 142 Hanassi Ave., Haifa, Israel; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women throughout the world. It exchanges information on community welfare activities, promotes volunteer leadership, sponsors field work in social welfare and fosters Jewish education. It has consultative status with UN, ECOSOC and with the UNICEF Executive Board. Mems.: 27 affiliates totalling 700,000 members in 21 countries.

Pres. Mrs. SHOSHANA HARELI (Israel); Sec. Mrs. LILY COHEN (Israel). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 a year; English, Spanish, Persian).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation: Prins Hendriklaan 9, Driebergen 2760, Netherlands. The British Fellowship of Reconciliation was founded December 1914 at a conference held at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, as a society of Christians of all denominations desirous of working out the way of love and reconciliation in a world of international and social strife. In 1919 the Fellowship met several similar continental groups, and a group from America, at Bilthoven, Holland, and founded the movement Towards a Christian International, which afterwards became the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. There are now National Fellowships in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. DR. HANNS DE GRAAF (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. ALFRED HASSLER (U.S.A.). Publs. national magazines and *International Newsletter*.

International Hebrew Christian Alliance, The: Memorial House, Shalom, Brockenhurst Rd., Ramsgate, Kent, England; f. 1925. Objects: to unite Hebrew Christians throughout the world, to maintain and extend the Christian faith among those of Hebrew birth and to help them and their families in need.

The Alliance is at work in Great Britain, America, Argentina, South Africa, Iran, Israel and many European countries.

Pres. E. P. E. LIPSON; Vice-Pres. Rev. JAKOB Jocz; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL. Publ. *The Hebrew Christian* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

International Humanist and Ethical Union (*Union internationale humaniste et laïque*): 152 Oudegracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. P. VAN PRAAG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. HOWARD B. RADEST (U.S.A.); Treas. SIDNEY H. SCHEUER (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Humanism* (quarterly).

International Muslim Union (*Union Musulmane Internationale*): Grande Mosquée de Paris, 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e, France; f. 1968. Objects: to assist the needy, defend the Muslim community, spread the knowledge of Islamic civilization and to organize Islamic worship wherever necessary.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. DALIL BOUBAKEUR.

International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament: c/o 51 Fountainhall Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 2LH, Scotland; f. 1950. Aims: to promote international co-operation in Old Testament Study; holds triennial Congresses; Mems.: about 300.

Pres. Prof. HELMER RINGGREN (Sweden); Sec. Prof. G. W. ANDERSON (Scotland). Pubs. *Vetus Testamentum* (quarterly).

International Service of the Society of Friends (Quakers): Friends Service Council, Friends House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1927; and American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; f. 1918. Carries on work in Europe, America, India, Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa, Madagascar, Nigeria, Vietnam, Jordan and the Lebanon.

Chair. Friends Service Council G. LESLIE CROSS; Vice-Chair. C. NORMAN BAKER, EUSTACE S. GILLET, MURIEL PUTZ, ROGER C. WILSON, WILLIAM G. SEWELL, Sec. W. J. MARTIN. Pubs. *Quaker Monthly*, *Quaker Service* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, leaflets.

International Spiritualist Federation (*Fédération spirite internationale*), 14 Fielding St., Faversham, Kent, U.K.; f. 1923 to unify all federations and individual members for the exchange of ideas relating to spiritualist philosophy and psychical research. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 47 countries.

Pres. Rev. MELVIN O. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen.-Sec. Major TOM PATTERSON (U.K.); Treas. HARRY DAWSON (U.K.). Publ. *Yours Fraternally* (quarterly).

Lutheran World Federation: 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 82 Lutheran Churches of 48 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; a short-wave radio station in Addis Ababa; scholarly research into modern Roman Catholicism; inter-confessional dialogue with Reformed, Anglican and Orthodox churches; international news and information services. The fifth Assembly was held at Evian, France, in 1970.

Pres. Prof. URIKKO JUVA (Finland); Gen. Sec. Dr. ANDRÉ APPEL (France). Pubs. *Lutheran World* (English and German, quarterly), news bulletins in English and German (weekly).

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS (*Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIIC et Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC*), B.P. 453, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921.

Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 106 student and 99 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.

ICMICA—Pres. J. RUIZ-GIMENEZ (Spain); Gen. Sec. L. DEMBINSKI (Poland); IMCS—Pres. P. T. KURIAKOSE (India); Gen. Sec. J. NIKOLAI (Germany). Pubs. *Convergence* (every two months), *Information Service* (monthly).

Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, Rosicrucian Park, San José, Calif., U.S.A.; est. in America 1694, a nonsectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature. Mems.: lodges and chapters in 45 countries.

Imperator RALPH M. LEWIS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. CECIL A. POOLE (U.S.A.); Supreme Sec. ARTHUR C. PIEPENBRINK (U.S.A.). Publ. *Rosicrucian Digest* (in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese).

Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; f. 1905. Aims: to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and to promote high ethical standards in business and professions. Mems.: over 690,000 members of 14,500 Rotary Clubs in 148 countries.

Pres. WILLIAM E. WALK, Jr. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. GEORGE R. MEANS (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (monthly, Spanish).

Salvation Army (*Armée du Salut*): International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1865. Aim: to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Considerable social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 71 countries where the Army operates.

Gen. ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN; Chancellor Commissioner FRANK FAIRBANK; Int. Sec. for British Dominions, South America, U.S.A., Lieut.-Commr. PAUL KAISER; Int. Sec. for Europe Lieut.-Commr. LAURIDS KNUTZEN; Int. Sec. for Asia and Africa Commissioner JOHN SWINFEN. Pubs. 123 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 2,042,723. United Kingdom pubs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musician*.

Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras 20, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems. in 65 countries.

Pres. N. SRI RAM (India); Pubs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly), *Brahmavidya*.

Toc H (Incorporated) and Toc H Women's Association, 15 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3; f. 1915 to preserve and transmit traditions of fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage social service for the benefit of all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 20,000 in 19 countries.

Chair. Dr. S. F. MITCHELL; Gen. Sec. and Gen. Sec. Women's Association G. A. FRANCIS; Chair. (Women's Association) Mrs. M. BERRY. Publ. *Point 3* (monthly).

United Bible Societies (*Alliance biblique universelle*): 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1946. A fellowship of 49 Bible Societies and National Offices which are at work in 150 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

Pres. Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN (U.K.); Hon. Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE (U.K.); Treas. C. W. BAAS (U.S.A.), and B. N. TATTERSALL (U.K.); Gen. Sec. O. BÉGUIN. Pubs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *The Bible Translator* (both quarterly).

United Lodge of Theosophists, Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 20, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: lodges in 22 countries. Pubs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement*, *The Aryan Path* (all monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201; f. 1872; is the governing agency for that body of Christian persons known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Mems.: 93 branches with 1,483,430 mems.

Pres. NATHAN HOMER KNORR; Vice-Pres. FRED W. FRANZ; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUITER. Pubs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).

World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational): 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1875 to promote fellowship among Reformed Presbyterian churches. The WARC merged with International Congregational Council in August 1970. Mems.: 130 member Churches in 75 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. EDMOND PERRET. Pubs. *The Reformed World* (quarterly), *Reformed Press Service* (monthly).

World Assembly for Moral Rearmament, Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Panchgani, India, Odawara, Japan and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

Pres. HEINRICH SCHAEFER; Sec. Dr. CONRAD VON ORELLI. Pubs. *Tribune de Caux* (bi-weekly), *MRA Information Service* (bi-monthly or weekly in French, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese).

World Congress of Faiths, Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London, W.2; f. 1936. Objects: To promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, and to awaken and develop a world loyalty while allowing full play for the diversity of men, nations and faiths. Mems.: about 500.

Chair. Exec. Cttee. Rev. Lord SORESEN; Hon. Organizing Sec. Miss K. E. RICHARDS. Publ. *World Faiths* (quarterly).

World Council of Christian Education, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1889 to advance all aspects of Christian education for children, youth and adults by assisting with scholarship grants, the development of teaching materials, education consultants, and by conferences. Mems.: 75 churches, councils, Sunday school associations, regional councils throughout the world.

Pres. Hon. CHARLES MÂLIK (Lebanon); Gen. Sec. RALPH N. MOULD (Switzerland); Deputy Gen. Sec. GÉRON A. MEYER; Exec. Secs. ANDREW WRIGHT (U.K.), LOREN WALTERS (U.S.A.). Publ. *World Christian Education* (quarterly).

World Federation of Christian Life Communities (*Fédération mondiale des communautés de vie chrétienne*): Borgo S. Spirito 18, Case Postale 9048, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1953 as World Federation of the Sodalities of our Lady (first group founded 1563). Aims: to assure

co-operation and unity among member federation and groups, to assist in the foundation of these, to promote participation of members in international life. Mems.: groups in 40 countries representing 60,000 individuals.

Pres. ROLAND CALCAT (France); Sec. HILDEGARD EHRTMANN (Germany). Publ. *Progressio* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centres, 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1947 to exchange ideas between national organizations and foster the Jewish Community Centre Movement where feasible. Mems.: national bodies totalling 600,000 mems. in 17 countries.

Pres. I. E. MILLSTONE; Dir. ASHER TARMON (U.S.A.).

World Fellowship of Buddhists, The: 41 Phra Atit St., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote among members strict observance and practice of the teachings of the Buddha; to secure unity, solidarity and brotherhood among Buddhists; to propagate the sublime doctrine of the Buddha; to organise and carry out activities in the field of social, educational, cultural and other humanitarian services; to work for securing peace and harmony among men and happiness for all beings and to collaborate with other organizations working to the same ends. Regional centres in 33 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Vice-Pres. Ven. U. THITILA MAHATHERA AGAMAHABANDITA (Burma), D. T. DEVENDRA (Ceylon), MAX GLASHOFF (Germany), Abbot OTANI (Japan), HAN SANG LEE (Korea), KHOO LEONG HUN (Malaysia), Prof. C. H. JUGDER (Mongolia), Ven. GOMCHEN CHODA LAMA (Sikkim), Miss PITT CHIN HUI (Singapore), H.E. SANYA DHARMAKATI (Thailand), SUNAO MIYABARA (U.S.A.), Prof. S. D. DYLYKOV (U.S.S.R.); Mems. Exec. Council STANLEY WILLIAM (Ceylon), Rev. NENKAI INADA (Japan), TEH THEAN CHOO (Malaysia), SUNAO MIYABARA (U.S.A.); Hon. Gen. Sec. AIEM SANGKHAVASI; Hon. Treas. Miss AMPHAI YAEIMGESORN. Publ. *WFB Review* (bi-monthly).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès Juif Mondial*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1936. It is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, communities and organisations throughout the world. Aims: to assure the survival and to foster the unity of the Jewish people. Mems.: Jewish communities in over 63 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. GOLDMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHART M. RIEGNER. Pubs. *World Jewry* (bi-monthly, London), *L'Information Juive* (monthly, Paris), *Jewish Journal of Sociology* (bi-annual, London), *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel).

World Methodist Council: Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, 28745, U.S.A.; Geneva Office: Ecumenical Centre, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1881. Aims: to unite the various denominations of Wesleyan tradition and to circulate information about Methodism. Mems.: about 39,500,000.

Pres. Dr. CHARLES C. PARLIN; Gen. Sec. Dr. LEE F. TUTTLE (U.S.A.). Publ. *World Parish* (9 times a year).

World Sephardi Federation: New House, 67-68 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1; f. 1951 to strengthen the unity of Jewry and Judaism among Sephardim, to defend and foster religious and cultural activities of all Sephardi Communities and preserve their spiritual heritage, to provide moral and material assistance where necessary and to co-operate with other similar organizations. Mems.: 50 communities and organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. DENZIL SEBAG-MONTEFIORE; Admin. Dir. GAD BEN-MEIR. Publ. *Kol Sepharad* (bi monthly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS, SCIENCE)

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1895. Object: to proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian faith over their whole life. Includes 67 national Student Christian Movements, and 34 national correspondents. Chair. Dr. RICHARD SHAULL; Gen. Sec. RISTO LEHTONEN. Pubs. *Federation Books* (2 to 4 a year), *Question* (6 a year), *WSCF Newsletter* (6 a year).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour un judaïsme libéral*), 838 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 51 Palace Court, London, W.2; f. 1926 to bring the religious teachings of the Jews into harmony with developments in thought, advances in knowledge and changes in the circumstances of life, to work for the further recognition of the religious and ethical demands of righteousness, brotherly love

and universal peace; holds international youth leadership camps annually. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 20 countries.

Pres. Rabbi Dr. JACOB K. SHANKMAN (U.S.A.); Chair, M. MARCEL GREILSAMMER (France). Pubs. *International Conference Reports, News and Views* (approx. two-monthly), *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*): 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Education Programme for Women (1971-74) is being carried out in all parts of the world. Total membership, 36,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. Mlle. BELLOSILLO; Exec. Sec. Mme. VICTORY. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly in four languages).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU (*Conseil international des unions scientifiques*), Via Cornelio Celso 7, 00161 Rome, Italy (see separate chapter).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*): c/o Space Research Laboratory of the Astronomical Institute, 21 Beneluxlaan, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1919. Object: to facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 44 countries are affiliated, there are 2,560 individual members. Its next General Assembly will be held in 1973 in Sydney, Australia.

Pres. Prof. Dr. B. STRÖMGREN (Denmark); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands). Pubs. *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union*.

International Geographical Union (IGU) (*Union géographique internationale*): f. 1923. Objects: To encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 72 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. S. LESZCZYCKI (Poland); Sec.-Treas. Prof. CHAUNCEY D. HARRIS, Dept. of Geography, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637, U.S.A. Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual).

International Mathematical Union: Auravägen 21, 18262 Djursholm 1, Sweden; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in New York. Objects: To promote international co-operation in mathematics; to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied or educational; 42 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. Prof. HENRI CARTAN (France); Vice-Pres. MIKHAIL LAVRENTIEV (U.S.S.R.), Prof. DEANE MONTGOMERY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. OTTO FROSTMAN (Sweden).

International Union of Radio Science (*Union radio-scientifique internationale*): 7 Place Emile Danco, 1180 Brussels; f. 1919. Objects: (a) to encourage and organize scientific research in radio science, particularly where international co-operation is required, and to stimulate the discussion and publication of the results of such research; (b) to promote the development of uniform methods of measurement on an international basis, and the intercomparison and standardization of the measuring instruments used in radio science. There are 37 national committees.

Pres. Prof. W. DIEMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS (U.K.). Pubs. *Proceedings of General Assemblies of the URSI*, *URSI Information Bulletin*, *Progress in Radio Science*.

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Biophysical Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1961. Aims: to organize international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: 30 bodies in 26 countries.

Pres. J. KENDREW (U.K.); Vice-Pres. F. LYNEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Hon. Vice-Pres. A. KATCHALSKY (Israel); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. K. SOLOMON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics*.

International Union of Biochemistry (*Union internationale de biochimie*): c/o Case Western Reserve University, 2109 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to encourage the continuance of a series of International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to promote international co-ordination of research, discussion and publication, (c) to organize a permanent co-operation between the societies representing biochemistry in the adherent countries, and (d) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its international aspects. Thirty member countries. The next meeting of the Union will be held in Stockholm in 1973.

Pres. Prof. A. H. THEORELL (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. H. HELLER (Poland); Treas. Prof. F. YOUNG (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. G. WOOD (U.S.A.).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Union of Biological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences biologiques*); f. 1919. Object: The promotion of international co-operation in biology. Thirty-five countries are represented.

Pres. Prof. D. S. FARNER, Dept. of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105, U.S.A.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. K. FAEGRI, Botanisk Museum, Bergen, Norway; Treas. Prof. Dr. KARL EGLE (Germany).

International Union of Crystallography (*Union internationale de cristallographie*); f. 1947. Objects: To promote international co-operation in crystallography; to contribute to the advancement of crystallography in its widest sense, including related topics concerning the non-crystalline states; to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences; members in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. GUINIER (France); Gen. Sec. and Treas. Prof. D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK, Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester, M60 1QD, England; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. N. KING, 13 White Friars, Chester, CH1 1NZ, England. *Publs. Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (about one volume per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Early Papers on Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals*, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (*Union géodésique et géophysique internationale*), Geophysics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; f. 1919. Objects: To promote the study of problems relating to the form and physics of the earth; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those problems of geodesy and geophysics which require international co-operation; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. The Union is a federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 69 mem. countries.

Pres. J. COULOMB (France); Vice-Pres. L. CONSTANTINESCU (Romania); Gen. Sec. G. D. GARLAND (Canada). *Publs. IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Geodesy* (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences géologiques*); Rijks Geologische

Dienst, P.O.B. 379, Haarlem, Netherlands; f. 1961 as an offshoot of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 60 countries.

Pres. K. C. DUNHAM (U.K.); Past Pres. TOM F. W. BARTH (Norway); Vice-Pres. F. GONZÁLEZ BONORINO (Argentina), R. L. LAFFITTE (France), T. B. NOLAN (U.S.A.), E. RÜHLE (Poland), V. I. SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.), R. W. WILLETT (New Zealand); Sec.-Gen. S. VAN DER HEIDE (Netherlands); Treas. W. v. ENGELHARDT (Federal Republic of Germany). *Publ. Geological Newsletter*, Reviews.

International Union of Physiological Sciences: Dept. of Physiology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to encourage the series of International Congresses of Physiological Sciences; to promote further congresses; to take all action which will contribute to the development of physiological sciences; mems. national or regional physiological societies of 40 countries. Next Congress: Munich, 1971.

Pres. W. O. FENN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. K. LISSÁK (Hungary), Prof. U. S. VON EULER (Sweden); Sec. W. HUNSPERGER (Switzerland); Treas. E. NEIL (U.K.). *Publ. IUPS Newsletter*.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) (*Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée*): c/o 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford, OX4 3YF, England; f. 1919. Object: to organize permanent co-operation between chemical associations in the member countries, to study topics of international importance requiring regularization, standardization or codification, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chemistry and to contribute to the advancement of all aspects of chemistry. Forty-four member countries.

Pres. Dr. A. L. G. REES (Australia); Gen. Sec. Dr. R. MORF (Switzerland); Treas. Prof. J. C. BAILAR, Jr. (U.S.A.). *Publs. Comptes Rendus* (biennial), *Information Bulletin* (three per year), *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (four vols. per year).

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (*Union internationale de physique pure et appliquée*); f. 1922. Object: to promote and encourage international co-operation in physics. Thirty-six countries are affiliated.

Pres. R. F. BACHER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. C. C. BUTLER, Physics Dept., Imperial College, London, S.W.7.

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (*Union internationale d'histoire et de philosophie des sciences*), 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1956. Object: To act as a clearing-house for research into the history and philosophy of science and to assist directly the activities of UNESCO in this field. Mem.: 27 countries, 3 scientific associations. Next Congress on the History of Science: Moscow, 1971.

Council: Pres. Prof. I. B. COHEN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. KÖRNER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. TATON (France). *Publs. Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences*, *Journal of Symbolic Logic*.

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (*Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée*): c/o Technical University of Denmark, Building 404, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark. The Union was created by a decision of the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics at its meeting in Paris during the Sixth Congress, in September 1946. It formally came into existence on April 1st, 1947. The object of the Union is to form a link between persons and organizations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or in related sciences;

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to organize international congresses of theoretical and applied mechanics, through a standing Congress Committee, and to organize other international meetings for subjects falling within this field; and to engage in other activities meant to promote the development of mechanics as a science; 27 mem. countries. The Union

is directed by its General Assembly, which is composed of representatives of the organizations adhering to the Union and of elected members.

Pres. Prof. W. T. KOITER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Prof. M. ROY (France); Sec. Prof. F. NIORDSON (Denmark). Publ. *Annual Report, Symposia*, etc.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO ICSU

Association Européenne pour l'Echange de la Littérature Technique dans le Domaine de la Sidérurgie (*European Association for the Exchange of Technical Literature in the Field of Metallurgy*): 17 rue Aldringer, Luxembourg; f. 1959 to promote translation and exchange of technical literature in metallurgy especially from the U.S.S.R. and the Far East for the benefit of industry, research institutes etc., in the European Community. Mem. institutes in 5 countries.

Pres. J. LECOMTE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. H. KOENIG (Luxembourg). Publ. Lists of translations (monthly), bibliographical index-cards.

Association for the Taxonomic Study of Tropical African Flora (*Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale—AETFAT*): Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, 192 route de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to facilitate co-operation and liaison between botanists engaged in the study of the flora of Tropical Africa. Mems.: 550 botanists in 65 countries; maintains a library in Brussels. Sec.-Gen. Prof. JACQUES MIÈGE (Switzerland). Publ. *AETFAT Index* (annual), *AETFAT Bulletin* (annual).

Association of African Geological Surveys (*Association des Services Géologiques Africains*), 12 rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7e, France; f. 1929. Aims: synthesis of the geological knowledge of Africa and neighbouring countries; encouragement of research in geological and allied sciences for the benefit of Africa; dissemination of scientific knowledge. Mems.: about 60 (Official Geological Surveys, public and private organizations). Pres. J. E. CUDJOE (Ghana); Sec.-Gen. J. LOMBARD. Publ. maps and studies.

Biometric Society (*Société internationale de biométrie, Internationale Biometrische Gesellschaft*): Laboratorium für Biometrie, Eidg. Technische Hochschule, CH-8006, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1947; an international society for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques; the Society has eleven regional organizations, is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute and the World Health Organisation, and constitutes the Section of Biometry of the International Union of Biological Sciences; over 3,000 members in more than 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. B. SCHNEIDER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. Prof. GERTRUDE M. COX (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. H. THÖNI (Switzerland). Publ. *Biometrics* (quarterly).

Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galápagos Isles (*Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos*), Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1959 to organize and maintain the research station "Charles Darwin", which the Ecuador Government has authorized to be established in the Galápagos Archipelago on the occasion of the centenary of the announcement of the theory of evolution. Mems.: 53. Pres. of Honour Sir JULIAN HUXLEY, F.R.S. (United Kingdom); Pres. Dr. JEAN DORST (France); Vice-Pres.

Dr. LUIS JARAMILLO (Ecuador); Secs. Capt. THOMAS E. BARLOW (U.K.), Dr. J. LAURENS BARNARD. Publ. *Noticias de Galápagos* (twice a year).

European Association of Exploration Geophysicists: 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between exploration geophysicists, disseminate information to members, arrange regular meetings. 2,400 members in 86 countries throughout the world.

Pres. O. KOEFRED (Netherlands); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HOOGVEEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Geophysical Prospecting* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

European Atomic Energy Society: Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie, Lenaugasse 10, 1082 Vienna 8, Austria; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Society, London, to encourage co-operation in atomic energy research. Mems.: National Atomic Energy Commissions in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. H. KOCH (Denmark); Exec. Vice-Pres. M. HIGATSBERGER (Austria).

European Atomic Forum (FORATOM), 26 rue de Clichy, Paris, France; f. 1960 to co-ordinate atomic research in European countries; holds periodical conferences (Last Congress: London, April, 1967); mems.: atomic "forums" in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. H. KLOIBER; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TORRESI.

European Conference on Satellite Communications (*Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites—CETS*): f. 1963. (See under Science: European Space Conference.)

European Federation for the Protection of Waters (EFPW) (*Fédération européenne pour la protection des eaux—FEPE, Föderation Europäischer Gewässerschutz—FEG*), Kürbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956; to protect European and International waters from pollution; mems. national sections in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; corresponding sections in Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. Dr. O. JAAG (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. H. E. VOGEL (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregularly).

European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO) (*Organisation européenne de biologie moléculaire*): c/o University of Brussels, 67 Paardestraat, St.-Genesius-Rode, Belgium; f. 1964. Objects: to promote collaboration in the field of molecular biology; to establish fellowships for training and research; to establish a European Laboratory of Molecular Biology where a majority of the disciplines comprising the subject will be represented. Mems.: approximately 200.

Chair. Prof. M. EIGEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. C. KENDREW (U.K.).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

European Space Conference: 114 ave. de Neuilly, Neuilly-sur-Seine, 92 France; Secretariat also services the *European Conference on Satellite Communications (CETS)* q.v. See also chapters on ELDO and ESRO above.

European Translations Centre (*Centre européenne des traductions*): 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands; f. 1960; is composed of the centre at Delft, national translation centres and numerous co-operating organizations throughout the world. The main centre is a clearing house for scientific and technical translations prepared from languages difficult of access for the West; some 600,000 articles and an annual increase of 50,000; national centres are responsible for collecting, announcing and providing translations which occur within their own country.

Pres. Madame N. DE MAMANTOFF (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. J. VAN DER WOLK (Netherlands). Pubs. *World Index of Scientific Translations* (monthly), *List of Translations Notified to E.T.C.* (monthly), bulletins issued by national centres.

European Union for the Scientific Study of Glass (*Union scientifique continentale du verre*), 10 blvd. Defontaine, Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1950 to organize and co-ordinate research in glass and allied products and to promote scientific co-operation. Mems.: institutions and individuals in Benelux, the French Community, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. PAUL ACLOQUE (France); Sec. P. MIGEOTTE (Belgium).

Federation of European Biochemical Societies: f. 1964 to promote the science of biochemistry by arranging and encouraging meetings of European biochemists, by disseminating information about meetings, lectures, fellowships, etc., by engaging in publication on a regular or occasional basis. Mems.: 14,000 in 21 European Biochemical Societies in 24 countries.

Chair. Prof. J. R. VILLANUEVA (Spain); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. R. V. ARNSTEIN, Dept. of Biochemistry, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, England; Treas. Prof. S. P. DATTA, Department of Biochemistry, University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England. Pubs. *European Journal of Biochemistry*, *FEBS Letters*, *Symposia*, proceedings of meetings.

Foundation for International Scientific Co-ordination (*Fondation "pour la science", Centre international de synthèse*), 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1924.

Founder HENRI BERR; Pres. JULIEN CAIN; Gen. Sec. PAUL CHALUS (France). Pubs. *Revue de Synthèse*, *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs applications*, *Semaines de Synthèse*, *L'Evolution de l'Humanité*.

The Glaciological Society: c/o Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge; f. 1936 to stimulate interest in and encourage research into the scientific and technical problems of snow and ice in all countries; 800 mems.

Pres. Dr. V. SCHYTT (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. W. GLEN (U.K.), Dr. M. DE QUERVAIN (Switzerland); Dr. W. F. WEEKS; (U.S.A.) Sec. Mrs. H. RICHARDSON. Pubs. *Journal of Glaciology* (3 times a year), *Ice* (News Bulletin—3 times a year).

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960 "to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its members". Mems.: 70 Governments.

Chair. Rear-Adm. W. LANGERAAR (Netherlands); Vice-Chair. Capt. O. A. AMARAL AFFONSO (Brazil), Prof. C. MORELLI (Italy); Sec. Dr. S. J. HOLT. Pubs. Summary Reports (every two years), *Reports of Executive Council* (twice a year), *IOC Technical Series* (irregular), *Bulletins*, irregular publications.

International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) (*Académie Internationale d'Astronautique*), 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; holds scientific meetings and makes scientific studies and reports, awards and prizes, including the annual Daniel and Florence Guggenheim International Astronautics Award of \$1,000; maintains, among others, committees on History of Development of Rockets and Astronautics, Space Relativity, Orbital International Laboratory (OIL), Space Rescue Studies, Manned Research on Celestial Bodies (MARECEBO), Gasdynamics of Explosions and Reactive systems, Man in Space Studies, Cost Reduction in Space Operations and Scientific-Legal Liaison Committees. Mems.: 432 from 29 countries.

Pres. C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. A. BJURSTEDT (Sweden), E. A. BRUN (France), A. MIKHAILOV (U.S.S.R.), F. ZWICKY (Switzerland). Pubs. *Astronautica Acta* (six a year), *Astronautical Multilingual Dictionary*, *Annual Chronology of Astronautical Events*, *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Analogue Computation (*Association internationale pour le calcul analogique*), 50 avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, Brussels 6; f. 1955 to further the study of calculus at an international level. Mems.: 47 associate mems., 300 full mems.

Pres. J. HOFFMANN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. R. TOMOVIC (Yugoslavia). Pubs. *International Analogy Computation Meetings, Proceedings* (1955, 1956, 1961, 1964), *Proceedings of the International Association for Analogue Computation (Hybrid Computer Simulation)* (quarterly).

International Association for Earthquake Engineering: c/o International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, 4-chome, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1962. Object: To carry out training and research works on seismology and earthquake engineering for the purpose of reducing earthquake damage in the world. The main activities are to train the seismologists and earthquake engineers from the seismic countries and to undertake survey, research, guidance and analysis of information on earthquakes and their related matters. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. JOHN E. RINNE (U.S.A.).

International Association for Mathematical Geology: Laboratory of Mathematical Geology, Steklov's Mathematical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Birzhevoy proezd 6, Leningrad V-164, U.S.S.R.; f. 1968. Objects: the preparation and elaboration of mathematical models of geological processes; the introduction of mathematical methods in geological sciences and technology; assistance in the development of mathematical investigations in geological sciences; the organization of international collaboration in mathematical geology through various forums and publications; educational programmes for mathematical geology. Mems.: c. 400.

Pres. Dr. A. B. VISTELIUS (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. A. REYMENT (Sweden). Publ. *Journal of the International Association for Mathematical Geology* (4 issues per year).

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean (IAPSO): Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, Calif., U.S.A.; f. 1919 to promote the study of scientific

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

problems relating to the oceans and interactions occurring at its boundaries, chiefly in so far as such study may be carried out by the aid of mathematics, physics and chemistry; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. Mems.: 59 member states.

Pres. Prof. HENRI LACOMBE (France); Sec. Dr. E. C. LA FOND (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Publications Scientifiques* (irregular), *Procès-Verbaux* of General Assemblies (every third year).

International Association for Plant Physiology (IAPP): Institute for Plant Biology and Physiology, University of Lausanne, Palais de Rumine, Place de la Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote the development of plant physiology at the international level through international congresses and symposia and by the publication of plant physiology matters and the promotion of co-operation between existing journals.

Pres. Prof. H. BURSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. QUISPÉL; Sec.-Treas. Prof. P. E. PILET.

International Association for Plant Taxonomy (*Association internationale pour la taxonomie végétale*): Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Room 280404, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote the development of plant taxonomy and encourage contacts between people and institutes interested in this work. Mems.: Institutes and individuals in 85 countries.

Pres. Sir GEORGE TAYLOR (U.K.); Vice-Pres. R. McVAUGH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands). Pubs. *Taxon* (6 a year), *Regnum vegetabile* (6 a year).

International Association of Biological Oceanography: c/o Scottish Marine Biological Association, P.O.B. 3, Oban, Argyll, Scotland; f. 1966 to promote the study of the biology of the sea.

Pres. R. I. CURRIE; Sec. Prof. Dr. G. HEMPEL.

International Association of Futuribles: International House of Futuribles, 52 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, France; f. 1967 as International Committee of Futuribles; aims to provide a link, information clearing house, research facilities and point of contact between the groups in various countries engaged in studies of the future.

Pres. PIERRE MASSE (France); Sec.-Gen. HÉLÈNE DE JOUVENEL (France).

International Association of Geodesy (*Association internationale de géodésie—AIG*): 19 rue Auber, Paris 9e, France; f. 1922 to organize geodetic enterprises and carry out documentation in the field of geodesy. Mems.: national committees in 61 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MARUSSI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. J. J. LEVALLOIS (France). Publ. *Bulletin géodésique*, *Travaux de l'AIG*, *Bibliographie géodésique internationale*.

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy—IAGA (*Association de géomagnétisme et d'aéronomie—AIGA*): NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado 80302, U.S.A.; f. 1919. Aims: the study of questions relating to geomagnetism and aeronomy and the encouragement of research. Mems.: the countries which adhere to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics are eligible as members.

Pres. TAKESHI NAGATA (Japan); Vice-Pres. V. A. TROITSKAYA (U.S.S.R.), E. THELLIER (France); Sec.-Dir. L. R. ALDREDGE (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Transactions of the General Assemblies* (every four years), *Bulletins* and *Symposia*.

International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP), Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, 315 Bloor St. West, Toronto 181, Ont., Canada; f. 1919 to promote research, particularly in fields requiring international co-operation; constitutes a centre for discussion of the results and direction of research; permanent commissions on atmospheric ozone, radiation, the chemistry and radioactivity of the atmosphere, dynamic meteorology, polar meteorology, cloud physics, air-sea interaction, atmospheric electricity and meteorology of the upper atmosphere; general assemblies held once every four years.

Pres. Prof. R. C. SUTCLIFFE (U.K.); Sec. Dr. W. L. GONSON. Pubs. *Proceedings of General Assembly*, *IAMAP News Bulletin*.

International Association of Sedimentology (*Association Internationale de Sédimentologie*): c/o Prof. P. ALLEN, Dept. of Geology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AB, U.K.

Pres. Dr. H.-E. REINECK (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. ALLEN (U.K.); Treas. Dr. D. J. NOTA (Netherlands). Publ. *Sedimentology*.

International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI) (*Association Internationale de Séismologie et de Physique de l'Intérieur de la Terre*): c/o 5 rue René Descartes, 67-Strasbourg, France; f. 1901 to develop studies in the economic, social and scientific aspects of seismology.

Pres. Prof. K. WADATI (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. P. ROTHÉ (France). Pubs. *Travaux scientifiques*, *Bulletin mensuel*, *International Seismological Summary*.

International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (*Societas Internationalis Limnologiae*): W. K. Kellogg Biological Station of Michigan State University, Hickory Corners, Michigan 49060, U.S.A.; f. 1922; about 1,700 mems.

Pres. WILHELM RODHE (Sweden); Gen. Sec. and Treas. ROBERT G. WETZEL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Verhandlungen der internationale Vereinigung für Limnologie*, *Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Vulcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) (*Association Internationale de Volcanologie et de Chimie de l'Intérieur de la Terre*): c/o Istituto di Geologia Applicata, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Università, Via Eudossiana 18, Rome; f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of vulcanology.

Pres. G. A. MACDONALD (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. PIERRE EVRARD (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin Volcanologique*, *Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World*.

International Association of Wood Anatomists (*Association Internationale des Anatomistes du Bois*): c/o State University of New York College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, U.S.A.; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation and exchange of information on the anatomy of wood. Mems.: 156 in 31 countries.

Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. W. A. CÔTÉ. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.

International Association on Water Pollution Research: c/o National Institute for Water Research, P.O.B. 395, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1965 to encourage international communication, co-operative effort, and a maximum exchange of information on water quality management; to sponsor regular international meetings; to provide a scientific medium for the publication of research reports and to shorten the time-lag between development of research and its application. Mems.: 23 national, 100 associates, 300 individuals.

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Pres. Dr. G. J. STANDER; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. W. VON DER EMDE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. J. H. DENYSSCHEN. *Publs. Water Research* (monthly), *Proceedings of International Conferences* (every two years).

International Astronautical Federation—IAF (*Fédération astronautique internationale*), 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 58 national astronautical societies in 36 countries. The Last Congress was held in Constance in 1970. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronauts (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).

Pres. A. JAUMOTTE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. G. E. MUELLER (U.S.A.), L. I. SEDOV (U.S.S.R.), H. G. S. MURTHY (India), L. G. NAPOLITANO (Italy); Gen. Counsel V. KOPAL (Czechoslovakia), C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.) Pres. of IAA, and E. PÉPIN (France) Pres. of IISL; Exec. Sec. H. VAN GELDER. *Publs. Proceedings of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.

International Bureau of Differential Anthropology (*Bureau international d'anthropologie différentielle*), Institut d'Anatomie, Ecole de Médecine de l'Université, 20 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1950 to encourage scientific research on differential anthropology and gain a better knowledge of the possibilities of progress in this field; maintains a library and documentation centre. Members in 19 countries.

Gen. Sec. Prof. J. A. BAUMAN (Switzerland). *Publ. Anthropologie différentielle et sciences des types constitutionnels humains* (irregular).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (*Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*), Pavillon de Breteuil, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: International unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in Physics. Forty member states.

Pres. J. M. OTERO (Spain); Vice-Pres. J. V. DUNWORTH (U.K.); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. JEAN TERRIEN (France). *Publs. Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the seven Comités Consultatifs* (every few years for each committee), *Comptes Rendus de la Conférence Générale* (every 6 years or less), *Recueil de Travaux*.

International Cartographic Association (*Association cartographique internationale*): Bachlaan 39, Hilversum, Netherlands; f. 1959. Aims: the advancement, instigation and co-ordination of cartographic research involving co-operation between different nations. Particularly concerned with furtherance of training in cartography, study of source material, compilation, graphic design, drawing, scribing and reproduction techniques of maps; organizes international conferences, symposia, meetings, exhibitions. Mems.: 40 nations.

Pres. (1968–72) Prof. Dr. K. A. SALICHTCHEV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Treas. Prof. Dr. F. J. ORMELING (Netherlands). *Publs. International Cartographic Yearbook, IGU Bulletin* (bi-annually).

International Commission for Physics Education, f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Sec. Dr. W. C. KELLY, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (*Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée—CIESM*): Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, the study of physical and chemical oceanography, fauna and flora, and marine biology; 600 scientists, 13 member countries.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). *Publs. Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des réunions de la CIESM, Iconographie, Faune et Flore de la Méditerranée, Bulletin de Liaison des Laboratoires* (half-yearly).

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU, 4201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.; f. 1925, at the First International Congress of Radiology (London), to develop internationally acceptable recommendations regarding: (1) quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, (2) procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, (3) physical data needed in the application of these procedures. Makes recommendations on quantities and units for radiation protection (see below, International Radiation Protection Association). Mems.: from about 18 countries.

Chair. H. O. WYCKOFF; Vice-Chair. A. ALLISY; Sec. K. LIDÉN; Technical Sec. W. R. NEY. *Publs. Reports*.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Commission internationale de la nomenclature zoologique*), c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1895; the Commission is a standing organ of the International Congresses, of which it is the official adviser on all matters relating to zoological nomenclature; the Commission has been granted judicial powers to determine all matters relating to the interpretation of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and also plenary powers to suspend the operation of the *Code* where the strict application of the *Code* would lead to confusion and instability of nomenclature; the Commission is responsible also for maintaining and developing the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes of Names in Zoology*.

Pres. (acting) L. B. HOLTHUIS (Netherlands); Sec. R. V. MELVILLE (U.K.). *Publs. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1953.

International Committee for Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics (CITCE) (*Comité international de thermodynamique et de cinétique électrochimiques*), Institut Batelle de Genève, 7 route de Drize, 1227 Carouge-Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949; 704 mems. in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. H. GERISCHER (Germany); Gen.-Sec. Dr. H. TANNENBERGER (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. N. KONOPIK (Austria). *Publ. Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Committee of Photobiology: c/o Horticultural Research Laboratories, Shinfield Grange, Shinfield, Berkshire, England; f. 1928; stimulation of scientific research concerning the physics, chemistry and climatology of non-ionising radiations (ultra-violet, visible and infra-red) in relation to their biological effects and their applications in biology and medicine; 18 national committees represented.

Pres. G. PORTER, F.R.S. (U.K.); Sec. DAPHNE VINCE (U.K.). *Publ. Congress Proceedings*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Council for Bird Preservation, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1922; promotes international conventions for the preservation of birds and stimulates international action over the prevention of oil pollution at sea; works for the protection of migratory birds, rare birds and birds in Antarctica and Oceania and for the establishment of bird reserves; attacks the use of pesticides toxic to birds; national sections in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. DORST (France), Dr. Y. YAMASHINA (Japan). Pubs. *Bulletin*, *President's Letter*.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer*); Charlottenlund Slot, 2920 Charlottenlund, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1902. Objects: Concerted biological and hydrographical investigations for the promotion of a planned exploitation of the resources of the sea. Area of interest: The Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily the North Atlantic. Library of 15,000 vols. Membership: Governments of 17 countries. Gen. Sec. HANS TAMBS-LYCHE. Pubs. *Journal du Conseil*, *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Statistical Newsletter*, *ICES Oceanographic Data Lists*, *Annales Biologiques*, *Co-operative Research Reports*, *Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton*, etc.

International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences: c/o American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage free interchange of information on all phases of mechanical flight. Holds biennial Congresses. Last Congress: Rome 1970. Mems.: national associations in 27 countries.

Chair. Exec. Board Dr. J. J. GREEN (Canada); Exec. Sec. ROBERT R. DEXTER (U.S.A.).

International Federation of Operational Research Societies: c/o 62 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; f. 1959. Aims: the development of operational research as a unified science and its advancement in all nations of the world. Mems.: about 20,000 and 26 national research societies.

Pres. Dr. ARNE JENSEN (Denmark); Sec. Mrs. MARGARET KINNAIRD, Operational Research Society, 62 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England. Publ. *International Abstracts in Operational Research*.

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Microscopie Electronique*), c/o Lab. v. Technische Natuurkunde, Lorentzweg 1, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1955. Mems.: representative organizations of 19 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. DUPOUY (France); Sec. Prof. J. B. LE POOLE.

International Food Information Service: Editorial Office, CBDST, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, England; formed in 1968 by the Institut für Dokumentationswesen (Frankfurt), the Institute of Food Technologists (Chicago), the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the Centrum voor Landbouwpublikaties en Landbouwdocumentaties for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technological information on foods and their processing.

Editor, E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Pubs. *Food Science and Technology Abstract* (monthly).

International Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Station, Jungfrauoch (*Fondation internationale de la station scientifique du Jungfrauoch*), 5 Bülhlplatz, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1931. An international research centre which enables scientists from many scientific

fields to carry out experiments at high altitudes. Seven countries contribute to support the station: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. A. VON MURALT; Dir. Dr. H. DEBRUNNER.

International Geological Congress (*Congrès géologique international*): 24th Congress, 601 Booth St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada; f. 1878 to contribute to the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the Earth, considered from theoretical and practical points of view; the Congress is held every four years; the next session will be held in Montreal, Canada in 1972; 6,000 members.

Pres. Prof. R. E. FOLINSBEE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. E. ARMSTRONG (Canada). Pubs. *Technical Section Reports*, *Field Excursion Guidebooks*.

International Hydrographic Bureau (*Bureau Hydrographique International*), Avenue Président J. F. Kennedy, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1921. Objects: To establish a close and permanent association among the hydrographic offices of its member governments; to co-ordinate the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking; to extend and facilitate the application of oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of navigators. Next conference: 1972. Forty-three member states.

Directing Cttee.: Pres. Ingénieur Hydrographe Général G. CHATEL (France); Dir. Capt. V. A. MOITORET (U.S.A.), Capt. I. V. TEGNER (Denmark). Pubs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHB Yearbook*, *Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences*, *Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut International du Froid*), 177 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 50 countries and 850 associates.

Dir. R. THEVENOT (France). Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Proceedings of Meetings*, *International Codes and Recommendations*, etc.

International Institute of Theoretical Sciences (*Institut international des sciences théoriques*), 221 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1944.

Dir. S. I. DOCKX. Publ. *Archives* (irregular).

International Isostatic Institute (*Institut isostatique international*): Ilmala 2, Helsinki 101, Finland; f. 1936 at the Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Objects: to carry out a systematic and uniform topographic isostatic reduction of gravity measurement made throughout the world and to study the geoid and isostatic structure of the earth's crust.

Dir. Prof. W. A. HEISKANEN (Finland). All publications are financed by the Finnish Academy of Sciences.

International Mineralogical Association, Dept. of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Cambridge, England; f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the

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science of mineralogy, Mems.: national societies in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.

Pres. C. E. TILLEY (Great Britain); Sec. A. PREISINGER (Austria).

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*), 11 rue Turgot, Paris 9e, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 36 countries.

Pres. M. A. J. VAN MALE (Netherlands); Dir. M. COSTA-MAGNA (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Ornithological Congress: c/o Netherlands Congress Centre, Churchillplein 10, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1884; congress of professional and amateur biologists studying birds. The next Congress will be in 1970; about 1,000 members expected from over 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. F. SALOMONSEN; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. H. VOOUS.

International Palaeontological Union (*Union internationale de Paléontologie*): Dept. of Geology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; f. 1933 following the meeting of the International Geological Congress, to which the Union is affiliated.

Pres. Prof. B. BOUČEK (U.S.A.).

International Phycological Society: c/o Dept. of Botany, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.; f. 1961 to promote the development of phycology (the study of seaweeds), the distribution of information, and international co-operation in the field. Mems.: about 850.

Sec. RICHARD E. NORRIS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Phycologia* (quarterly).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*), International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899); Object: To make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the polar motion; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. S. YUMI. Pubs. *Monthly Notes, Annual Reports*.

International Primatological Society: Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Tulane University, Covington, Louisiana 70433, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to promote primatological science in all fields. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Dr. D. STARCK (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. O. HOFER (U.S.A.).

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA, f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world concerned with protection against ionising radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary

aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. First Congress: Rome, 1966; Next Congress: Washington, U.S.A., 1974. Mems.: approx. 5,000 individual founding Members and Associates from 15 founding Associate Societies.

Pres. Dr. W. G. MARLEY (U.K.); Exec. Officer Dr. JOHN R. HORAN, P.O.B. 2108, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, U.S.A. Publ. *Health Physics*.

International Scientific Film Association—ISFA (*Association internationale du cinéma scientifique—AICS*), 38 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1946. Aims: to raise the standard of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook; to promote understanding and co-operation between members; to facilitate the exchange of films and information. Mems.: organizations representing 28 countries.

Pres. Sir ARTHUR ELTON (U.K.); Vice-Pres. A. KOLLANYI (Hungary), Prof. JAN JACOBY (Poland), Prof. A. STEFANELLI (Italy), A. ZGOUZIDI (U.S.S.R.); Hon. Sec. PHEBM JANSSEN (Netherlands); Hon. Treas. I. BOSTAN (Romania); Exec. Sec. Mrs. S. DUVAL. Publ. *Research Film*.

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinémathèque Scientifique Internationale*), 31 rue Vautier, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and technical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific film. Mems.: 49.

Pres. J. W. VAROSSIEAU (Netherlands); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), Catalogue of Films Deposited, *The Pioneers of the Scientific Cinema* (series).

International Society for Cell Biology (*Société internationale de biologie cellulaire*): f. 1947.

Pres. Prof. M. CHEVREMENT; Sec. Dr. R. ROBINEAUX, Hôpital St. Antoine, Paris 12e, France; Treas. Prof. M. HARRIS.

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM) (*Société Internationale de Mycologie Humaine et Animale*): Mycological Reference Laboratory, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., Gower St., London, W.C.1; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi living on man and animals. Mems. 573 from 66 countries.

Pres. Dr. R. VANBREUSEGHEM (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. I. G. MURRAY (U.K.).

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches*), Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, Lisbon 5, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: about 600.

Pres. LEONARD A. OBERT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RICARDO OLIVEIRA. Publ. *News* (quarterly), *Rock Mechanics* (quarterly).

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International Society for Stereology: Department of Anatomy, University of Berne, Buhlstrasse 26, 3000 Bern, Switzerland; f. 1961; an interdisciplinary society gathering scientists from metallurgy, geology, mineralogy and biology to exchange ideas on three-dimensional interpretation of two-dimensional samples (sections, projections) of their material by means of stereological principles. Mems.: 350.

Pres. Prof. EWALD R. WEIBEL, M.D.; Sec. ARNOLD LAZAROW, M.D.

International Society for Tropical Ecology: c/o Botany Dept., Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India; f. 1960 to promote and develop the science of ecology in the tropics in the service of man; to publish a journal to aid ecologists in the tropics in communication of their findings; and to hold symposia from time to time to summarize the state of knowledge in particular or general fields of tropical ecology. 249 members.

Pres. Dr. F. R. FOSBERG (U.S.A.); Treas. Prof. R. MISSA. Publ. *Tropical Ecology* (twice a year).

International Society of Biometeorology: Hofbrouckerlaan 54, Oegstgeest (Leiden), Netherlands; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 600 individuals, nationals of 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. O. HAUGE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. W. TROMP (Netherlands). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio-électriques—CISPR*): Secretariat: British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1934 to promote International Measurement and limitation of Radio and Television Interference. Collaboration with CCIR on interference to communication systems. Mems.: 40 National Committees and 8 member bodies.

Sec. P. BINGLEY (U.K.).

International Speleological Congresses (*Congrès Internationaux de Spéléologie*): c/o Prof. FRANCO ANELLI, University of Bari, Palazzo Ateneo, Bari, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: over 200 individuals.

Pres. (Vacant); Sec.-Gen. FRANCO ANELLI.

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*): Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1885; the International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world; 7 hon. mems.; 460 ordinary mems.; 130 *ex-officio* mems.; 27 affiliated organizations; administers among others statistical education centres in Calcutta and Beirut in co-operation with UNESCO. Pres. W. G. COCHRAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. C. W. VERSTEGE (Netherlands); Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. Publs. *Review of the International Statistical Institute* (3 issues per year), *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International Statistics of Large Towns* (5 series), *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns* (biennial).

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'heure*): 61 av. de l'Observatoire, Paris 14e, France; f. 1912 to determine Universal Time (or G.M.T.) and the co-ordinates of the terrestrial pole; to maintain international atomic time; to co-ordinate time signals

emissions. Mems.: Observatories and Laboratories of Standards in 26 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. Publs. *Annual Report, Circulars*.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (*Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources*): 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1948 to facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organizations in the field of conservation, to promote ecological research and to disseminate information on principles and techniques of conservation; promotes the perpetuation of wild nature and renewable natural resources; develops environmental conservation education programmes and their international integration; promotes the strengthening of conservation legislation and its enforcement; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre. Mems.: governments of 29 countries, more than 225 government departments and national associations in 74 countries and nine international associations, many hundreds of individual members.

Pres. H. J. COOLIDGE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. GERARDO BUDOWSKI (Venezuela). Publs. *IUCN Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, *Red Data Book* (four loose-leaf volumes dealing with endangered species, Proceedings of the triennial General Assemblies, Technical Papers of the Technical Meetings, Occasional Papers).

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude des Insectes Sociaux*), Laboratoire d'Evolution des Etres Organisés, 105 boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1951. Mems.: over 400 individuals from 24 countries.

Pres. C. G. BUTLER; Sec. Prof. J. LECOMTE. Publ. *Insectes sociaux*.

International Union for Quaternary Research (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude de Quaternaire*): 191 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1928; eighth Congress was held in Paris in 1969.

Sec.-Treas. EDWARD A. FRANCIS (U.K.).

International Union of Food Science and Technology: f. 1970 as successor to *International Committee of Food Science and Technology*; sponsors international symposia and congresses relating to research and education in the field of food science and technology. Fourth Congress will be held in Spain in 1974. Mems.: 20 national groups.

Pres. Dr. G. F. STEWART, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of California, Davis, Calif. 95616, U.S.A.

International Wildfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau International de Recherches sur la Sauvagine*): c/o Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, GL2 7BX, England; f. 1947 to promote research on and conservation of wildfowl; 21 mem. countries.

Hon. Dir. Dr. G. V. T. MATTHEWS. Publs. *Bulletin* (six-monthly) and special volumes.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA): Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; mems.: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Chair. of Board Prof. PEKKA JAUKO; Dir. Prof. C. MÖLLER.

Oceanographic Institute (*Institut océanographique*), 195 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1906.

Dir. Prof. A. GOUGHENHEIM; Sec. H. MARIOTTE. Publs. *Annales, Bulletin*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

Pacific Science Association: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, P.O.B. 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses. Mems.: institutional representatives from 53 areas.

Pres. Prof. Sir MACFARLANE BURNET; Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (every two months).

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1929; membership the nations of the Organization of American States and Canada; for the stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic, geographic and related work in the Western hemisphere.

Pres. Dr. Arch. C. GERLACH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Eng. CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile). Publ. *Revista de Historia de América*, *Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana*, *Revista Geográfica*, *Revista Cartográfica*, *Folklore Americano*, *Bibliographical Bulletin of American Oceanography and Geophysics*, *Boletín Aéreo*.

Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA): PIOA Secretariat, PCSIR, Block No. 95, Pak. Secretariat, Karachi 3, Pakistan; f. 1951 to study the scientific problems of the countries in and around the Indian Ocean, especially those which relate to the lives of scientific institutions in 14 countries.

Pres. Dr. S. SIDDIQUI; Sec.-Gen. A. HAMID CHOTANI, T.Q.A.

Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Entomology (*Comité permanent du congrès international d'entomologie*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between periodic congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. Dr. S. TUXEN (Denmark); Sec. Dr. P. FREEMAN (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings* (after each Congress).

Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food (*Bureau international permanent de chimie analytique pour les matières destinées à l'alimentation de l'homme et des animaux*): 18 avenue de Villars, Paris 7e, France; f. 1912 to verify the scientific procedure for determining the nature and quantity of the main constituents of food for human and animal consumption, to compare the methods used and see that common steps are taken to prevent adulteration; conducts special commissions on antibiotics, antiseptics, etc. Eight member governments: Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.

Dir.-Gen. EMILE DURIER (France). Publ. *Annales des falsifications et de l'expertise chimique*, *Comptes Rendus des Symposia sur les substances étrangères dans les aliments* (annual).

Permanent International Committee for Genetics Congresses (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de génétique*): The Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS); 18 members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. J. GEERTS, Genetisch Laboratorium, Faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sec. Prof. K. YAMASHITA, Biological Laboratory, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

Rehovot Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States: Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 150, Rehovot, Israel; f. 1960 to stress the importance of science and technology in the development of new states by organizing conferences, and issuing publications; co-operates with other existing governmental and non-governmental offices in the field. Mems. of Governing Body: 54 scientists and statesmen.

Chair. ABBA EBAN (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Israel) Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMOS MANOR. Publ. *Proceedings*, *Papers*, *Reports*, etc.

Tables of Selected Constants (*Tables de constantes sélectionnées*): Faculté des Sciences Tour 13, 9 quai St. Bernard, Paris 5e; f. 1909. Object: to publish all the constants and numerical data concerning the pure and applied physico-chemical sciences.

Comité de Direction: Pres. Prof. G. AMAT (France).

World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS: 1 Ruppin St., Rehovot, Israel; f. 1960 to provide a forum for discussion of important topics by distinguished scientists, and for the interchange of knowledge and information; acts as an advisory body to international organizations. Founded a disseminated World University. Mems.: 300 fellows.

Hon. Pres. Lord BOYD ORR (U.K.); American Division: Pres. BORIS PREGEL (U.S.A.). Publ. *WAAS Series* (one volume about every two years), *WAAS Newsletter* (3-4 issues a year).

World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics: c/o Dr. J. ROSE, College of Technology, Blackburn, BB2 1LH, England; f. 1969 to act as clearing-house for all societies concerned with cybernetics and allied subjects, to aim for the recognition of cybernetics as a bona fide science by standardizing nomenclature and other means. Mems.: national and international organizations in 42 countries.

Chair. Prof. W. ROSS ASHBY (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of the International Congress of Cybernetics*, *International Journal of Cybernetics* (quarterly).

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) (*Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines*); Headquarters: Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels; Secretariat: Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 110 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICHPS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. SILVIO ZAVALA (Mexico); Vice-Pres. F. N'SOUGAN AGBLEMAGNON, RENNELAER W. LEE (U.S.A.), JAROSLAV PRUSEK (Czechoslovakia), A. A. SIASSI (Iran); Sec.-Gen. R. SYME (New Zealand); Treas. H. HAHN-LOSER (Switzerland); Deputy Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMESSON. *Publs. Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (*Union académique internationale*), Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels; f. 1919. Object: to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academic institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. K. KUMANIECKI (Poland); Admin. Sec. J. LAVALLEYE, Académie Royale de Belgique, Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels. *Publs. Dictionaries of International Law and Medieval Latin, Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae, Concordance et indices de la tradition Musulmane, Historical Documents concerning Japan, Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, etc.

International Association for the History of Religions (*Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions*); f. 1950 by the 7th International Congress for the Study of the History of Religions. Object: to promote the study of the history of religions through the international collaboration of all scholars whose research has a bearing on the subject, to organise congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Sixteen member countries.

Pres. M. SIMON (France); Sec.-Gen. F. BRANDON, Department of Comparative Religion, University of Manchester, Manchester, England.

International Committee for the History of Art (*Comité international d'histoire de l'art*): c/o Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 rue Michelet, 75 Paris, France; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: Collaboration in the scientific study of the history of art. National Committees in 28 countries. International congress every 5 years, and 2 colloquia between congresses.

Pres. Prof. Dr. LAJOS VAYER (Hungary); Sec. Prof. JACQUES THUILLIER (France). *Publs. Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (annually), *Bulletin du CIHA* (quarterly), *Corpus internationalaux des peintures murales et des vitraux du Moyen Age*.

International Committee of Historical Sciences (*Comité international des sciences historiques*), Union Bank of Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 46 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Prof. PAUL HARSIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France), 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e; Treas. J.-C. BIAUDET ("La Folie", Chexbres, Vaud, Switzerland). *Publs. Congress Reports, Bulletin d'Information* (1953-68), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-64), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies, Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme, Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat, Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux, Guia de las Personas que cultivan la Historia de America, Repertorium der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder, Historica Nordica*.

International Congress of Africanists (*Congress International des Africanistes*): c/o Présence Africaine, Paris, France; f. 1960. Objects: to organize and co-ordinate researches in African Studies on an international basis, to promote co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives, and to encourage Africans to express themselves in all fields of human endeavour. The second Congress was held in 1967 at Dakar, Senegal.

Chair. of Council ALIOUNE DIOP; Exec. Sec. Prof. ALASSANE N'DAW, Faculty of Arts, University of Senegal, Dakar, Senegal. *Publ. Proceedings of the First International Congress of Africanists* (in English and French).

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (*Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes*), St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England; f. 1928 as the *International Committee on Modern Literary History*; changed to its present form in 1951. Objects: to establish permanent contact between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. Twelve member associations, with members in 82 countries. Congress every three years.

Pres. (1969-72) PAUL BÖCKMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. S. C. ASTON (U.K.). *Publs. Acta of the Triennial Congresses*.

International Federation of Societies of Philosophy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*); f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. Thirty-eight member countries.

Pres. LEO GABRIEL (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ MERCIER, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Berne, Switzerland. *Publs. An international bibliography of philosophy, Husserliana, Chroniques de Philosophie, Dictionary of Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought*, etc.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies (*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*), c/o Mlle J. Ernst, 11 ave. René Coty, Paris 14e, France; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Objects: To encourage research concerning the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome; to group the main national associations so engaged; to ensure collaboration with relevant international organizations. Mems.: 51 Societies in 32 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law.

Pres. Prof. M. DURRY (France); Sec. Mlle J. ERNST (Switzerland). Pubs. *L'Année Philologique*, *Faeti Archaeologici*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, *Lustrum*.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*), P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: To promote musicological research, to encourage study in this field and to co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,300 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. DRAGOTIN CVETKO (Yugoslavia), EDUARD REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Repertory of Music Sources*, *International Repertory of Music Literature*, *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, etc.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*); c/o University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., Canada; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to foster co-operation among anthropological and ethnological institutions. Sixty member countries (151 societies or institutes).

Pres. Prof. Dr. SOL TAX (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. L. KRADER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *African Abstracts*, etc.

International Union of Orientalists (*Union internationale des orientalistes*); Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar, 8 Munich 22, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: To promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. H. FRANKE (German Federal Republic). Pubs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*), Moesgaard, Højbjerg, Denmark; f. 1931. Object: To promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. Eighty-five member countries.

Pres. G. NOVAK (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. O. KLINDT-JENSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Glossarium archaeologicum*, *Archaeologia urbium*, etc.

Permanent International Committee of Linguists (*Comité international permanent des linguistes*), 40 Sint Annastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: To work for the advancement of linguistics throughout the world and to encourage international co-operation in this field. Forty member countries.

Pres. EINAR HAUGEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTINE MOHRMANN (Netherlands). Pubs. *Linguistic Bibliography*, *Dictionaries of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses*, etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems—AWR: P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the Study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO-HENRI COURSIER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THEODOR VEITER (Austria). Publ. *Integration* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

Centre d'Etudes et d'Informations des Problèmes Humains dans les Zones Arides (PRO.HU.ZA), 11 rue de Solfério, Paris 7e, France; government research station.

Pres. Dr. FRANCIS BORREY; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH PETIT.

Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (*Latin American Center for Research in Social Sciences*): Rua D. Mariana 138, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957 to undertake social science research in Latin America; to co-operate with international organizations; to provide a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DIÉGUES, JR.; Sec. (a.i.) CARLOS ALBERTO DE MEDINA. Pubs. *Bibliografia* (bi-monthly), *América Latina* (quarterly).

Congress of Arab and Islamic Studies (*Congres des études arabes et islamiques*); c/o Prof. F. M. Pareja, Limite 5, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1962; Congresses: Cordoba 1962, Cambridge 1964, Ravello 1966, Coimbra 1968, Brussels 1970.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing, 4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country planning. Sub-regional offices at Tokyo (JASOPH) and at Bandung (Regional Housing Centre). Mems.: 77 organizations and 120 individuals in 13 countries.

Pres. TAN SRI KHAW KAI-BOH (Malaysia); Sec.-Gen. C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA (India). Pubs. *EAOPH News and Notes* (monthly), *Town and Country Planning* (bibliography), conference reports.

European Centre for Population Studies (*Centre européen d'études de population*): Pauwenlaan 17, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1953 to conduct research and provide information on European population problems. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER (Netherlands).

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (*Centre Européen de Coördination de Recherche et de Documentation en*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Sciences Sociales: Franz Josefs Kai 3, 1010 Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1963 to promote and facilitate the undertaking of comparative research projects in the field of social sciences; co-ordinates the execution of these projects by various institutes belonging to different European and overseas countries; distributes documentation pertaining to the research projects and publishes the results. Mems.: 13 Directors, 10 in the Secretariat; 116 institutes from 30 European and overseas countries participate in the research projects sponsored by the Centre.

Pres. ADAM SCHAFF.

European Society for Rural Sociology (*Société européenne de sociologie rurale*), Nussallee 21, Bonn, Germany; f. 1957 to further research in, and co-ordination of, rural sociology and provide a centre for documentation of information. Mems.: 440 individuals, institutions and associations in 21 European countries and 16 countries outside Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. O. GVANDE (Norway); Sec. Prof. Dr. H. KÖTTER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sociologia Ruralis* (quarterly).

European Union of Arabic and Islamic Scholars (*Union Européenne d'Arabisants et d'Islamisants*): Limite 5, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1970 to organize a Congress of Arabic and Islamic Studies. Mems.: about 120.

Sec. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vermont 05346, U.S.A.; a non-profit educational exchange institution; f. 1932 to create mutual understanding and respect among people of different nations, thereby furthering international understanding. Mems.: 100,000 in 100 countries of six continents.

Founder DONALD B. WATT; Pres. and Sec.-Gen. F. GORDON BOYCE (U.S.A.).

School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.: f. 1962 and conducted by The Experiment in International Living; provides programmes of English language instruction for students teachers and professional men and women from abroad; foreign language study for Americans going abroad; courses in preparation for international careers.

Dir. Dr. JOHN A. WALLACE.

Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (*Latin American Institute of International Relations*): 23 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1965; workshops for literary and fine arts groups, study groups on key social problems, annual assembly; Centres at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Asunción, La Paz, Lima.

Dir. LUIS MERCIER VEGA. Pubs. *Aportes* (quarterly), *Mundo Nuevo* (monthly), *Trabajos* (half yearly).

Inter-American Institute of Municipal and Institutional History (*Instituto Interamericano de Historia Municipal e Institucional*), Leonor Perez 251, Havana, Cuba; f. 1943 to develop knowledge and stimulate study of the history of municipalities and local entities of America. Mems.: organisations and individuals in 25 countries.

Gen. Sec. JOSE L. FRANCO (Cuba). Publ. *Cuadernos* (quarterly).

International African Institute, St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1926 to promote the study of African peoples, their languages, cultures and social life in their traditional and modern settings, through publication, the sponsoring of research and provision of a documentation and information service.

Chair. Sir ARTHUR SMITH; Admin. Dir. Prof. DARYLL FORDE. Pubs. *Africa, African Abstracts* (quarterly).

International Association for the Development of Libraries in Africa: B.P. 375, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1957 to promote the establishment in Africa of national libraries, public and school libraries and research libraries for universities, institutes and laboratories.

Sec. EMMANUEL K. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*): Petit-Chêne 18B, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1957 to disseminate information on teaching and research in mass media, to establish a documentation and research service, to promote contacts between national organizations, and to encourage the improvement of training for journalism. Member organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. JACQUES BOURQUIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. VLADIMIR KLIMES, Rimska 44, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy: Casella Postale 157, 10100 Turin, Italy; f. 1909 for scientific research in philosophy of law and social philosophy at an international level; holds Congresses and conferences; over 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. A. PASSERIN D'ENTRÈVES (Italy); Sec.-Gen. DR. MARIO G. LOSANO. Publ. *Archiv für Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie* (quarterly).

International Association for Social Progress (IASP) (*Association internationale pour le progrès social*): 47 rue Louvrex, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1924; conducts research on social questions and stimulates public opinion in favour of social reforms. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. A. L. BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. MODESTE HEUSEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (periodical).

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Association Internationale des Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Agricoles*): c/o Library, Tropical Products Institute, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1955. Objects: To promote, internationally and nationally, agricultural library science and documentation, as well as the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists. The Association has 500 members, representing 65 countries, and is affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

Pres. P. ARIES (France); Sec. Treas. H. E. THRUPP (U.K.). Pubs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *World Directory of Agricultural Libraries and Documentation Centres*, *Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer for Agricultural Libraries*.

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers (IAD): 74 rue des Sts.-Pères, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Pubs. *Monthly News* (mems. only), *Documentation: accelerated training*.

International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries (INTAMEL): c/o Brown, Picton & Hornby Libraries, William Brown St., Liverpool, L3 8EW, England; f. 1967 to encourage international co-operation between large city libraries, and in particular the exchange of books, staff and information and participation in the

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work of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Pres. G. CHANDLER (U.K.); Vice-Pres. F. ANDRAE (Federal Republic of Germany), E. CASTAGNA (U.S.A.), R. MALEK (Czechoslovakia); Hon. Sec. G. THOMPSON (Guildhall Library, London, E.C.2, U.K.); Hon. Treas. L. TYNELL (Sweden).

International Association of Papyrologists (*Association internationale de Papyrologues*): Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to promote international collaboration in papyrology through the organization of international congresses, publication of reference material and any other appropriate means. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Prof. ERIC G. TURNER (U.K.); Sec. Prof. JEAN BINGEN (Belgium).

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*): c/o Loughborough University of Technology Library, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and conduct research on library problems. Mems.: 104 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANTHONY J. EVANS (U.K.); Sec. Dr. B. J. ENRIGHT (U.K.). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Audio-Visual Technical Centre (*Centre Technique Audio-Visuel International*): Lamorinièrestraat 236, B-2000 Antwerp; f. 1960 to promote audio-visual media, at the service of educational, cultural, economical, professional and social activities; reference library of more than 30,000 books and documents. Board of Directors composed of 48 members, representing 18 countries.

First Pres. JOHN MADDISON (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. FOURMOY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. KING (U.S.A.), Dr. H. SCHALLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Ir. A. SALESSE-LAVERGNE (France); Treas. Ir. E. A. BAL (Belgium); Dir. K. SIMONS (Belgium). Publs. *Bibliographical References, Studies and Reports*, News-Letter, AV-Agenda.

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre Internationale de Documentation Economique et Sociale Africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1961 to establish international co-ordination of economic and social documentation concerning Africa and to facilitate research; 89 member institutions from 39 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical Index-cards* (1500 per year), *Bulletin of information on current research on human sciences concerning Africa* (twice a year), *Bibliographical Enquiries*.

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Pres. GYÖRGY RÓZSA (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Publs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *Confluence* (surveys of research; irregular), occasional reports, etc.

International Congress of Orientalists: Australian National University Post Office, via Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia; f. 1873; the Congress is a gathering of scholars, meeting in one country or another at intervals of three or four years; as a body, the Congress is entirely non-political, and is open to all those interested in the study of man in Asia. Next congress: January 6-12th, 1971, Canberra, Australia. Mems.: c. 750.

Pres. Prof. A. L. BASHAM; Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. R. C. DE CRESPIGNY. Publ. *Proceedings* (published in the year after the meeting).

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*): 2 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 450 from 75 countries.

Pres. LUIS SANCHEZ BELDA (Spain); Gen. Secs. GIOVANNI ANTONELLI (Italy), MORRIS RIEGER (U.S.A.); Treas. BERNARD MAHIEU (France); Exec. Sec. CHARLES KESKEMETI (France). Publ. *Archivum* (annual).

International Ergonomics Association (*Association internationale d'ergonomie*): Clausiusstrasse 25, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1957 to bring together organizations and persons interested in the scientific study of human work and its environment; to establish international contacts among those specializing in this field, promote the knowledge of these sciences, co-operate with employers' associations and trade unions in order to encourage the practical application of ergonomic sciences in industries, and promote scientific research by qualified persons in this field. Mems.: 8 Federated Societies, 35 corresponding mems., 4 hon. mems., 1 affiliated and 1 subscribing mem.

Pres. H. P. RUFFELL SMITH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. GRANDJEAN (Switzerland); Treas. Prof. A. WISNER (France). Publ. *Ergonomics* (bi-monthly).

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*): 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to bring together at the international level and to co-ordinate the activities of organizations and individuals concerned with documentation; to promote the development of documentation through international co-operation; 51 National members, 2 National Associates, and 2 Associate members, some 250 Affiliates; *Study Committees for*: Universal Decimal Classification; Research on the theoretical basis of information; Classification research; Theory of machine techniques and systems; Operational machine techniques and systems; Linguistics in documentation; Information for industry; Training of documentalists; Developing countries, and regional Commissions for Latin America, and for Asia and Oceania.

Pres. R. E. MCBURNEY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. A. SVIRIDOV. Publs. *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *Universal Decimal Classification* (in 22 languages), *Index Bibliographicus*, *Photocopies from Abroad*, *Library and Documentation Journals*, *Document Reproduction Surveys*, *FID Year-book*, *Studies on Classification*, *Bibliography of Directories of Science Information Sources*, *National Lists of Technical Journals for Industry*, *Guide to the UDC*, *Annual Report, Linguistics in Documentation—Current Abstracts*, *Guides to Special Libraries*, *Documentation Centres and Reproduction Services in Latin America*, *Abstracting Services*, *National technical information services*, *worldwide directory*, *Communication of Scientific and Technical Information for Industry*, *Manuel pratique de reproduction documentaire et de sélection*, *A Guide to the World's Training Facilities in Documentation and Information Work*, *Theoretical Problems of Informatics*, etc.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*): Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to promote throughout the world the study and practice of housing, city and regional planning, to secure higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of the population.

Pres. V. RUD NIELSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. L. B. GELPKE (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), Congress Reports, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Institutes for Socio-religious Research: 116 Vlamingenstraat, Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 26 countries.

Pres. Dr. MARGA A. M. KLOMPÉ (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Canon Fr. HOUTART (Belgium). Publ. *Social Compass* (six times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Library Associations—IFLA (*Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires*): c/o Royal Library, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928. Object: To promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 81 associations, representing 47 countries and 5 international associations, 150 associate members.

Pres. Dr. H. LIEBAERS, C.B.E.; Sec. ANTHONY THOMPSON; Treas. P. KIRKEGAARD. Publs. *Proceedings of the Council (Actes du conseil)*, *IFLA News* (English, French and Russian).

International Federation of Philately: 44 rue Jouffroy, F 75 Paris 17e, France; f. 1926 to promote philatelic relations and co-operation among all nations, to encourage extension of philately in general and to act in its interests internationally. Mems.: 47 national federations.

Pres. LUCIEN BERTHELOT (France); Gen. Sec. ROBERT LULLIN (Switzerland). Publs. *Circulars, Reports of Congresses*.

International Federation of Vexillological Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques*): 17 Farmcrest Ave., Lexington, Mass. 02173, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to promote through its member organizations the scientific study of the history and symbolism of flags and especially to hold International Congresses every two years and sanction international standards for scientific flag study. Mems.: 12 associations in 8 countries.

Pres. LOUIS MUHLEMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WHITNEY SMITH (U.S.A.). Publs. *Recueil, The Flag Bulletin, Archivum Heraldicum*.

International Friendship League, Inc., 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02108, U.S.A.; f. 1936. Aims: a clearing house for personal pen friends. Mems. 900,000 in many countries.

Chair, FRANCIS W. HATCH, Jr.; Chair. Emeritus L. G. BROOKS; Exec. Sec. Miss E. R. MACDONOUGH. Publ. *International Pen Friend* (bi-monthly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*): Museo Bicknell, 17 bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean. Library of 35,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. RAUL ZACCARI (Italy), HENRI ROLLEND (France), MARTIN ALMAGRO (Spain); Dir. NINO LAMBOLIA (Italy).

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut International des Civilisations Différentes—INCIDI*): 11 boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years; comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. L. PIGNON (France); Vice-Pres. GASPARE AMBROSINI (Italy), MOELLER DE LADDERSOUS (Belgium), D. M. GUÉYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. Comte PIERRE DE BRIEY (Belgium); Deputy Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium). Publs. *Reports of Study Sessions, Civilizations* (quarterly).

International Institute of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de philosophie—IIP*): 173 bvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors; to become the world centre for documentation and information. Mems.: 72 philosophers in 31 countries.

Pres. A. J. AYER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. G. CANGUILHEM. Publ. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community, Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), *Contemporary Philosophy* (4 vols.), proceedings of annual meetings.

International Institute of Sociology (*Instituto Internacional de Sociología*): Trejo 241, Cordoba, Argentina; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 420 representing 43 countries.

Hon. Pres. C. GINI (Italy); Pres. A. POVIÑA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. F. GOVAERTS MARQUES PEREIRA (Belgium), C. C. ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.), M. NAMBA (Japan). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut Internationale de Sociologie*.

International Numismatic Commission (*Commission internationale de numismatique*): Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, National Museum, DK-1220 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1926 to facilitate co-operation between scholars in the sphere of numismatics. Mems.: national organizations in 22 countries.

Pres. C. H. V. SUTHERLAND (U.K.), Sec. O. MORKHOLM (Denmark); Treas. COLIN MARTIN (Switzerland). Publ. *Comptes-Rendus de la CIN*.

International Peace Research Association: Polomologisch Instituut, Ubbo Emmiusingel 19, Groningen, Netherlands; f. 1965. Strives to increase the quantity of research focused on world peace and to ensure its scientific quality; to promote the establishment of new research institutions and develop contacts and co-operation between scholars from different parts of the world and different disciplines interested in peace research. 110 individual and 20 corporate mems.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. BERT V. A. ROLING; Treas. PHILIP P. EVERTS. Publs. *International Peace Research Newsletter* (three a year), *Studies on Peace Research* (irregular).

International Phenomenological Society, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mems.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. V. J. MCGILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*), University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mems.: 700.

Pres. Prof. S. K. CHATTERJI (India); Sec. Prof. A. C. GIMSON (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (twice yearly).

International Planned Parenthood Federation: (see above Aid and Development).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil international des sciences sociales—CISS*): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the present day. Its major task is to promote interdisciplinary research and to collaborate with UNESCO, when asked, in the study of problems of research in the social sciences. Members from 19 states.

Pres. Prof. J. STOETZEL (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. TSURU (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. FRIEDMAN; Exec. Sec. Prof. C. HELLER. Publ. *Information* (six times a year in English and French).

International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF): c/o Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Str. N. Beloiannis 25, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1964 to establish and maintain collaboration between specialists in folklore and ethnology; organizes commissions, symposia, congresses, etc.; affiliated to Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques and Conseil international de philosophie et des sciences humaines, close links with International Folk Music Council and International Council of Museums. Mems.: about 350.

Pres. Prof. KAREL C. PEETERS (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Prof. MIHAI POP (Romania). Publ. *Bulletin d'Informations SIEF* (annual).

International Society for General Semantics: 540 Powell St., San Francisco 8, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mems.: 4,000 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. PAUL HUNSINGER (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société Internationale pour l'Etude de la Philosophie Médiévale—SIEPM*): Kardinaal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses, the next to be held in Spain during 1972. Mems.: 350.

Pres. RAYMOND KLIBANSKY (Canada); Sec. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*), 28 rue Saint-Guillaume. Paris 7e, France; f. 1945, present title adopted 1949. Aims: to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), c/o Palazzo di Giustizia, via Freguglia, Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Publ. *Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (annually).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*): Via Daverio 7, 20122 Milan, Italy; f. 1949 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage

the dissemination and exchange of information and facilities and stimulate research; research committees on Family Sociology, Sociology of Sport, Sociolinguistics, Stratification, Sociology of Work and Organization, Sociology of Science, Poverty Social Welfare and Social Policy, Sociology of New Nations, Armed Forces and Society, Mass Communication, Political Sociology, Psychiatric Sociology, Social Stratification and Mobility, Sociology of Religion, Urban Sociology, Sociology of Leisure, Sociology of Law, and Sociology of Medicine; holds World Congresses. Next Congress: Canada, 1974. Pres. Prof. REUBEN HILL (U.S.A.); Asst. Sec. GUIDO MARTINOTTI (Italy). Publs. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *World Congresses Transactions*.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*): 2 rue Charles Magnette, Liège, Belgium; to advance the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. Mems.: over 950 scientists in 86 countries.

Pres. C. CHANDRASEKARAN (India); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. E. GREBENIK (U.K.); Exec. Sec. B. REMICHE (Belgium). Publ. *Le Démographe*, etc.

Lions International, 209 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601; from July 1971, 400 West 22nd St., Oak Brook, Illinois 60521, U.S.A.; f. 1917 to create a spirit of "generous consideration" among peoples of the world through a study of problems of international relationships; to promote good government, good citizenship, and an interest in civic, commercial, social and moral welfare. Next Convention: Mexico City, June 1972. Mems.: 934,000 with over 24,800 clubs in 146 countries.

International Pres. (1971-72) ROBERT J. UPLINGER (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Lion* (monthly, in 12 languages).

Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1960 to promote research on problems concerning the social and economic development of the land and peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Mems.: Research Centres and individuals in 19 countries.

Chair. Prof. D. J. DELIVANIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. N. ZIADEH (Lebanon).

Mensa International: Post Box 988, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1946, constitution adopted 1964. Aims: social contact between members; provision of the membership as a control group for research workers in psychology and social science; identification and fostering of intelligence for the benefit of humanity. Members are individuals who score in a recognized intelligence test higher than 98 per cent of people in general. 18,000 mems. world-wide.

Pres. Sir CYRIL BURT (U.K.); Vice-Pres. LANCELOT LIONEL WARE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Capt. BOB VAN DEN BOSCH (Netherlands). Publs. *Mensa Journal of Research* (quarterly), special supplements to journal, *Mensa News Service* (monthly), *Mensa Register*, *Poetry Mensa*.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute: Via Giulia 52, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1968 under the auspices of ECOSOC to strengthen international action in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. The Institute conducts research and organizes and supports field studies, in collaboration with the countries concerned; gathers and makes available all over the world relevant information on research studies, policies and programmes conducted in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

Officer in Charge ERWIN K. BAUMGARTEN (Netherlands).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES, ETC., SOCIAL WELFARE)

World Association for Public Opinion Research: c/o Secretariat, Box 624, Williamstown, Mass. 01267, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. PHILIP HASTINGS (U.S.A.).

World Brotherhood (*Fraternité mondiale*): Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the study of inter-group and international tensions and contribute educationally towards a better understanding and co-operation between people of all races, beliefs and cultures; granted consultative status by UNESCO and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Exec. Pres. S.E. ALBERT DE SMAELE (Belgium).

World Friendship Federation (*Fédération pour l'amitié mondiale*): Holbergsgade 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1958 to promote international fellowship, goodwill and understanding between peoples and nations, to co-ordinate the activities of national world friendship organisations; conducts exchanges of individuals, educational activities.

Chair. A. McTAGGART-SHORT (Great Britain); Pres. K. HELVEG PETERSEN (Denmark).

World Society of Ekistics, c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to promote knowledge and ideas concerning ekistics through research, publications and conferences; to recognize the benefits and necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the needs of human settlements; to stimulate world-wide interest in ekistics.

Pres. M. MEAD; Vice-Pres. J. GORYNSKI, J. GOTTMANN, Prof. R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER, R. MATTHEW; Sec-Gen. P. PSOMOPOULOS.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union Mondiale des Sociétés Catholiques de Philosophie*): Aignerstrasse 25, A-5026 Salzburg, Austria; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 20 countries.

Pres. R. P. C. GIACON (Italy); Sec-Gen. R. P. M. ROESLE (Austria). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two copies a year).

Zonta International: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1919; executive women's service organization; international and community service projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 21,500 in 40 countries.

Pres. Miss LEOTA PEKRUL (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Mrs. MARTHA BAUMBERGER. Publ. *The Zontian* (quarterly).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*), 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Spiesen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees.

Pres. J. ECKHOUT (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Mrs. T. ERNST (Germany).

Amnesty International, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1961. Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women imprisoned throughout the world because their political or religious beliefs are unacceptable to their Governments; to co-ordinate the activities of 27 national sections and 900 local groups; to maintain a cases of prisoners of conscience. Mems.: 17,000.

Chair. SEAN MACBRIDE (Ireland); Sec-Gen. MARTIN ENNALS (U.K.). Pubs. *AIR* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, Reports on prison conditions in various countries.

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, Vaduz, P.O.B. 34706, Liechtenstein (see Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies).

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*), 111 rue de la Poste, Brussels; f. 1925 to develop social service on the basis of Christian doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries and to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level, the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service; 194 members (174 schools of social service, 29 professional associations of social workers) in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. R. DIDIER (France); Gen. Delegate Milo S. DE NAVE. Pubs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin* (4 times a year), and reports of seminars.

Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF: 203 East Cary St., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.; f. 1938; administers to the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs of children of all races and creeds; operates in 55 countries assisting 125,000 children.

Pres. T. N. PARKER; Sec. W. STERLING KING; Exec. Dir. VERENT J. MILLS. Publ. *CCF Profile* (quarterly).

Comité International de Dachau (*International Dachau Committee*): 65 rue de Haerne, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1958 to perpetuate the memory of the political prisoners of Dachau; to manifest the friendship and solidarity of former prisoners whatever their beliefs or nationality; to maintain the ideals of their resistance, liberty, tolerance and respect for persons and nations; and to maintain the former concentration camp at Dachau as a museum and international memorial.

Pres. Mr. GUERISSE; Sec-Gen. G. WALRAEVE. Publ. *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International de Dachau* (twice a year).

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work-camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 120 organizations from 60 countries.

Dir. FRANÇOIS POULIOT (Canada); Dep. Dir. ANNA PINDOROVA (Poland). Pubs. *Volunteer World* (quarterly), *Work-camps Programme* (annual), *Bulletin of Information on Long Term Voluntary Service* (monthly), *Directory of Organizations Concerned with International Voluntary Service; Vol. I: Long Term Service; Vol. II: Short Term Service.*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped: c/o International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 219 E. 44 St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to assist the UN and its specialized Agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 34 organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF.

Chair. NORMAN ACTON; Sec. DOROTHY WARMS.

European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration: Vital Decosterstraat 102, B 3000 Leuven, Belgium; f. 1965; functions: exchange of information, documentation, students and lecturers, discussion of problems, giving help and advice on training programmes, encouraging studies and research in hospital and health services administration; collaborates with WHO and International Hospital Federation.

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (*Fédération Européenne pour les personnes âgées*), 1816 Chailly-sur-Clarens, Switzerland; f. 1962. Functions: exchange of experience among member associations; practical co-operation among member organizations to achieve their objects in the field of ageing; representation of the interests of members before international organizations; promotion of understanding and co-operation in matters of social welfare; to draw attention to the problems of old-age. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. ROBERTO CUZZANITI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER E. BOGARDY (Switzerland). Publ. *EURAG—Newsletter* (in English, French, German and Italian).

Federation of Asian Women's Associations—FAWA, Escoda Memorial Building, 1501 San Marcelino Street, Ermita, Manila, Philippines; f. 1958 to promote understanding and co-operation among the women of Asia, to enhance the role of Asian women in the economic, cultural and spiritual development of the Asian region and to increase their participation in world affairs, to make possible the access of all Asian women to educational and cultural activities, to promote human welfare and to defend human rights. Next Convention June 1970, Odawara, Japan. Mems.: 400,000.

Pres. Mrs. JULITA C. BENEDICTO (Philippines); Sec. Mrs. DOLLY Ho (Singapore). Publ. *FAWA News Bulletin* (every three months).

International Abolitionist Federation (*Fédération abolitionniste internationale*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1202 Geneva; f. 1875 by Josephine Butler. Object: The abolition of the organization and exploitation of the prostitution of others and the regulation of prostitution by public authorities. Affiliated organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, U.K. and U.S.A. Corresponding members in Australia, Burma, Greece, Israel, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia.

Pres. Smt. MOHINDER KAUR, Maharani of Patiala; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Miss M. CHAVE COLLISSON, M.A. (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Dr. SLAVOMIR JIRANEK. Publs. *Revue abolitionniste* (five times annually), *Situation abolitionniste mondiale* (every three years with annual addenda), *Congress Report* (every three years), *Dignité de la personne*.

International Association against Noise (*Association Internationale contre le Bruit—AICB*): Alfred Escher-Str. 27, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to promote noise-control at an international level; to promote co-operation and the exchange of experience and prepare supranational measures; issues information, carries out

research, organizes conferences, and assists national anti-noise associations. 15 mems., 2 associate mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Ing. F. BRUCKMAYER (Austria); Gen. Sec. Dr. OTTO SCHENKER-SPRUNGLI (Switzerland). Publ. *Reports of Congresses*.

International Association for Children's International Summer Villages: 7 North Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4AD, England; f. 1950; function is to conduct International Camps for children and young people between the ages of 11 and 21. Mems.: c. 7,500. International Pres. A. T. CRAWFORD; Sec.-Gen. W. P. MATTHEWS, Jr. Publ. *CISV News* (three times a year).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (*Association Internationale d'Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle—A.I.O.S.P.*), 86 avenue du 10 Septembre, Luxembourg; f. 1951. Mems.: 20,000 from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Pres. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHILTZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of A.I.O.S.P.*

International Association for Mutual Assistance (*Association Internationale de la Mutualité*), 8-10 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947 to propagate and develop in all countries the principle of mutual assistance. Mems.: national and regional institutions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. LOUIS VAN HELSHOECHT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. PAUL AUBRY (France); Gen. Man. W. J. BOUVIER (Switzerland).

International Association for Suicide Prevention (*Internationale Vereinigung für Selbstmordprophylaxe*): Central Administrative Office of the Executive Secretary, Psychiatrisch Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Spitalgasse 23, A-1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1965. Aims to establish an organization where individuals and agencies of various disciplines and professions from different countries can find a common platform for interchange of acquired experience, literature and information about suicide; disseminates information; arranges special training; encourages and carries out research. Mems.: 330 individuals and societies.

Pres. Prof. E. STENGEL (U.K.); Hon. Pres. Prof. ERWIN RINGEL (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERT E. LITMAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Vita* (quarterly).

International Association of Schools of Social Work, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to provide international leadership and encourage high standards in social work education. Mems.: 400 schools of social work in 50 countries and 19 associations of schools.

Pres. Dr. HERMAN D. STEIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. KATHERINE A. KENDALL (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Social Work* (quarterly), *Directory of Members and Constitution*.

International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children (*Association Internationale des Educateurs de Jeunes Inadaptés*), 66 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to promote the profession of educator for maladjusted children; to provide a centre of information about child welfare and encourage co-operation between the members. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Morocco, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United King-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

dom, United States, Yugoslavia and individual members in many other countries. Next Congress: Versailles, France, July 1970.

Pres. HENRI JOUBREL (France); Vice-Pres. CLAUDE PAHUD (Switzerland), GERARD VAN PELT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUYOMARCH (France). Pubs. *IAWMC Informations*, Reports on Congresses.

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons, 46 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1899 to suppress traffic in persons and develop facilities for the welfare and protection of young persons. Mems.: Representatives from Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Pres. Dame JOAN VICKERS, D.B.E., M.P. (U.K.); Vice-Pres. J. G. MANCINI (France); Gen. Sec. R. RUSSELL (United Kingdom). Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Catholic Migration Commission: 65 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951; offers migration aid programmes to those who are not in a position to secure by themselves their resettlement elsewhere; grants interest-free travel loans; is involved in migratory movements in Africa and Latin America and the social and technical problems entailed. 42 affiliated organizations throughout the world.

Pres. JAMES J. NORRIS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. STARK (Switzerland). Pubs. *Migration News* (bi-monthly in English), *Migration dans le Monde* (quarterly in French), *Menschen Unterwegs* (quarterly in German), *Migration* (series in English and French).

International Children's Centre (*Centre international de l'enfance*), Château de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to encourage the study of problems affecting children, the training of specialised staff and the diffusion of information concerning the physical, mental and social development of children, to act as a co-ordinating centre devoted to childhood, medico-social and psychological problems as a whole.

Pres. of the Administrative Council Prof. ROBERT DEBRÉ (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. PAULO DE BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil), H. E. G. GEORGE PICOT (France); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET. Pubs. *Courrier* (bi-monthly), *L'Enfant en Milieu Tropical* (in French and English), press releases concerning courses, seminars and publications.

International Christian Service for Peace (EIRENE): Malteserhof, 533 Königswinter 1, Römlinghoven, German Federal Republic; f. 1957 and aims through voluntary development service to aid people in the Third World and contribute to understanding between peoples, justice, world peace and economic development, in the spirit of Christian love. Work at present mainly in North Africa in home economics and professional training, apprenticeship programmes, hospital work and co-operatives. Mems.: 4 Christian organizations and 4 national branches.

Gen. Sec. WILFRIED WARNECK. Publ. Newsletters for friends of EIRENE, *Field Reports* (annual), *List of Personnel Needs* (bi-annual), *Prayer Request Leaflet* (bi-annual).

International Civil Defence Organisation (*Organisation internationale de protection civile*), 28 av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland; f. 1931, present statutes 1966. Aims: to intensify and co-ordinate on a world-wide scale the development and improvement of organization, means and techniques for pre-

venting and reducing the consequences of natural disasters in peacetime or of the use of weapons in time of conflict.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MILAN M. BODI (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Civil Defence* (monthly in English, French, Spanish and German), *Equipment Register* (twice yearly), *Monographs* (occasional).

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism, 6830 Laurel Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1953 to encourage scientific research on all forms of intoxication by drink, its physiological, mental and moral effects on the individual, and its effect on the community. Mems.: individuals in 37 countries.

Exec. Dir. ERNEST H. J. STEED. Publ. *ICPA Quarterly*.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (*Conseil International des Agences bénévoles*): 7 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962 to provide a forum where voluntary agencies dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering and the realization of human aspirations may exchange views, accumulate and co-ordinate experience, and disseminate to governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 100 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. H. LESLIE KIRKLEY; Gen. Sec. ALEXANDER E. SQUADRILLI; Exec. Dir. CYRIL RITCHIE. Pubs. *ICVA News* (six times a year), *ICVA Documents* (occasional).

International Council of Women (*Conseil international des femmes*), 13 rue Caumartin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1888 in Washington, D.C., to bring together in international affiliation National Councils of Women from all continents for consultation and joint action in order to promote the well-being of the individual and family in society. Mems.: 65 National Councils.

Pres. Mrs. MARY CRAIG SCHULLER-McGEACHY; Sec. Mme. J. RAGUIDEAU. Publ. *Newsletter* in French and English (ten issues a year).

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: Case Postale 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1907, as the International Bureau against Alcoholism, to further the study of alcohol and drug dependence problems and to promote communication between all bodies and persons actively engaged in treatment, education, prevention and research; organizes congresses, symposia and seminars in different countries. Mems.: affiliated organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. RUBEN WAGNSSON (Sweden); Dir. ARCHER TONGUE, B.A. (U.K.). Publ. *Alcoholism* (twice a year).

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1961; functions include the exchange of views and information among member agencies concerning the problems of Jewish social and welfare services including medical care, old age, welfare, child care, rehabilitation, technical assistance, vocational training, agricultural and other resettlement, economic assistance, surplus populations, refugees, migration, integration and related problems; representation of views to governments and international organizations. Mems.: 6 national and international organizations.

Pres. Sir H. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID; Exec. Sec. L. D. HORWITZ.

International Council on Social Welfare: 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928 to provide an international forum for the discussion of social work, social welfare and related issues; to promote interest in social welfare; documentation and information services. Mems.: 60 countries, 22 international organizations.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Pres. CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND; Treas. LUCIEN MEHL (France). Publ. *Conference Proceedings* (biennially), *International Social Work* (quarterly), *ICSW Newsletter* (quarterly), National Committee Bulletins.

International Federation of Blue Cross Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de la Croix-Blanche*), Weiherhofstrasse, 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1877. Object: To aid the victims of intemperance and to take part in the general movement against alcoholism.

Pres. DR. H. SCHAFFNER (Switzerland); Vice-Chair. and Sec. J. P. WIDMER (Switzerland); Treas. H. WILLIMANN (Switzerland).

International Federation of Children's Communities (*Fédération Internationale des Communautés d'Enfants—FICE*): Postfach 583, Ballgasse 2, A-1011, Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO to co-ordinate the work of national associations; to promote children's communities particularly by technical aid to under-developed countries. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Pres. LOUIS FRANÇOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. J. DOCEKAL (Austria). Publ. *Etudes Pédagogiques Documents, Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération Internationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail et Invalides Civils—FIMITIC*), Frobargstrasse 4, Olten, Switzerland; f. 1953 to bring together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organizations. Mems.: national groups from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. DR. MANFRED FINK (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. TOR-ALBERT HENNI (Norway). Publ. *Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (*Fédération internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires*): Bishop Creighton House, 378 Lillie Rd., London, S.W.6; f. 1926; acts principally as a clearing house for information concerning the work of settlements and neighbourhood centres; as an advisory body; to encourage and facilitate the exchange of settlement and neighbourhood workers between different countries; to keep in touch with appropriate international organizations; holds conferences, some in co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: 16 national federations.

Pres. Mrs. MARGARET BERRY (U.K.); Chair. of Exec. Cttee. K. M. REINOLD; Sec. MARIE LEWIS. Publ. *Newsletter* (occasional).

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux*): c/o Nelson C. Jackson, ACSW, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1932 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a

profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international organizations. Mems.: national associations in 40 countries.

Pres. KÄTHE RAWIEL (Germany); Hon. Pres. LITSA ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. NELSON C. JACKSON (U.S.A.); Treas. HUGH SANDERS (U.K.).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*L'Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*), 28 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953.

Aims: to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organisations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organisation in any country where no such organisation exists; to promote friendship amongst former scouts and guides throughout the world. Mems.: 75,000, 27 Member States.

Chair. of Council W. BARBLAN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. P. CORNIL (Belgium). Publ. *The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Gypsy Council (*Komitia Lumiatu Romani*): 76 rue de Saint Antoine, 93 Montreuil Sous Bois, France; f. 1954; is working towards cultural and political unity of the 10,000,000 Romanies throughout the world; makes known difficulties and social needs through the Council of Europe, UNESCO and other international agencies.

Pres. VANKO ROUDA; Sec.-Gen. LEULEA ROUDA. Publ. *Romano Drom* (bi-monthly newspaper), *La Voix Mondiale Tzigane* (quarterly).

International Help for Children: 130 Eversholt St., London, N.W.1, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Contacts in Austria, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. OWEN BARFIELD; Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Inner Wheel: 27 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., London, W.1; f. 1967 (formerly Association of Inner Wheel Clubs, f. 1923). Aims: to link Inner Wheel Clubs throughout the world. Inner Wheel members are wives of Rotarians who aim to promote true friendship, encourage the ideals of personal service, and foster international understanding. Mems.: 46,000 in over 40 countries.

Pres. FRU ELSEBETH BAGER (Sweden); Hon. Sec. ADELAIDE LACK (U.K.). Publ. *Directory, Constitution, Handbook*, and a quarterly magazine.

International Labour Assistance (*Entr'aide ouvrière internationale*), 31 Quellenstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons, and to take action as a relief organisation in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances; organises housing loans, technical training, homes for the aged and the handicapped, holiday homes. Members in Austria, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GIACOMO BERNASCONI (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. LOTTE LEMKE (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped (*Ligue Internationale des Associations d'aide aux Handicapés Mentaux*): 12 rue Forestière, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to promote the interests of the mentally handicapped without regard to nationality, race or creed, furthers co-operation between national bodies, organizes congresses Consultative status with UNESCO, official relations with WHO, and symposia. Mems.: 34 national associations in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. HENRY V. COBB (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. RENÉE PORTRAY (Belgium). Pubs. Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia, etc., brochures and pamphlets.

International Life-boat Conference: c/o the Secretary, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Life-boat House, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, England; first conference held 1924, secretariat established 1928, conferences subsequently held at four-yearly intervals organized by the host country; secretariat acts as clearing-house for information; other exchanges between members occur frequently; next Conference: 1971, New York City.

Sec. Capt. NIGEL DIXON (U.K.). Pubs. Conference reports.

International Prisoners Aid Association, 426 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve and broaden prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Mems.: 28 National Federations in 24 countries and 3 individual member agencies in Canada.

Pres. ALFONS WAHL (Federal German Republic); Exec. Dir. Mrs. RUTH BAKER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).

International Relief Union (*Union internationale de secours*), 12 chemin de Malombré, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: In the event of major disasters, to furnish first-aid and general assistance to the suffering population, to co-ordinate the work of relief organizations, and generally to encourage preventive measures against such disasters on an international basis. Eighteen states are members.

Sec.-Gen. L. PEDRAZZINI. Publ. *Revue pour l'Etude des Calamités—Bulletin de l'Union Internationale de Secours*.

International Social Security Association, 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to improve technical and administrative methods of social security; to co-ordinate work and compare activities of members. Mems.: 220 from 92 countries; Assoc. Mems.: 70 organizations from 38 countries.

Chair. REINHOLD MELAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. LEO WILDMAN (ILO). Pubs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly, English French German), *Seguridad Social* (bi-monthly, Spanish), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (quarterly, English, French, Spanish, German), *Social Security Abstracts* (two a year, in English, French, Spanish), *African Social Security Series* (in English and French).

International Social Service (*Service Social International*): 58 rue du Stand, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1921. Objects: To aid families and individuals whose problems require services beyond the boundaries of the country in which they live and where the solution of these problems depends upon co-ordinated action on the part of social workers in two or more countries; to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of emigration in their effect on individual, family, and social life. Operates on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.

There are branches in Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and Venezuela; delegations in Argentina, Austria, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Vietnam; affiliated offices in Canada and Finland; and correspondents in some 100 other countries.

Pres. Lady WHEELER (U.K.); Hon. Sec. Lady COULSON (Switzerland); Treas. D. MICHELI (Switzerland); International Dir. ROBERT MENZIES.

International Union for Child Welfare (*Union internationale de protection de l'enfance*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1946 as a result of the amalgamation of the Save the Children International Union (Geneva, f. 1920) with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare (Brussels, f. 1921), with the object of promoting child welfare irrespective of all considerations of race, nationality and creed. Mems.: 100 member organizations in 51 countries.

Pres. LEONARD W. MAYO (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. P. ZUMBACH (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Child Welfare Review* and *News Letter* (English, Spanish and French editions).

International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIAMS: 28 place St. Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually; last Congress, Brussels 1970, on the theme "Genuine Contestation". Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. Mme P. COLINI-LOMBARDI (Italy); Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Maître J. PFEIFFER (France); Treas. Mme J. BEER (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Rev. Fr. M. ROBINET (Belgium), Prof. MAZZONI (Italy), Dr. SCHATZMANN (Switzerland). Pubs. *Bulletin de l'UIAMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).

International Union of Family Organisations (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*), 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organisations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains a documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.

Pres. PHILIPPE GARIGUE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERNARD LORY (France); Treas. Dr. HEINZ SIMON (Germany). Publ. *Familles dans le Monde* (quarterly).

Movimiento Familiar Cristiano (*Christian Family Movement*), Juan Benito Blanco 614, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1957 to help develop happy family life. Mems.: about 40,000 in 20 countries in Latin America.

Pres. Mr. and Mrs. F. SONEIRA; Secs. J. P. G. HEDER and M. E. ARTAGAVEYTIA DE GALLINAL. Pubs. *Apuntes de Pastoral Familiar, Gamos* (monthly scientific bulletin), etc.

Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: 219 E. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. See also under Medicine.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Service Civil International (*International Voluntary Service*), Gartenhofstrasse 7, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland; brs. in thirteen countries; f. 1920. Objects: to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by inviting men and women of all nationalities, social classes and political creeds to do voluntary work together in groups for a limited period for the benefit of some community in need. The S.C.I. supports all efforts to replace military service in times of peace by an international constructive service which will encourage greater confidence between nations of the world. Mems.: 18,000.

Pres. MARC GARCET; Int. Sec. RALPH HEGNAUER; Asian Sec. NAVAM APPADURAI.

Society of St.-Vincent de Paul (*Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul*), 5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as child care, youth work, work with immigrants, adult literacy programmes, residential care for the sick, handicapped and elderly, social counselling and work with prisoners and the unemployed—all conducted through personal contact. Mems.: over 600,000 in 107 countries.

Pres. HENRI JACOB; Sec.-Gen. J. ROUAST; Treas. JEAN SCALBERT. Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

Women's International Zionist Organisation, 38 David Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel, Box 16261; f. 1920 to foster Jewish national consciousness amongst Jewish women, and promote constructive social work for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 250,000 in 50 countries.

Pres. Mrs. ROSA GINOSSAR; Chair. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM; Treas. Mrs. MIRIAM BEN-PORAT. Publs. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO in the News* (monthly), *Annual Survey of World WIZO Executive*.

World Christian Temperance Federation, Weiherhofstr. 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1960 to draw attention to and combat the evils of intemperance and alcoholism in all parts of the world on a Christian basis.

Pres. Rev. K. GREET (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Rev. G. RINVOLD (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Basle).

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (*Organisation mondiale pour la promotion sociale des aveugles*), 14 bis rue Daru, 75, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to work for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness in all countries by providing the means of joint consultation of national organizations and joint action for the introduction of minimum standards of welfare; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birthplace as an international museum; publishes monographs. Members in 56 countries.

Pres. CH. HEDKVIST (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. MARCELLE COVBURN (France); Treas. JOHN C. COLLIGAN (U.K.). Publ. *WCWB Newsletter* (quarterly, in English and French).

World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) (*Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux—FMPA*); 76 Alfred Escherstrasse, CH8002 Zürich,

Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the welfare of animals by the education of people of all nations in their responsibilities towards animals; and by the dissemination of information to increase the humane aspects of the management and slaughter of food animals, biomedical experiments on animals, control of domestic pets, control of wild animal communities. Council meets Spring and Autumn, World Congress held every 4 years; next Congress 1974. Consultative status UN, UNESCO, FAO and the Council of Europe. Mems. in over 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. HOFSTRA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. A. KUEHNLE (Switzerland); Treas. Gen. Dr. DE JONG SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*, technical reports.

World Federation of the Deaf—W.F.D. (*Fédération mondiale des sourds—F.M.S.*); 120 via Gregorio VII, 00165, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organize international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 46 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAROTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (*Union mondiale ORT*), 1-3 rue Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, and for increasing production and generally helping the improvement of the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprentice training in 22 countries, including technical assistance programmes in co-operation with interested governments. Mems.: committees in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. WILLIAM HABER (U.S.A.); Exec. Comm. Chair. DANIEL MAYER (France); Dir.-Gen. M. A. BRAUDE (U.S.A.); Dir. V. HALPERIN (France). Publs. *Annual Report*, *Yearbook*, *Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin*, *Information Bulletins*.

World Veterans Federation (*Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants*); 16 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to maintain international peace and security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions, to defend the spiritual and material interests of war veterans and war victims. It promotes practical international co-operation in fields of economic development, rehabilitation of the handicapped, legislation concerning war veterans and war victims. Mems.: national organizations in 49 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 war veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM O. COOPER (U.S.A.); Treas.-Gen. V. BADINI-CONFALONIERI (Italy). Publs. *World Veteran* (quarterly), *Annals of Legislation*.

TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UATI) (*Union des associations techniques internationales*), 62 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 18 international organizations.

Chair. H. E. JAEGER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. BARDOUX (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*), École Polytechnique Fédérale, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. COSANDEY (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions Prof. Dr. H. VON GUNTEN, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures A. POZZI (Switzerland), for metal structures Prof. Dr. P. DUBAS (Switzerland). Publs. *Publications* (twice a year), Congress proceedings, *Introductory Report*, *Preliminary Publication*, *Final Report* (every four years), *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*), c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Raam 61, P.O.B. 177, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1935; 1,800 individual mems., 280 corporate mems.

Pres. J. W. DAILY (U.S.A.); Sec. H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands). Publs. *Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories*, *Journal of Hydraulic Research*, *Proceedings*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage*), 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 57 countries.

Pres. G. PAPADOPOULOS; Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission Internationale des grands barrages*): 11 rue de Téhéran, Paris 8e, France.

Pres. J. GUTHRIE BROWN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. DUFFAUT.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité International des Associations Techniques de Fonderie*), Walchestrasse 27, Case Postale HB 2815, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland.

Pres. B. N. AMES (U.S.A.); Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

International Conference on Large High-Tension Electric Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension—CIGRE*): 112 blvd. Haussmann, 75 Paris 8e, France, f. 1921. Aims: to facilitate and promote the exchange of technical knowledge and information between all countries in the general field of electrical generation and transmission at high voltages. Mems.: 3,000 members in 59 countries.

Pres. A. R. COOPER. Publs. *Proceedings of the biennial Sessions*, *Electra* (quarterly review).

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automatique*), Postfach 1139, D4000 Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; 33 mems.

Pres. Dr. Ing. V. BROIDA; Sec. Dr. Ing. G. RUPPEL. Publ. *Automatica* (bi-monthly).

International Federation of Surveyors (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*): Kiedricherstrasse 6, 62 Wiesbaden, Germany; f. 1926; 40 national associations are affiliated. XIIIth International Congress: Sept. 1971, Wiesbaden, German Federal Republic.

Pres. H. DRAHEIM (Germany); Sec.-Gen. R. MEYER (Germany). Publs. *FIG Bulletin*, *FIG Multi-lingual Dictionary*, Reports of congresses.

International Gas Union (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*): 17 Grosvenor Cres., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 30 countries. Pres. G. ROBERT (France); Sec.-Gen. A. G. HIGGINS (U.K.).

International Institute of Welding (*Institut international de la soudure*), 54 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1948; 62 member societies in 34 countries. Pres. Prof. W. SOETE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.); Publs. *Bibliographical Bulletin for Welding and Allied Processes* (quarterly), *Welding in the World* (bi-monthly), etc.

International Institution for Production Engineering Research (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*), Bureau 56, 5 rue du Helder, 75 Paris 9e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research, the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quantity of work. Mems.: 110 mems. in 26 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. G. CARRO-CAO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Ing. R. WEILL (France). Publs. *Annals*.

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et des travaux de fondations*), Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1948; aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications and in the civil engineering applications of geology, and of rock, snow and ice mechanics, by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every 4 years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 42 national member societies.

Pres. Prof. RALPH B. PECK (U.S.A.); Sec. J. K. T. L. NASH. Publ. *Conference Proceedings*.

International Union for Electro-heat (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*), 25 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organize international Congresses on Electro-heat. Mems.: 19 countries and associate members.

Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands), R. FELIX (France); Pres. C. T. MELLING (U.K.); Gen. Delegate M. DESCARSIN (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (*Union Internationale des Transports Publics*): 19 avenue de l'Uruguay, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 350 public transport systems in 57 countries and 130 contractors supplying rolling stock, etc.

Pres. A. H. GRAINGER, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. *Publs. Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), *Compendium of Statistics*.

International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*): 12 rue Brançon, Paris 15e, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardisation, and for the exchange of scientific workers. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 68 countries.

Pres. S. DELPECH (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. R. L'HERMITE (France). *Publ. Materials and Structures—Testing and Research* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*), Résidence Palace, Quartier Jordaens, 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1902 to promote the progress of public works relating to inland and maritime navigation and to consider relevant technical questions by the organization of international navigation congresses held at intervals of three or four years. The representatives of various governments are members of the Permanent International Commission; the Association has both collective and individual members.

Pres. O. VANAUDENHOVE and G. WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. *Publs. Various memoranda, a Quarterly Bulletin* in French and English, and an *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* in six languages (English, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish), *Papers* (every congress), *Proceedings* (every congress).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*), 43 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. R. COQUAND (France); Sec.-Gen. E. NAUD (France). *Publs. Bulletin, Technical Dictionary, Reports and Proceedings of Congresses, Reports of Technical Committees*.

World Energy Conference, The: 5 Bury St., St. James's, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1924 to link all branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Conferences every three years. Mems.: National Committees in 68 countries.

Pres. P. S. NEPOROZHNY (U.S.S.R.); Pres. of Int. Exec. Council WALKER CISLER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. E. RUTTLEY.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research: P.O.B. 1368, Colombo, Ceylon; f. 1962, sponsored by UNESCO to make design and cost studies of school

building with special reference to Asia, and to collect and disseminate technical information. Mems.: 19 Asian member states of UNESCO.

Publs. Occasional Papers, Studies, Newsletter, Annual Report, Technical Notes (quarterly), *Technical Papers, Digests, Abstracts*.

European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA): 114 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to study and develop, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems; and to promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment. Mems.: 16 ordinary and 7 associate.

Sec.-Gen. D. HEKIMI. *Publs. EMCA Standards*.

European Convention of Constructional Steelwork Associations (*Convention européenne des associations de la construction métallique*): General Secretariat, Weena 700, Rotterdam 3, Netherlands; Technical Secretariat, 20 rue Jean-Jaurès, 92 Puteaux, France; f. 1955 for the consideration of technical problems involved in metallic construction. Member organizations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. (administrative) H. B. EVERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. (technical) D. SFINTESCO (France).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique, Europäische Föderation für Chemie-Ingenieur-Wesen*): 16 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; 80 route de St.-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; 25 Theodor-Heuss-Allee, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main 97, Germany; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion, Europäische Föderation Korrosion*), General Secretariat, Paris Office: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, D6F Frankfurt am Main, Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, U.K.; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. A. ELLEFSEN (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), Dr. SHARP (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*), 1 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural ties and exchange documentation among members; study problems of training engineers and recognising and protecting their status; organise periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 18 countries.

Pres. Sir FREDERICK WARNER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Col. G. CLOGENSON (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics (EUROCAE) (*Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile*): 16 rue de Presles, Paris 15e, France; f. 1963; the organization studies and advises on problems related to the application of electronics and electronic equipment to Civil Aviation and assists international bodies in the establishment of international standards. Mems.: 44.

Pres. A. COLPAERT; Sec. J. DAVID.

Eurospace (*Groupement Industriel Européen d'Etudes Spatiales*): 10 rue Cognacq-Jay, Paris 7e, France; f. 1961. An Association of European firms or industrial groups to promote space projects such as telecommunications and television satellites, navigation satellites, meteorological satellites, launchers, etc. The Association also carries out studies on the legal and economic aspects of such projects. In September 1968 Eurospace founded an organization to be known as *Eurosat* (European Communications Satellite Corporation) to make preliminary studies for the development of a European network of communications satellites. *Eurosat* will be financed partly by governments and partly by the private sector. Mems. of Eurospace: 140 in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. JEAN DELORME; Vice-Pres. JEAN CAHEN SALVADOR; Sec.-Gen. YVES DEMERLIAC.

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIEPEC*): 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. M. BONO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Publs. *Annuaire Officiel*, *Compte-Rendu du Congrès FATIEPEC* (every 2 years).

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*), 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17e, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Mems. in 35 countries. Pres. H. LORIFERNE (France); Treas. B. ENGELMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. P. DESCROIX (France). Publ. *Techniques et Sciences Municipales—l'Eau* (monthly).

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BR; f. 1892 for the advancement of the science and practice of mining and of non-ferrous metallurgy, and for the collection and dissemination of information concerning mining and metallurgy; administers scholarships and fellowships; maintains a specialist library containing 30,000 vols. Mems.: in 72 countries.

Pres. M. J. CAHALAN, A.S.A.S.M., M.I.M.M., C.ENG.; Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN, M.A. (U.K.); Hon. Treas. R. H. MACWILLIAM (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin and Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* (monthly), *Transactions* (annual bound volume), *IMM Abstracts* (bi-monthly), special volumes of proceedings of conferences and symposia.

Instituto Latinoamericano del Fierro y el Acero (*Latin American Iron and Steel Institute*): Casilla 14303, Santiago, Chile; f. 1959 to help achieve the harmonious development of iron and steel production, manufacture and marketing in Latin America; conducts economic surveys on the steel sector; organizes technical conventions and meetings; disseminates industrial processes suited to regional conditions; prepares and maintains statistics on production, end uses, prices, etc., of raw materials and steel products within this area. Mems. 72, associate mems. 81, hon. mems. 13.

Chair. DR. ANGEL CERVINI; Sec.-Gen. ANIBAL GOMEZ. Publs. *Revista Latinoamericana de Siderurgia* (monthly), *Iron and Steel Documentation* (monthly), *Report to Members* (about once a month), *Report—Iron Ore Mining* (about once a month), *Statistical Year Book, Directory of Latin American Iron and Steel Companies* (every two years), various technical and economic studies and reports.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Information Technology—International Computation Centre (IGC) (*Bureau Intergouvernemental pour l'Informatique—Centre International de Calcul*): C.P. 10053, Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro 23, EUR, 00144, Rome, Italy; f. 1961 by international treaty. Objects: to promote research, education and utilization of information technology at government level and encourage the establishment of relevant Authorities at government level; to study the applications of computers in management, in economic and industrial planning and development; to disseminate information and organize congresses, courses and seminars on information technology. The Bureau's Research Grant Programme grants subventions for projects relating to information technology in developing countries. General Assembly meets every two years. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico and Nigeria.

Chair. Prof. A. DURANA Y VEDIA (Argentina); Dir. Prof. F. A. BERNASCONI. Publ. *International Directory of Computer and Information Systems Services*.

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*), Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Treas. R. DETRY (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly).

International Bureau for Rock Mechanics: c/o the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, DDR-102 Berlin, Inselstr. 12; f. 1959 to organize scientific co-operation in the field of rock mechanics; working out principles for research into content, properties and similar factors in relation to minerals and mining; classifying minerals and rocks; research into the application of analytical methods in rock mechanics and examination of the instruments used. Mems.: Representatives from 25 countries.

Sec.-Gen. H. SCHMIDT. Publs. *Reports of Conferences* (annual), *News Bulletin* (bi-annual), *Encyclopaedia of Rock Mechanics* (in four languages, to appear 1970), *Thirteen-Language Dictionary of Rock Mechanics* (to appear 1970).

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA): Abford House, Wilton Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1952. Mems. in 70 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

Pres. A. A. JOHNSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Lt.-Col. EARLE (U.K.). Publ. *Monthly Journal*.

International Commission of Sugar Technology: 1 Aandorenstraat, 3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1948 to organize meetings with a view to discussing past investigations and promoting scientific and technical research work.

Pres. of Scientific Cttee. A. CARRUTHERS (U.K.); Gen. Sec. J. HENRY (Belgium).

International Commission on Glass: Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1933 as a union of scientific and technical organizations dealing with glass. Annual meeting and triennial congresses; sub-committees working on science, technology, history and art of glass. 19 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. N. J. KREIDL; Hon. Sec. C. THORPE.

International Commission on Illumination (Commission internationale de l'éclairage): 4 ave. du Recteur Poincaré, Paris 16e, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, reorganized as C.I.E. 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mem.: 29 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Sec. J. MAISONNEUVE. Publs. *Comptes Rendus* of quadrennial plenary sessions, and an *International Lighting Vocabulary* in French, English, German and Russian, containing 530 terms with definitions.

International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE): Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926 to define the conditions with which electrical equipment for domestic and similar general purposes should comply; to bring about uniformity between differing national regulations. Mem.: organizations from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Twenty-six publications issued.

International Committee on Aeronautical Fatigue (ICAF): c/o JÜRIG BRANGER, Eidg. Flugzeugwerk, CH-6032 Emmen, Switzerland; f. 1951. Object: collaboration on aeronautical fatigue among aeronautical bodies and laboratories by means of exchange of documents and by organizing periodical conferences. Mem.: National Centres of 10 countries.

Sec. JÜRIG BRANGER (Switzerland). Publ. over 400 *ICAF-Documents*, circulated between members; many classified "Restricted".

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (Conseil international de bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation): P.O.B. 299, 700 Weena, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mem.: national and industrial organizations in 44 countries.

Pres. G. BLACHÈRE (France), after June 1971 Prof. G. SEBESTYÉN (Hungary); Gen. Sec. J. DE GEUS (Netherlands). Publs. *Build International* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations*, *Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (available in 14 languages), *Building Research and Documentation* (1959 Congress), *Innovation in Building* (1962 Congress), *Towards Industrialized Building* (1965 Congress), *Building Cost and Quality* (1968 Congress), *Recent Developments in Building Classification*, *Bibliography on Building Documentation*, *CIB Reports nos. 1-14*, *CIB Directory of Facilities for Developing Countries*.

graphical Building Documentation, *CIB Reports nos. 1-14*, *CIB Directory of Facilities for Developing Countries*.

International Electrotechnical Commission: 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mem.: National Cttees. representing all sections of the electrical industry in 41 countries.

Gen.-Sec. C. J. STANFORD. Publs. *International Recommendations and Reports*, *IEC Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *Catalogue of Publications*.

International Federation for Information Processing: P.O.B. 311, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1960. Objects: sponsors international conferences and symposia on information processing, including mathematical, engineering and business aspects; to establish international committees to undertake special tasks falling within the spheres of action of its national member societies; to advance the interests of member societies though international co-operation in the field of information processing. Mem.: 29 national societies.

Pres. Prof. A. A. DORODNICYN (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. D. CHEVION (Israel), Prof. H. ZEMANEK; Sec. P. A. BOBILLIER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Airworthiness Technology and Engineering (IFATE): Grey Tiles, Kingston Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England; f. 1964. Objects: to encourage co-operative action among national aircraft engineering organizations to promote safe practices for the airworthiness and maintenance of air transport. An international federation of aircraft engineering societies in Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and South Africa. Last Conference: Amsterdam, March 1968.

Patron: H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Pres. GEORGE F. WEITR; Vice-Pres. PERCY E. CHORLEY, P. FRANK RIDER; Sec.-Gen. H. W. PAYNE (U.K.).

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers—F.I.S.I.T.A. (Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile): c/o S.T.A. Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales, Avda. Generalísimo Franco 999, Barcelona 14, Spain; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 13 countries.

Pres. CARLOS M. CARRERAS; Sec. JOSÉ ORIOL LLORENS

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils—FIDIC): Javastraat 44, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mem.: National Associations in 20 countries, comprising some 8,000 individual members.

Pres. W. W. MOORE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. H. RUSTING (Netherlands). Publs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works*, *International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer* (English, French, Spanish and German), *Guide to the Use of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services* (English, French and Spanish).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) (*Institut international du fer et de l'acier*): 5 Place du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967. Objects: to promote the welfare and interests of the world's steel industries; to undertake research in all aspects of steel industries; to serve as a forum for exchange of knowledge and discussion of problems relating to steel industries; to collect, disseminate and maintain statistics and information; to serve as a liaison body between international and national steel organizations. Members in 26 countries.

Chair. LOGAN T. JOHNSTON (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA (Japan), HANS-GÜNTHER SOHL (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES B. BAKER (U.S.A.). Publs. *Conference Proceedings, Members' Directory, Statistical Reports, Bulletins, Tariff Handbook*.

International Organization for Standardization (*Organisation internationale de normalisation*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to reach international agreement on industrial and commercial standards, and thus to facilitate international trade as well as the interchange of scientific and technological data relevant to standards. Mems.: national standards institutions of 54 countries.

Pres. F. A. SÜNTER; Vice-Pres. Dr. R. SCHAYEGAN (Iran); Treas. JEAN-CLAUDE HENTSCH (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. OLLE STUREN. Publs. *ISO Recommendations, ISO Memento, ISO Catalogue* (annual).

International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB): 19 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6EJ; f. 1937 to foster and organize co-operation in research and development on behalf of natural rubber. Mems.: 9 research institutes.

Secs. GEORGE MARTIN, G. DAUGY. Publ. *Summary of Activities* (annually).

International Society for Photogrammetry (*Société internationale de photogrammétrie*): c/o ESSA Coast and Geodetic Survey, Rockville, Md. 20852, U.S.A.; f. 1910; a non-governmental organization devoted to the development of international co-operation for the advancement of photogrammetry and its applications; 46 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dott. Ing. L. SOLAINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. C. TEWINKEL (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Archives of Photogrammetria, Photogrammetria*.

International Tin Research Council: Fraser Rd., Greenford, Middlesex, England; f. 1932 to develop world consumption of tin; engages in scientific research, technical development and aims to spread knowledge of tin throughout the world by publishing research articles, issuing handbooks, giving lectures and demonstrations, and taking part in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Chair. C. WAITE. Publs. *Annual Report, Tin and its Uses* (in English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish), various studies and reports.

International Union of Foundry Constructors (*Union Internationale des Forgerons-Constructeurs*), Minervastrasse 55, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GUNNAR LINDE (Sweden); Sec. MARCEL VIONNET (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Heating Distributors (*Union Internationale des Distributeurs de Chaleur—UNICHAL*):

Überseering 12, Hamburg 39, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the result of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical, technical, scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 70 companies in 10 countries.

Pres. Dr. MEISTER (Germany); Sec. M. TREMBA (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Water Supply Association (*Association internationale des distributions d'eau*), 34 Park Street, London, W.1; f. 1949 in order to establish an international body concerned with public water supply, to encourage the exchange of information concerning the technical, legal and administrative aspects of public water supplies, and to promote contacts between all those engaged in the public supply of water. Three-yearly congresses, Amsterdam (1949), Paris (1952), London (1955), Brussels (1958), Berlin (1961), Stockholm (1964), Barcelona (1966), Vienna (1969). Mems.: 38 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. KOLOMAN MEGAY (Austria); Sec.-Gen. LEONARD MILLIS, C.B.E., J.P. (U.K.). Publs. *Aqua* (quarterly), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

Internationaler Elektronik-Arbeitskreis e.V.—INEA (*International Electronics Association*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rossmarkt 12, Federal German Republic; f. 1964 to sponsor and promote the exchange of electronic technology in co-operation with national and international associations and institutions directly or indirectly interested in the electronics industry. 35 mems.

Pres. Dr. LEO STEIPE; Treas. PAUL G. BAUDLER. Publs. *Microelectronic* (3 issues).

World Bureau of Metal Statistics: 6 Vicarage Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, England; f. 1948. Object: compilation of the most comprehensive metal statistics provided anywhere in the world. Includes statistics of production and consumption of copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, aluminium, and several other minor metals.

Sec. G. S. SOMERSET (U.K.); Statistician D. B. EVANS (U.K.). Publ. *World Metal Statistics* (monthly bulletin).

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO): (*Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs—FMOI*): c/o Dr. G. F. Gainsborough, Savoy Place, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1968. Objects: to advance engineering as a profession in the interest of the world community; to foster co-operation between engineering organizations throughout the world; to undertake special projects through co-operation between members and in co-operation with other international bodies. Mems.: 64 National Organizations in 60 countries; 5 international organizations.

Pres. Dr. ERIC CHOISY (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. F. GAINSBOROUGH (U.K.).

World Petroleum Congresses: 61 New Cavendish St., London, W.1; f. 1933 to provide an international congress every four years where all oil scientists and technologists can meet and discuss scientific and technical problems; Permanent Council with 17 member countries is responsible for organization of the congresses.

Sec.-Gen. D. A. HOUGH (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of Congress*.

TOURISM

Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—A.A.T.T.A., P.O.B. 5196, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1952; groups Tourist and Travel Agents operating in the Arab world to promote tourism in the region; Mems.: 250.

Pres. JOSEPH KHOURY; Senior Vice Pres. HABIB HENEINE; Gen. Man. SELIM ISSA. Publ. *Arab World Tourism* (monthly).

Association of Tourist Boards of the Eastern Caribbean (ATBEC): c/o Eastern Caribbean Tourist Boards, 200 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1967; mems.: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, The Grenadines and The British Virgin Islands; London office established in 1968.

Man. Mrs. WENDY JOLLY.

Caribbean Travel Association, 20 East 46th Street, New York City, New York 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1949 to promote tourism within the Caribbean area. Mems.: 340 in 26 islands and territories in and adjoining the Caribbean.

Pres. CARLOS PELLERANO; Vice-Pres. ERIC BERGSTROM; Sec.-Treas. HUGH STEVENS; Gen. Man. MARTIN J. WINSCH.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina—COTAL (*Confederation of Latin American Tourist Organizations*): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to keep the travel agents of Latin American countries in touch with each other. Mems.: 20 member states.

Pres. MARIO A. ZIROLI; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RODRIGO MARIMÓN. Publ. *La Revista COTAL*.

East Asia Travel Association, c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-13 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 7 tourist organizations.

Pres. IL HWAN KIM (Korea); Sec.-Gen. KATSUSUKE KITADA (Japan). Publ. *EATA Travel News*.

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*): Eigerstrasse 60, 3000 Berne 23, Switzerland; f. 1956; to represent the interests of European motel-owners; mem. 200.

Chair. Dr. J. KRIPPENDORF; Vice-Pres. M. GRIMAUD (France), Dr. KORN-MESSER (Germany).

European Travel Commission (*Commission Européenne de Tourisme*): c/o Bord Fáilte Éireann, Irish Tourist Board, Baggot St. Bridge, Dublin 2, Eire; f. 1949 to facilitate exchange of tourism information between member countries, to foster international tourism co-operation in Europe and to promote greater traffic between North America and Europe. Mems.: National Tourist Organizations of 21 European countries.

Pres. Dr. W. KAMPFEN (Switzerland); Sec. E. P. KEARNEY (Ireland).

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie Internationale du Tourisme*): 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 40.

Pres. ALAIN GUILLERMOU; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ PAYAN (Monaco); Treas. MAURICE PERRET. Publs. *Revue*,

Dictionnaire Touristique International (3rd edition in French; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Swedish and Turkish).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association Internationale d'Experts Scientifiques du Tourisme—AIST*): Weissenbühlweg 6, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organize conventions. Mems.: 265 from 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WALTER HUNZIKER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations: Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, Bureau 209, Brussels 1; f. 1950. Mems.: 21 organizations.

Pres. WALTER FIGDOR (Austria); Vice-Pres. RUBEN ENOCSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN IDIERS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (10 a year).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération Internationale de Centres Touristiques*), Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Bellecour, Lyon 2, France; f. 1951 to promote close co-operation between members. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. JACQUES SIMON (France).

International Ho-Re-Ga (*Union internationale d'organisations nationales d'hôteliers, restaurateurs et cafetiers*): Gotthardstr. 61, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1949 to bring together national associations of hotel, restaurant and café proprietors and individual establishments to further the interests of the trade, international tourism, etc. Contributes to maintaining peace and promoting friendly relations among nations. Mems.: 24 national organizations, 1,400 individuals.

Pres. VICTOR EGGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. T. H. OSSE (Netherlands). Publs. *International Guide of Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés* (annual).

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*): 89 Fg. St. Honoré, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Next Congress Helsinki, Finland, autumn 1972. Mems.: 55 national associations and more than 3,000 members in 92 countries.

Pres. MARCEL BOURSEAU (France); Gen. Sec. JACQUES DAVID (France). Publs. *International Hotel Review* (monthly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (biennially).

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*), 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations; keeps a documentation centre on touring; publishes maps, hotel and camping guides, etc. Mems.: 136 associations totalling over 25 million members in 75 countries.

Pres. ERIC LEGRAND (Belgium); Deputy Sec.-Gen. P. OSSIPPOW (Switzerland).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Union of Official Travel Organisations—IUOTO, P.O.B. 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member-countries. Mems.: 103 countries, 83 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. M. LONATI. Pubs. *World Travel, International Travel Statistics, Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities*.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme Africain: 6 rue Hesnil, Paris 16e, France; f. 1961 to publicise member states; to help co-ordinate the work of tourist bodies to disseminate tourist information; to study legal, administrative and other measures to increase tourism; to help members acquire equipment for developing the industry; to represent members at international meetings. Mems.: 11 member nations.

Pres. PAUL FOKAM KAMGA; Gen. Sec. JULIEN KONAN. Pubs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, brochures, etc.

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA: 228 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1952 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and islands of the Pacific. Mems.: 1,300 in 56 countries.

Exec. Dir. F. MARVIN PLAKE. Publ. *Pacific Travel News*.

Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations—UFTAA (*Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages—FUAAV*): 30 av. Marnix, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to unite travel agents' associations, to represent the interests of travel agents at the international level, to help in international legal differences; maintains a library and issues literature on travel, etc. Mems.: national associations of travel agencies in 62 countries.

Pres. G. VON HAARTMAN (Finland); Sec.-Gen. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium); Treas. E. A. L. SUTHERLAND (U.K.). Publ. *FUAAV/UFTAA World Magazine* (monthly).

World Association of Travel Agencies, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949 to foster the development of tourism, to help the rational organisation of tourism in all countries, to collect and disseminate information and to participate in all commercial and financial operations which will foster the development of tourism. Individual travel agencies may use the services of the world-wide network of members consisting of societies and individuals in 87 countries.

Founder Pres. DANIEL V. DEDINA (France); Pres. GUNNAR VON HAARTMAN (Finland); Vice-Pres. and Sec. WALDEMAR FAST (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. and Treas. MIHA HLADE (Yugoslavia).

World Touring and Automobile Organisation (*Organisation mondiale du tourisme et de l'automobile—ÔTA*), 32 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1950 to co-ordinate the work of member organisations, to safeguard their interests and to encourage the development of motor traffic and touring; conducts research on all matters concerning the development of international touring, road accident prevention and traffic engineering; organizes International Study Week in Traffic and Safety Engineering every two years. Mems.: International Touring Alliance, International Automobile Federation.

Pres. WILFRID ANDREWS, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. H. PERLOWSKI (U.K.); Assistant Sec.-Gen. J. L. YOUNG, M.B.E. (U.K.).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

African Groundnut Council: P.O.B. 3025, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1965. Mems.: Congo (Kinshasa), Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan. A promotion office has been established in Geneva, Switzerland.

Chair. MODIBO DIALLO (Mali); Exec. Sec. JACQUES DIOUF (Senegal).

Asian Productivity Organization: Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 14-102 go, 4, 8-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1961 to strengthen the productivity movement in the Asian region and disseminate technical knowledge. Mems.: 13 countries.

Sec.-Gen. MORISABURO SEKI. Pubs. *Asian Productivity* (monthly).

Association of European Jute Industries (*Association des Industries du Jute Européennes*): 33 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to study questions of common interest, disseminate information and represent the industry at international level; conducts technical, statistical and economic research. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Pres. G. VOLPI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. P. TOMMY-MARTIN (France). Pubs. *Statistiques de production* (monthly), *Statistiques du commerce extérieur* (quarterly), *Annuaire statistique* (every three years, with annual supplement).

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC): Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1970; the association aims to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, to promote

technical co-operation amongst members and to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. A joint Regional Marketing System for Natural Rubber has been agreed in principle. First Assembly held October 1970. Next Assembly Indonesia, 1971. Mems.: Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Sec.-Gen. (a.i.) ENCHE JAMIL JAN (Malaysia).

Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances et de Réassurances (BIPAR): 31 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8e, France; f. 1937 to group the national associations of insurance brokers from different countries. Mems.: 35 associations from 23 countries, representing approx 100,000 brokers.

Pres. JOSÉ V. MUNTADAS; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LAINE. Publ. *Tribune Internationale* (irregular).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance: P.O.B. 1718, Western House, 8-10 Yakubu St., Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1962. Principal aims: to effect adjustment between production and consumption of cocoa, to prevent excessive price fluctuations; to protect the foreign exchange earnings of member countries; to expand and regulate consumption. Member states: Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Togo.

Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE (Nigeria).

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1952 to act as spokesman of businessmen of Asia, the Far East and the Pacific region. Holds annual sessions, alternately at Congress of ICC and in an Asian or Far

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Eastern city. Mems.: ICC national committees in 11 Asian countries.

Committee for European Construction Equipment (CECE), 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1959 to further contact between manufacturers, to improve market conditions and productivity and to conduct research into techniques. Mems.: representatives from Belgium, Finland, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. VÖGELE (Germany); Sec.-Gen. R. VANDEN EYNDEN (Belgium).

Confédération Internationale de la Boucherie et de la Charcuterie (International Confederation of the Butchers' and Delicatessen Trade): rue Joseph II, 95 B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Sec.-Gen. E. BROOS.

Council of European Commercial Federations (Conseil des fédérations commerciales d'Europe): 3 ave. Gribaumont, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1953 to defend and promote commercial interests; conducts commissions on business co-operation and agriculture in Europe. Composed of 19 international commercial organizations and national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. P. KOLSETH (Norway); Delegate-Gen. Dr. ARNOLD KAULICH.

Customs Co-operation Council (Conseil de Coopération Douanière), 40 rue Washington, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Functions: study of all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters, examination of the technical aspects, as well as economic factors related thereto, of Customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity; simplification of Customs formalities required of international trade; preparation of Conventions and Recommendations; ensuring uniform interpretation and application of Customs Conventions (e.g. on Valuation and Tariff Nomenclature), and conciliatory action in case of dispute; circulation of information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: Governments of 62 countries.

Chair. L. ERIKSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Chevalier G. ANNEZ DE TABOADA (Belgium). Publs. relating to: Brussels Nomenclature, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-cométeco-gaz), 4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels 4, Belgium; member organisations: Austria, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. H. SCHELBERGER (German Federal Republic); Gen.-Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

Eurofinas: 267 Avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. Dr. H. WALTER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. Publs. *Eurofinas Newsletter* (every two-three months), *Study Reports*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—EVAF (Association Européenne pour les Etudes de Marchés dans l'Industrie): 2-4 King St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. EVAF is a member of The International Marketing Federation and of the Conseil Européen pour le Marketing Industriel (CEMI). *The European Chemical Marketing Research Association (ECMRA)* is the Chemical Division of the EVAF and caters for chemical market research. *The European Technological Forecasting Association* and the *Long Range Planning Association* are also specialist Divisions of EVAF and operate on both a national and an international basis. Other specialist Divisions cover Electronics, Marketing Methodology, Engineering, Textiles, Paper, Pulp, Printing and Packaging, and Automobile Forecasting Economics. The EVAF chartered the European Educational Foundation to operate the College of Industrial Marketing in 1969. Mems.: 1,345.

Pres. Dr. L. P. FLUITMAN (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. A. LEGRAIN (Belgium). Publs. *Newsletter* (six issues a year), *Conference Proceedings*, *Directory of Members*, *Journal of Industrial Marketing* and *Proceedings*.

European Association of Advertising Agencies, Arosastr. 27, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 200 agencies.

Pres. LESLIE B. CORT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. THOMAS C. SNEUM. Publs. *E.A.A.A. Review* (bi-annual), *Annual Report*, *Bulletins* (irregular).

European Association of National Productivity Centres, 60 rue de la Concorde, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD is particularly close in the field of aid to developing countries. Mems.: 16 European Productivity Centres.

Pres. S. DALEN; Sec.-Gen. A. C. HUBERT. Publs. *EURO productivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

European Brewery Convention, Crooswijkse singel 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. DE CLERCK (Belgium); Secs. and Treas. Dr. F. MENDLIK (Netherlands), Dr. R. ILLIG (Germany).

European Centre of Federations of the Chemical Industry (Centre Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique—CEFIC), Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to deal with matters of common interest to members. Mems.: 12 national associations.

Dir. Dr. J. EGLI (Switzerland).

European Ceramic Association (Association Européenne de Céramique), 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Nether-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

lands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. V. ALEIXANDRE FERRANDIS (Spain); Sec. R. MASSON (France).

European Committee for Boilermaking and Kindred Steel Structures (*Comité européen de la chaudronnerie et de la tôlerie*), 15 rue Beaujon, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to encourage co-operation between organisations, increase productivity; compiles a multilingual Technical Lexicon of the profession, conducts technical surveys. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. G. MILLAN (U.K.); Gen. Sec. J. P. LE GALL (France); Treas. M. POIGNON (France).

European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (*Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole—CEMA*), 19 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. P. V. KLINGE (Finland); Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE (France).

European Committee of Foundry Associations (*Comité Européen des Associations de Fonderie*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: fourteen member states.

Pres. Drs. C. BLAAUW (Netherlands).

European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (*Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organisations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. D. HERSENT (France).

European Committee of Paint and Printing Ink Manufacturers' Associations (*Comité européen des associations de fabricants de peintures et d'encre d'imprimerie*), 42 avenue Marceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to study questions relating to paint and printing ink industries, to take or recommend measures for their development and interests, to exchange information. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. G. LEVIS (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. BERTIN-MAHIEUX (France).

European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (*Comité européen des fabricants de sucre*), 41 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to collect statistics and information, conduct research and promote co-operation between national organisations. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. F. HABIG (Austria); Dir.-Gen. H. DE VEYRAC.

European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (*Comité européen des constructeurs de matériel textile*), Kirchenweg 4, Postfach 8032 Zurich; f. 1952; arranges international textile machinery exhibitions. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. HUBERT DUESBERG (Belgium); Sec. C. INDERBITZIN (Switzerland).

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (*Confédération européenne des industries du bois*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to act as a liaison between national organisations, to undertake research and to defend the interests of the trade. Mems.: national federations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and European organizations in associated trades.

Pres. G. F. B. FISH (U.K.); Delegate Gen. J. M. MACQUART (France).

European Council of Junior Chambers of Commerce (*Conseil européen des jeunes chambres économiques*), 52 quai Bonaparte, Liège, Belgium; f. 1952. Aims: to study the economic and social repercussions of the operation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Mems.: 20,000 individuals representing 225 Junior Chambers in 16 countries.

Pres. V. VIRKKUNEN; Treas. H. BLOCH.

European Federation for the Wholesale Clock and Watch Trade (*Fédération européenne du commerce de l'horlogerie en gros*), 156 Straatweg, Rotterdam 13, Netherlands; f. 1953 to co-ordinate the interests of wholesale watchmakers. Mems.: trade associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Pres. W. L. M. DANIELS (Netherlands); Sec. G. LIEBEAUX (France), 34 ave. de Messine, Paris, France.

European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services (*Fédération européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de services de sécurité*), 8 bis rue Falguière, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952. Aim: to prevent industrial accidents; studies on industrial safety and hygiene. Mems.: Nat. associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and five "observers".

Pres. C. BAUDET (France); Sec. LUTIER (France). Publ. *Chronicle of the F.E.A.I.C.S.* (irregular).

European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations (*Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseils en Organisation*), 2 rue du Gril, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 to bring management consultants together and promote a high standard of professional competence in all European countries concerned by encouraging open discussions of and co-operative research into problems of common professional interest. Mems.: 11 associations.

Pres. A. GALGANO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LOBSTEIN.

European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board (*Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Carton Ondulé—F.E.F.C.O.*), 90 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 9e, France; f. 1952 to conduct research into problems of manufacturers and promote the development of the industry; organizes congresses and commissions and supplies information. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Mems.: 14 active, 9 corresponding, 156 sympathizing.

Pres. P. S. C. ELLIS (U.K.); Treas. R. CHEVREL (France); Sec.-Gen. W. KOLLGES (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Multiwall Paper Sacks—EUROSAC (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de sacs en papier à grande contenance*): 20 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e, France; f. 1952 to study questions of common interest, promote co-ordination and standardization. Mems.: manufacturers in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. ROGER BORDAT (France); Sec. M. CAMERINI (Italy). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (every four months).

European Federation of Parquet Manufacturers' Unions (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de parquets*): 10 ave. de Saint-Maudé, Paris 12e, France; f. 1956 to organize joint research, represent members' interests at international level and establish closer professional links between members of the industry. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. P. BUCHET (France).

European Federation of Particle Board Manufacturers (*Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Panneaux de Particules*): Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to develop and encourage international co-operation in the particle board industry. Mems.: 16 countries and 2 associates.

Pres. F. C. LYNAM (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K.-L. MÜLLER (Federal Germany). Publs. *Annual Report*, technical documents.

European Federation of Productivity Services: c/o BOC Ltd., Hammersmith House, London, W.6, England; f. 1961; the purpose of the Federation is to promote the knowledge of the science and practice of Productivity Services throughout Europe by publicizing scientific and technical studies conducted in this sphere and by organizing conferences and congresses and establishing contact with other organizations, institutions, groups and individuals active or interested in productivity services or related subjects. Mems.: 11 National Institutes.

Pres. Dr. J. R. DE JONG; Sec. I. S. McDAVID. Publs. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Federation of Purchasing—EFP: York House, Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1, England; f. 1958 to develop the practice and science of purchasing; to represent purchasing in International Affairs; to encourage new national associations in European countries. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. OVELGÖNNE (Germany), Sec.-Gen. PETER EMERY, M.P. (U.K.). Publs. *European Purchasing* (quarterly), *European Conference Report* (biennial).

European Federation of the Fibreboard Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de panneaux de fibres*): 59 ave. Roger Vandendriessche, 1150 Brussels; f. 1954 to organize joint research, facilitate contacts, and represent the industry at the international level.

Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Chair. H. B. BÄSCHLIN (Switzerland); Treas. M. DE LONGEAUX (France).

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération européenne du commerce de la quincaillerie en gros*): 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations, to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associations from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain.

Pres. F. PIERER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. M. FOUGÈRE (France).

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*): 30 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 8e France; f. 1957 to organize joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. F. P. QUERENA; Del.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU (France).

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*), 23 rue de Cronstadt, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Chair. (vacant).

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands.

Pres. Dr. N. BURGERS; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER (France).

European Fuel Merchants' Union (*Union européenne des négociants détaillants en combustibles*): 5 place Riponne, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1953 to study questions of the European retail fuel trade, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. GUSTAV KRESS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. WALTER SCHMIDT (Switzerland).

European Furniture Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*): 70 Coudenberg, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1950 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and support national and international exhibitions. Mems.: organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

European General Galvanizers Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*): c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improving processes and finding new uses for

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria and Portugal.

Pres. W. NIEDERSTEIN (German Federal Republic).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE (United Kingdom).

European Organisation for Quality Control (EOQC) (*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*): P.O.B. 1976, Weena 734, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organizes annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organizations in all European countries.

Pres. M. K. OSBERG (Norway); Sec. and Treas. Dr. J. D. N. DE FREMERY (Netherlands). Publs. *Quality* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly), *Glossary*, *Sampling Book*.

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*), 1 Vere St., London, W.1, England; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between centres and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. HERBERT WARNECKE (Austria); Sec.-Gen. BLAIR W. EAMES (U.K.). Publs. *Classification Schedule and Index*, *International Directory of Associations and Organizations concerned with Packaging*, *Dictionary of Packaging Terms*, etc.

European Society for Opinion Market Research—ESOMAR (*Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing*): 17 rue Berckmans, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members about 1,500 in 33 countries.

Pres. P. H. BRENT (U.K.); Vice-Pres. J. BIGANT (France); Sec. Miss F. MONTI (Belgium). Publ. *ESOMAR Year Book*, *Members' Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *The European Marketing Research Review* (bi-annually), Congress papers and Seminars proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*), 35 rue des Renaudes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. MARCEL MARTIN (France); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE BAUDUIN (France).

European Union of Independent Building Contractors (*Union Européenne des Constructeurs de Logements (Secteur Privé)*), 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to serve the interests of the industry and to disseminate information. Mems.: 1,000 mems.

in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland. Pres. D. J. BEUKER (Netherlands); Dir. R. VANKER-HOVE.

Fédération Européenne de la Manutention (*European Mechanical Handling Confederation*), 10 avenue Hocho, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953 to facilitate contact between members of the profession, conduct research, standardise methods of calculation and construction and promote standardised safety regulations. Mems.: organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. MUELLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. H. PLACE (France).

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries: rue Mozart, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: 18 Chambers of Commerce in 18 countries.

Pres. MOHAMMED ALI BUDEIR; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Hemispheric Insurance Conference: Edificio Cruz Azul, Tercer Piso, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1946 to develop and assist the services of private insurance companies in the Americas. Mems.: national companies in 21 countries.

Pres. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER.

Inter-African Coffee Organization: 45 avo. de Wagram, Paris 17e, France; f. 1960. Mems.: 16 coffee-producing countries in Africa.

Pres. ASNAKE GETACHEW (Ethiopia); Sec.-Gen. JOHN HOSEA MPUGA (Uganda).

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, 140 West 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. A. MARTINEZ DE HOZ, Jr. (Argentina); Vice-Chair. DONALD B. STRAUS (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. Prof. C. A. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil); Counsel CHARLES R. NORBERG (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Misiones 1400, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1941 to represent and counsel private economic enterprises throughout the Americas and to serve as a source of information, liaison and co-ordination. Mems.: enterprises in 22 countries.

Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr. (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ONS COTELO (Uruguay). Publs. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly), *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), pamphlets.

Inter-American Hotel Association: P.O.B. 4649, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1941 to promote goodwill; to exchange information about hotel administration, and travel in the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national associations or individual hotels in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO (Mexico); Pres. FRANKLIN MOORE (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss HELEN M. MORROW (U.S.A.).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (*Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs du cuivre—CIPEC*): Tour Nobel, 3 ave. Gen. de Gaulle,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

92-Puteaux, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Congo (Democratic Republic), Peru, Zambia.

Exec. Dir. SACHA GUERONIK.

International Advertising Association Inc.: 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the general level of advertising and marketing efficiency throughout the world; to promote the concept of freer trade and facilitate the interchange of ideas, experience and information. 2,500 mems.

Pres. JERE PATTERSON (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. KENNETH GODFREY (U.S.A.). Publs. *The International Advertiser* (6 per year), *International Advertising Association Membership Directory* (annual), *World Advertising Expenditures* (biennial), *Concise Guide to International Markets*, *International Advertising Standards and Practices*, *World Directory of Marketing Communications Periodicals*.

International Association of Chain Stores (Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES), 3 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organisation of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; collects and examines statistics on chain stores. Mem.: 360 chain store companies, and manufacturers (as associate members) in 25 countries.

Pres. JOSEPH FERNANDES (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. FRED C. TREIDELL (France); Man. Dir., Western Hemisphere Office Mrs. DORIS E. SLATER; Man. Dir. Europe Office Dr. P. E. KOEHLER (France). Publs. *Newsletter* (6 times a year).

International Association of Department Stores (Association internationale de grands magasins), 72 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organization and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mem.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. GEORGES MEYER (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Association of Textile Purchasing Societies (Internationale Vereinigung der Textileinkaufsverbände—IVT), Neumarkt 14, Cologne, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mem.: 46 textile purchasing societies and one international purchasing organisation in 11 European countries.

Pres. J. D. JONGMA (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. WEINWURM-WENCKHOFF. Publ. *Handbuch der europäischen Textileinkaufsverbände* (seventh edition).

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (Bureau international pour la publication des tarifs douaniers), 38 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1890 to translate and publish in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish the Customs tariffs of all countries, together with such modifications as may be introduced. Mem.: 77 states. The Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs appoints the staff.

Pres. ROBERT VAES; Dir. R. MARCHANT. Publ. *Bulletin International des Douanes*, in five languages.

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA), Lauten-

gartenstrasse 12, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardisation, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mem.: 67.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN.

International Coffee Organization: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 4DD, England; established 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement which was signed in 1962 and renewed for 5 years in 1968; an inter-governmental organization aiming to secure co-operation between coffee producing and coffee importing countries in order to achieve a balance between supply and demand, to maintain coffee prices and to encourage coffee consumption. Mem.: 41 exporting countries, 21 importing countries.

Chair. of Council (1970-71) G. KJØLSTAD (Norway); Exec. Dir. ALEXANDRE F. BELTRÃO (Brazil); Deputy Exec. Dir. THOMAS LOUDON (U.K.).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (Confédération internationale des négociants en oeuvres d'art): 11 rue Jean-Mermoz, Paris 8e, France; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of groups of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion; maintains a central enquiry and research bureau for *objets d'art*; exhibitions in Amsterdam 1938, Paris 1954, London 1962. Member associations in 11 countries.

Pres. G. BELLINI (Italy); Perm. Sec. AGNÈS VANDER-LEENEN (Belgium).

International Copper Development Council (Conseil international pour le développement du cuivre—CIDE): 100 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 as Copper Promotion Producers' Committee. Objects: to promote the use of copper, its alloys and compounds, and develop new markets through a world-wide network of copper development associations and information centres. Mem.: principal copper producers.

Chair. A. M. VERE.

International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mem.: 44 countries.

Chair. KENNETH E. FRICK; Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Publs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Council for Scientific Management (Conseil international pour l'organisation scientifique): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1924. Objects: to promote the understanding of the principles and the practice of the methods of the art and science of managing, in order to improve standards of living in all nations; to organize conferences and seminars on management; to exchange information on management techniques; to promote training programmes. Mem.: national organizations in 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. E. MITTELSTEN SCHEID (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Newsletter* (for members, in English and French).

International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers—ICSID: 2 rue Paul Lauters, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1957 to raise the status of industrial designers by interchange of information and personnel and improving their training. Mem.: 57 societies in 32 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Pres. JOHN REID (U.K.); Hon. Treas. H. VIENOT (France); Sec.-Gen. J. DES CRESSONNIERES (Belgium). Publs. *Design Bibliography, Report of the Seminars on the Education of Industrial Designers, ICSID Code of Conduct, Regulation for Competitions (international)*.

International Council of Tanners (*Conseil International des Tanneurs*), 9 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. G. J. CUTBUSH (United Kingdom); Sec. G. R. WHITE, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (*Bureau international des expositions*), 56 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928. Object: the authorization and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 34 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. LÉON BARETY (France); Dir. RENÉ CHALON (France).

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (*Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur*), Postfach 94, 4000 Basle 7, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile finishing industry and the colouring of materials. Mems. 10 countries and 2 affiliates.

Pres. Prof. H. WAHL (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. F. B. GRIBNAU (Netherlands), J. BOULTON (U.K.); Treas. Prof. FREITAG (France); Sec. M. PETER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (*Fédération internationale des industries textiles colonnières et connexes*), Postfach 289, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1954. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to conduct research, disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national trade associations of spinners and manufacturers of cotton and allied textiles in 26 countries.

Pres. J. CRAIG SMITH (U.S.A.); Dir. Dr. HERWIG STROLZ (Austria). Publs. *Newsletter* (fortnightly), *International and European Cotton Industry Statistics* (annually), *Cotton and Allied Textile Industries* (annual).

International Federation of Grocers' Associations—IFGA: Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1927; initiates special studies and works to further the interests of members having special regard to new conditions resulting from European integration and developments in consuming and distribution. Mems.: 750,000.

Pres. ERNST ANRIG (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR BLATTNER (Switzerland). Publs. *Information Bulletin* (4 per year), *Memorandum* 1970.

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry: 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1933 to defend the interests of the industry by safeguarding its existing rights and promoting its present and future welfare by direct representation of the industry as a federated body in negotiations with and representations to governments and other bodies. Mems.: national groups in 56 countries.

Pres. R. LINDBERG; Dir.-Gen. S. M. STEWART; Chair. L. G. WOOD. Publs. *The Industry of Human Happiness* (1959).

International Fur Trade Federation (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure*), 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organise joint action by fur trade organisations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 23 organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. JURGEN THORER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. E. ARIOWITSCH (U.S.A.), N. I. MURAVIEV (U.S.S.R.), W. WURKER (Germany); Chair. of the Council M. SIMONOW (U.K.); Vice-Chair. of the Council BORIS SALOMON (France); Hon. Treas. L. J. McMILLAN (U.K.); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Institute for Cotton: 10 rue du Commerce, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to increase world consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations; to form a link between cotton exporting countries and the main importers. Mems.: 10 countries.

Pres. JULIAN RODRIGUEZ ADAME (Mexico); Exec.-Dir. READ P. DUNN, Jr.

International Laundry Association: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, England; f. 1950; functions include consultation relating to all matters of common interest, promotion of development of the industry, international exchange and co-operation, maintenance of libraries, organization of meetings, encouragement of technical education in the industry. Mems.: 10.

Pres. P. J. GEYSEN (Holland); Dir. E. W. SWETMAN (U.K.). Publs. *News Bulletins Press Releases* (3-4 times a year).

International Liaison for the Food Industries (*Liaison Internationale des Industries de l'Alimentation—LIDIA*), 178 rue de Courcelles, 75 Paris 17e, France; f. 1952; Mems.: 14.

Pres. R. V. MANAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN (France).

International Master Printers' Association—IMPA: 42 Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organize conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 27 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. PIERRE MAYEUX (France); Dir. E. KOPLEY (U.K.). Publ. *International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades* (quarterly).

International Organisation for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce et de la Réparation Automobiles—IOMTR*): 126 Stadhouderslaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 23 countries.

Pres. R. PERMEKE (Belgium); Gen. Sec. C. P. M. VAN BEEK (Netherlands).

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao et du chocolat*), 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations informed of results of research; maintains a documenta-

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tion and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries and individual manufacturers in Chile, Egypt, Ecuador, Monaco, Peru, Philippines and South African Republic.

Pres. Dr. CÉSAR DEL BOCA (Switzerland); Sec.-Treas. M. DROSTE (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. J. E. CHAPMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LYCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Circulaire périodique*.

International Olive Oil Council, Juan Bravo 10-2°, Madrid, Spain; f. 1959 to ensure fair competition among countries exporting olive oil; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market. Mems.: 13 producing countries, 5 importing countries.

Dir. LUCIEN DENIS; Deputy Dir. Admin. LUIS F. DE RANERO. Publ. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly).

International Organization of Consumers' Unions—IOCU: 9 Emmastraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions. Mems.: 54 national associations in 31 countries.

Pres. PETER GOLDMAN; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Publ. *International Consumer* (quarterly).

International Patent Institute (*Institut international des brevets*), 97 Nieuwe Parklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to advise nationals of member countries on inventions and applications for patents and to undertake documentary research on problems presented to it for nationals of any country, being a member of the Convention of Union. Mems.: governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

General Dir. G. FINNISS (France); Technical Dir. P. VAN WAASBERGEN (Netherlands); Deputy Technical Dir. L. FEYERISEN (Luxembourg).

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*), 66 rue La Boetie, Paris 8e; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry, to promote the study of economic and commercial questions affecting it, and to authorise and control participation in exhibitions and competitions. Full mems.: manufacturers' associations of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia; Associate mems.: importers' associations of Denmark, Norway. Corresponding members in 4 other countries.

Pres. E. D'ORNHJELM (France); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARUS. Publs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every three years).

International Publishers Association (*Union Internationale des Éditeurs*), 3 ave. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books, work on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 31 professional book publishers' organizations in 29 countries and music publishers associations in 14 countries.

Pres. ERNEST LEFEBVRE (Netherlands); Sec. J. ALEXIS KOUTCHOUKOW (Switzerland).

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques—CIRFS*): 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e,

France; f. 1950 to improve, increase and generally promote the use of rayon and other artificial fibres, of synthetic fibres and of products made therefrom. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 24 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUT (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom); Pres. H. J. SCHLANGE-SCHÖNINGEN (Germany); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LEO LANDSMAN; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Rubber Study Group, Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ET; founded to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 31 member countries.

Sec.-Gen. P. F. ADAMS. Publs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Rubber Statistical News Sheet* (quarterly), *International Rubber Digest* (monthly).

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*), 25 place Tolozan, Lyon 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organizes triennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organisations in 24 countries.

Pres. P. W. GADDUM (U.K.); Sec. J. VASCHALDE (France); Treas. L. COTTE (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Organization: 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England; set up to administer the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 by the UNCTAD Sugar Conference. Objects: to increase consumption and raise the level of international trade in sugar, particularly in order to increase the export earnings of developing exporting countries, to maintain a stable price for sugar and to provide adequate supplies of sugar to meet the requirements of importing countries at fair and reasonable prices. Mems.: 34 exporting countries and 15 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. E. JONES-PARRY; Sec. C. POLITOFF. Publs. *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies* (in two volumes).

International Tea Committee, 5 Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. Mems.: Ceylon, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Chair. A. D. McLEOD; Sec. Mrs. E. E. E. MOOIJEN. Publs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Tin Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; f. July 1956; now operates the Third International Tin Agreement, which is intended to regulate the international tin market by the prevention of excessive fluctuation in prices, the alleviation of difficulties arising from maladjustment between demand and supply and the ensuring of an adequate supply of tin at reasonable prices at all times. Maximum and minimum prices are laid down and all producing countries must contribute to a buffer stock of tin, which is controlled by a manager in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The council meets at least four times a year. Membership: the governments

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of Australia, Austria, Congo (Democratic Rep.), Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. First Council operative 1956-61; Second Council 1961-66; Third Council from July 1st, 1966.

Chair. HAROLD W. ALLEN; Sec. WILLIAM FOX; Buffer Stock Manager R. T. ADNAN. Publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Statistical Year Book* 1962, 1964, 1966, *Tin, Tinplate and Canning*, 1959, 1960, *Statistical Supplements* 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, *Proceedings of the First Technical Conference on Tin*, London 1967, and of the Second Conference, Bangkok, 1969 (3 vols.), *Patterns of World Tin Consumption 1957-68*, *Annual Reports*, 1956-.

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

(*Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1883 to ensure and develop the international protection of industrial property; maintains a Service for the International Registration of Trade-marks, a Service for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (searches of anticipation are undertaken on request in respect of international trade marks) and a Service for the International Registration of Appellations of Origin. There are special Unions for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, and the international classification of goods and services to which trade marks apply. An international agreement for the protection and international registration of appellations of origin came into force in September, 1966. Mems.: governments of 78 countries. (See also World Intellectual Property Organization below.)

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Dep. Dirs. A. BOGSCHE (U.S.A.), J. VOYAME (Switzerland). Publs. *La propriété industrielle*, *Industrial Property*, *Les marques internationales*, *Les dessins et modèles industriels* (all monthly), *La Propiedad Intelectual* (quarterly in Spanish), *Les appellations d'origine*.

International Union of Marine Insurance: Stadthausquai 5, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1873 to collect and distribute information on marine insurance on a world-wide basis. Mems.: 50 associations.

Pres. HANS CHR. BUGGE (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER ALTHERR (Switzerland). Publ. *Tables of Practical Equivalents* (issued in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*): 3 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-one countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. ANDRÉ DECELLE (France); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAUDAN (France). Publs. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*), c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse

statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. I. FUJITA (Japan); Vice-Chair. J. L. McHUGH (U.S.A.); Sec. R. STACEY.

International Wheat Council, Haymarket House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1; f. 1949; is responsible for the administration of the Wheat Trade Convention of the International Grains Arrangement 1967 which succeeds the previous International Wheat Agreements and remains in force until 30th June 1971. Present membership consists of 10 exporting countries and 36 importing countries, including the EEC as an importing and exporting member.

Chair. J. D'ANTAS DE CAMPOS; Vice-Chair. W. STARKEY; Exec. Sec. J. H. PAROTTE. Publs. *World Wheat Statistics*, *Review of the World Wheat Situation*, *Annual Report*.

International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre (*Centre International du Commerce de Gros Intérieur et Extérieur*): 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1949, present title adopted 1957. Aims to facilitate contacts between members of the wholesale trade, encourage the exchange of information and study of problems relating to the trade. Mems.: national organizations in 14 countries and 18 international organizations of specialized wholesalers, importers and exporters.

Pres. H. MÖLLER (Sweden); Gen. Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

International Wool Study Group: 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1946 to collect and collate statistics relating to world supply of and demand for wool; to review developments and to consider possible solutions to problems and difficulties unlikely to be resolved in the ordinary course of world trade in wool. Mems.: 43 countries.

Sec.-Gen. N. MACMULLAN.

International Wool Secretariat: Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. in 1937 to expand the use and usefulness of wool through promotion and research. Financed by Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, the IWS follows an international policy of promoting wool irrespective of the country of origin. A non-trading organization, the IWS has branches in New York, Toronto, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Milan, Bombay, Tokyo, Oslo, Barcelona, Vienna, Zürich, Helsinki, Lisbon, Gothenburg, Teheran, Dublin and Mexico City, and Technical Offices in Athens, Hong Kong and Istanbul.

Man. Dir. A. MAIDEN; Regional Dirs.: K. C. CLARKE (Asia), D. V. DAMERELL (America), J. TER HAAR (N. Europe), P. DÜRR (S. Europe). Publs. *World Wool Digest* (fortnightly), *Wool Science Review* (quarterly).

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération Lainière Internationale*), Commerce House, Bradford 1, England; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organizations in member-countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. GEORGES PELTZER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. D. G. PRICE (U.K.).

International Wrought Copper Council: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W.2, England; f. 1953 to bind together and represent the copper fabricating industries in the member countries, and to represent the views of copper consumers to raw material producers. Organizes specialist activities on technical work, development of

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copper end-uses, accident prevention and market research. Mems.: National Groups representing non-ferrous metals fabricating industries in all European countries and Japan.

Intershoe (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la chaussure indépendant*): Postfach 2610, 3001 Bern (CH), Switzerland; f. 1959 to further and protect the interests of the independent shoe retailer. Mems.: 40 organizations in 14 European countries, representing 50,000 retailers.

Pres. MAX WEBER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. Rf. ALTERMATT (Switzerland). Publ. *Circulars* (about 45 a year).

Junior Chamber International: 400 University Drive (P.O.B. 577), Coral Gables, Florida 33134, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding and goodwill, develop international trade, and to sponsor Junior Chamber organizations throughout the world with a view to providing young men with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 81 countries grouping more than 400,000 persons.

Pres. HIROSHI MAEDA; Sec.-Gen. JOHN R. STEINBAUER. Publ. *JCI World* (quarterly; English, Spanish, French and Japanese), handbooks.

Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes (ORGALIME) (*Liaison Organization of the European Metal Industries*): 13 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954 to provide a permanent liaison between the mechanical and electrical engineering, and metalworking industries of member countries. Pres. LUIGI BAGGIANI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAAS GROENHART (Belgium).

Pan-American Coffee Bureau: 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1937 to study coffee problems of common interest to the Latin American countries in order to determine a co-ordinated policy; to promote the consumption of coffee in the U.S.A. and Canada and to further international co-operation in connection with world coffee problems. Mems.: 13 South and Central American Governments.

Chair. of Exec. Board BRAZIL; Exec. Dir. KENNETH W. BURGESS.

Textile Institute, The: 10 Blackfriars St., Manchester M3 5DR, England; f. 1910; Royal Charter 1925. Objects: to promote the interests of the textile industry particularly in relation to the acquisition and application of scientific and technological knowledge, to disseminate information, and to examine candidates who wish to obtain a professional qualification; maintains a technical library, conducts lecture courses and conferences, awards scholarships, etc. World membership: over 8,100.

Pres. Lord WRIGHT, C.B.E.; Chair. J. BOULTON, M.Sc. TECH., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.; Gen. Sec. D. B. MOORE

M.A., M.B.I.M. Publs. *Journal* (monthly), *The Textile Institute and Industry* (monthly), *Textile Progress* (quarterly), and various text books.

Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et de la Viande (*European Union of the Livestock and Meat Trade*): 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e, France; f. 1950.

Pres. M. GOETSCHER; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

Vine and Wine International Office (*Office international de la vigne et du vin—OIV*), 11 rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1924. Aims: to contribute to the development of scientific research in the sphere of wine and grape-growing; to organize scientific meetings and congresses; to collect, study and publish new information; to submit to member governments proposals for the establishment of a world policy in viticulture and to bring uniformity as far as possible to international regulations. Mems.: 25 states.

Dir. R. PROTIN. Publs. *International Wine Bulletin* (*Bulletin de l'O.I.V.*) (monthly), *International Wine Yearbook* (*Memento de l'O.I.V.*), *Ampelographic Register*, *Lexicon of Vine & Wine*, *Index of Viticulture & Oenologia Stations*.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941.

Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Graeme Hall, Christ Church, Barbados.

Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. C. L. HARRIS.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations.

Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E. Publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

World Intellectual Property Organization—WIPO (*Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle—OMPI*): 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; joint Secretariat of International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (see above—Arts).

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Dep. Dirs. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), J. VOYAME (Switzerland).

World Packaging Organization: 1 Vere St., London, W.1, England; f. 1967 to provide a forum for exchange of knowledge on packaging; to promote the development of packaging technology; to create conditions for conservation, preservation and distribution of world food production; to preserve and protect quality and effectiveness of medical and hygiene supplies. Mems.: 20 national mems. of the European Packaging Federation, 7 national mems. of the Asian Packaging Federation and 2 national mems. of the North American Packaging Federation.

Pres. F. J. BRIGGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. H. D. SHOURIE (India) and A. IRVING TOTTEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. B. W. EAMES (U.K.).

TRANSPORT

African Aviation Federation: Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1969; to promote development of means of communication in Africa, co-operation among airline companies of member states, development of telecommunications between airports and the establishment of an aviation research centre. First Conference Cairo 1969.

Chair. R. AMPONSAH (Ghana).

Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar (ASECNA): B.P. 8110 Dakar/Yoff, Senegal and 75 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 15.

Pres. LOUIS SANMARCO; Dir.-Gen. ROGER MACHENAUD.

American Association of Port Authorities: 1612-K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on construction, maintenance and functioning of ports; to promote regular building, management and services; to encourage water-borne traffic. Mems.: bodies in 13 countries.

Exec. Dir. PAUL A. AMUNDSEN. Publ. *World Ports*.

Association of African Airways: c/o Air Afrique, 3 avenue Barthe, P.O.B. 21017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1969 to give African air companies expert advice in technical, financial, juridical and market matters. Mems.: 7 national African airlines and Air Afrique.

Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The (formerly The Baltic and White Sea Conference): 19 Kristiania-gade, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite ship-owners and other persons and organisations connected with the industry.

Pres. B. D. ODFJELL; Gen. Man. W. MØLLER SØRENSEN. Publs. *Bulletins and Special Circulars*.

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer—OCTI*): Gryphenhübelweg 30, Berne; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating the carriage of goods, passengers, and baggage by rail (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: to circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information on behalf of international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: 32 States.

Dir. (vacant). Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Channel Tunnel Study Group, 1 rue d'Astorg, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 for the study of the construction of a rail and/or road tunnel under the Channel; the shares of the group are divided as follows: British Channel Tunnel Company 25 per cent; French Channel Tunnel Company and the International Road Federation, Paris, 25 per cent; the Suez Financial Company 25 per cent; and Technical Studies Inc. (U.S.A.) 25 per cent. Three economic research organisations have submitted a detailed traffic and revenue survey. Preliminary geological and geophysical surveys have been entrusted to British, French and American contractors including boreholes on land and at sea, bottom sampling reflection sonic tests. Various consulting engineers firms have prepared a civil engineering project of the tunnel: all

the findings of the Group were presented in April 1960 to both the U.K. and the French governments in the form of a report on the technical and economic feasibility of the construction of the tunnel and the possibility of financing it from private funds. This was studied by experts of both governments, who reported in favour of construction in September 1963. Agreement has been reached in principle and a French inter-ministerial committee has met a British group to work out technical, legal and financial details and to select the private group which will form a Construction Society.

Pres. Lord HARCOURT.

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives (*Constructeurs Européens de Locomotives Thermiques et Electriques—CELTE*): 12 rue Bixio, Paris 7e, France; f. 1966 as an information centre on economic and technical matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 38 full members and 17 associate members in 11 countries.

Chair. C. J. B. BÄKMANN; Dél.-Gén. A. JANET. Publs. Private reports for members only.

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to review the development of intra-European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of European air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 20 European States.

Pres. Gen. HENRIK WINBERG; Sec. MAURICE DOZ.

European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*): 8 Parkweg, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 300 million Swiss francs. 25 per cent contributed by France, 25 per cent by Germany, 13.5 per cent by Italy, 10 per cent by Belgium, 5 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 5.17 per cent by Spain, 3 per cent by Yugoslavia, 2 per cent each by Luxembourg and Austria and the balance by other members.

Pres. Prof. H. M. OEFTERING (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. E. HASLER (Switzerland).

European Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP: Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member administrations. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries.

Managing Administration: Swiss Federal Railways.

European Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs et des services directs—CEH*), Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steam-

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ship companies and administrations, representatives of governments and other organizations in 24 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du Transport Aérien—ITA*): 4 rue de Solférino, 75 Paris 7e, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and policy aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as economic and technical consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects; maintains a library and consultation and advice service; organizes training courses on air transport economics. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production and equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 62 different countries.

Hon. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD of the Netherlands; Pres. J. ROOS; Vice-Pres. W. DESWARTE; Founder H. BOUCHÉ; Dir. Gen. J. MERCIER; Assessor L. DE AZCARAGA. Publs. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (*Federacion Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubes*): 1850 avenida del Libertador, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1941 to protect interests of motorists in member countries, to promote automobile sport, clubs and road facilities. Mems.: 24 travel and automobile clubs in 19 countries.

Pres. CÉSAR C. CARMAN (Argentina); Sec.-Treas. JUAN B. GILL AGUINAGA (Paraguay); Exec. Sec. JOSÉ D. C. RUCCI (Argentina). Publs. *Anuario FITAC, Memoria, Informaciones a los Clubes*.

International Association for the Rhine Ships Register (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*), 89 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organisation and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

International Association of Ports and Harbors: Kotohira-Kaikan Bldg., 1 Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; f. 1955 to increase the efficiency of ports and harbours through the dissemination of information relative to the fields of port organization, management, administration, operation, development and promotion; to encourage the growth of water-borne commerce. Mems.: 334 in 56 states.

Pres. V. G. SWANSON (Australia); Vice-Pres. J. DEN TOOM (Netherlands). Publs. *Ports and Harbors* (monthly), *Membership Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference*.

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant*), 12 rue Bixio, Paris 7e, France; f. 1930. The Association is an information centre on economic and technical questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. 54 member firms in 13 countries.

Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Dél.-Gén. A. JANET. Publs. Private reports for members only.

International Association of Users of Private Sidings (*Association Internationale des Usagers d'Embranchements Particuliers*), Lilienstrasse 28, 43 Essen, Germany; f. 1954 to protect the interests of its members

by acting as liaison with international and national authorities. Mems.: 13 from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. F. GENRICH (German Federal Republic).

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*), 8 place de la Concorde, Paris, France; f. 1904. Object: To develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Mems.: 77 national automobile clubs or associations.

Pres. W. ANDREWS; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Carriage and Luggage-Van Union (*Union internationale des voitures et fourgons—RIC*), Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of carriages, luggage vans and mail vans in international through traffic. Mems.: 22 European railway administrations. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

International Chamber of Shipping, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. Nov. 1921. Objects: (a) to promote internationally the interests of its members in all matters of general policy concerning shipping, except those affecting the wages, general conditions and accommodation of sea-going personnel, which are dealt with by the International Shipping Federation; (b) to provide a medium for the exchange of views and information on questions affecting the industry internationally.

Membership consists of national associations representative of the private shipowners in 19 countries, covering 80% of world merchant shipping.

Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. L. C. EVERSSEN (U.K.). Publs. *Reports of meetings of the Conference*, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928, and *Memoranda* issued from time to time.

International Civil Airport Association—ICAA (*Association internationale des aéroports civils*): 291 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e, France; f. 1962 to develop civil air transport by the constant improvement of ground services and equipment. Mems.: 121 airports as active members; 108 airports as corresponding members.

Pres. LÉON GODART; Sec.-Gen. ANATOLE ROJINSKY. Publs. *Airports and Ground Services* (weekly), *Airports International* (monthly).

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*), Département fédéral des transports et communications et de l'énergie, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administered by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains of travel agencies. Mems.: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 24 European travel agencies.

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International Container Bureau: 38 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to group representatives of all means of transport and activities concerning containers, to promote combined door-to-door transport by the successive use of several means of transport; to examine and bring into effect administrative, technical and customs advances and to centralize data on behalf of its members. 190 members.

Pres. J. P. R. BISSCHOP; Vice-Pres. Mr. DAUDEMARD-GREGNAC; Gen.-Sec. Mr. P. VERNIER. *Publs. Containers* (bulletin twice yearly), information leaflets.

International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés—FIATA*): 98 rue Saint Jean (P.O.B. 354), 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. Mems.: 36 members in 31 countries, 600 associate members in 66 countries.

Pres. D. I. HEYS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GYSSENS, Meircenter, Meir 21, Antwerp, Belgium; Dir. W. ZEILBECK; Dir., FIATA Airfreight Institute, W. DOBMAIER.

International Federation of Independent Air Transport (*Fédération internationale des transports aériens privés*), 12 rue de Castiglione, Paris 1er, France; f. 1946 to represent independent airlines at the international level and to seek the removal of the restrictions imposed on air transport. Mems.: 60 companies in 12 countries.

Pres. General GEORGES FAYET (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE RICHE; Treas.-Gen. R. BONNEAU.

International Federation of Pedestrians (*Fédération Internationale des Piétons*), 5 Buitenhof, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning vehicular traffic; to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. Mems.: national pedestrian organizations of 11 countries, as well as national organizations of parents of traffic victims.

Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); Vice-Pres. T. C. FOLEY (United Kingdom); Gen.-Sec. Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTHOVEN (Netherlands). *Publ. Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Rail Transport Committee (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer*): Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, 10 Bollwerk, CH 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. Mems.: 284 railway administrations in 26 countries.

Sec. M. BERTHERIN (Switzerland).

International Railway Congress Association (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*): 17-21 rue de Louvain, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. Mems.: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.

Pres. L. LATAIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. SQUILBIN. *Publs. Rail International* (monthly in French, German, Russian and English), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in French, German, English and Spanish).

International Railway Documentation Bureau (*Bureau international de documentation des chemins de fer*), 27 rue de Londres, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union of Railways all documentation concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation bureau.

Dir. V. CANYN (France). *Publ. Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish; monthly).

International Road Federation—IRF (*Fédération routière internationale*): Geneva Office: 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; Washington Office: 1023 Washington Building, Washington 20005, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. Organizes World Highway Conferences. Mems.: 70 national road associations and 300 individual firms and industrial associations.

Geneva: Chair. Dr. A. RAAFLAUB; Dir. Gen. Count F. ARCO; Washington: Chair. M. CLARE MILLER; Pres. R. O. SWAIN. *Publs. Road International* (quarterly, Geneva), *World Road Statistics* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory, including World Directory of Road Administrators* (annually, Geneva).

International Road Safety—PRI (*La Prévention Routière Internationale*): Linas, 91, Monthéry, France; f. 1959 to provide exchange of ideas and material on road safety; organize international action; assist non-member countries; consultative status at UN and Council of Europe. Mems.: 30 national organizations.

Pres. Mr. GALLIENNE; Sec.-Gen. R. PANSARD. *Publ. quarterly liaison bulletin*.

International Road Transport Union (*Union internationale des transports routiers*): Centre International, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947, present title adopted 1948. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. Mems.: national road transport organizations in 29 countries and associate members in 16 countries.

Pres. Dr. R. SCHÖBER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. P. GROENENDIJK (Netherlands).

International Shipping Federation Ltd., The: Shipping Federation House, 146-150 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1909 to consider all questions affecting the interests of the shipping trade and connected trades; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. Mems.: national shipowners' organizations in 19 countries.

Pres. R. A. HUSKISSON (U.K.); Gen. Man. J. K. RICE-OXLEY; Sec. I. A. GUNN.

International Union for Inland Navigation (*Union internationale de la Navigation Fluviale*): 19 rue de la Presse, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to promote the interests of Inland Waterways Carriers before all International Organizations. Mems.: National Waterways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. H. HUBER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. J. ALOY (Belgium). *Publs. annual and occasional reports*.

International Union of Railways (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*): 16 rue Jean Rey, Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: The unification and improvement of

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railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. Forty-six railway administrations are represented.

Chair. M. RÖDÖNYI; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS ARMAND. *Publs. Rail International*, jointly with the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA) (monthly, in English, French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation*, jointly with the IRCA (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual, in English, French and German), *Quarterly Railway Statistics* (in English, French and German).

Centre des Relations Publiques de l'UIC: 16 rue Jean-Rey, Paris 15e, France; f. 1968; mems. 24 railway administrations of 21 countries.

Man. WILLIAM WENGER. *Publ. Ferinfo* Information Service.

UIC Publicity Centre: Via Marsala 9, Rome, Italy; f. 1968.

Man. FAUSTO GIANNI.

International Wagon Union (Union internationale des wagons—RIV): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of wagons, loading tackle, pallets and containers in international through traffic. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways. Mems.: 32 European railway administrations.

Northern Shipowners' Defence Club (Nordisk Skibseverforening): Radhusgt. 25, P.O.B. 379, Oslo 1, Norway; f. 1889 to assist members in disputes over contracts, taking the necessary legal steps on behalf of members and bearing the cost of such claims. Members are Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian shipowners representing 1,646 ships with gross tonnage of about 22.5 million.

Man. Dir. PER GRAM; Chair. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN. *Publ. A Law Report of Maritime Cases* (annual), and a quarterly members' periodical.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer): Hoza 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R.

Chair. HENRYK DRAZKIEWICZ (Poland); Vice-Chair. EDMUND SCHLAG (German Democratic Republic); Sec. JOSEF ŠLECHTA (Czechoslovakia). *Publ. O.S.S.H.D. Journal* (bi-monthly; in Chinese, German and Russian).

Orient Airlines Research Bureau: Manila; f. 1967; enables member carriers to exchange information and plan the development of the industry within the region by means of research, technical and marketing committees. Mems.: Air Viet-Nam, China Airlines, Korean Air Lines, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, PAL, Thai International, JAL, Garuda Indonesia Airlines, Quantas and Cathay Pacific.

Sec.-Gen. Capt. S. QUIMBO.

Pan-American Highway Congresses, Permanent Secretariat. Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims: to aid and promote the development and progress of highways in the American Hemisphere. Mems.: the 23 American States.

Sec. FRANCISCO J. HERNÁNDEZ. *Publ. Proceedings of the Congress* (every three years). (See also chapter, Pan-American Highway Congresses).

Pan-American Railway Association: Avda. 9 de Julio 1925, Piso 13, ofc. 1301, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907 to promote the development of railways in the American continent. Mems.: national commissions, governments, railway companies or individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. MANUEL F. CASTELLO (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. LUCIO A. HASPERUÉ (Brazil); Treas. GUIDO C. BELZONI (Chile). *Publ. Boletín* (5 a year).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation), 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways, of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assemblies and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every 3-4 years, the next being in 1973. Mems.: 49 Governments, 2,810 other members.

First Pres. OMER VANAUDENHOVE; Second Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. *Publs. Papers and Proceedings of Congresses, Bulletin* (quarterly), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages).

South-European Pipe-line Company (Société du Pipe-line sud-Européen S.A.), 195 Ave. de Neuilly, 92-Neuilly sur Seine, France; f. 1958 to study and gain Government support for an oil pipeline project linking the Mediterranean to the Rhine; in 1963 completed a 34-inch dia. 486-mile crude oil pipeline supplying 3 refineries in France, 5 in Germany and 1 in Switzerland; daily throughput 700,000 bbl.

Mems.: 16 international oil groups.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: c/o UN Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1965; mems. Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia; this technical committee was formed to study the proposed trans-Saharan road route, the most favoured scheme being a road from Algiers to Tamanrasset, branching towards Gao in Mali and Agades in Niger. The estimated cost for a tarred road 7 metres wide, 2,800 km. long, is 800 million Algerian Dinars. The committee will report to the UN Development Programme (formerly UN Special Fund) when feasibility studies are completed.

Union of European Railway Road Services (Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens), Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbahn, Frankfurt (Main), Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 43/45; f. 1950/1951; the Union endeavours to represent the interests of road services of European railways at the international level and to organize the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems., railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the International Company for Refrigerated Transport "Interfrigo".

Pres. H. STUKENBERG (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHRADER (Germany); Dir. Europabus J. J. TOUR NAYRE (France).

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Association of International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (*Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales—AIESEC*): Burgemeester Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam 3016, Netherlands; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars, conferences and study tours. Mems.: 350 universities in 53 countries.

Sec.-Gen. PIERRE PAILLERET (France). Pubs. *Compendium*, *Annual Report* (annual), *Prospect*: Quarterly *Journal of AIESEC International*, *Seminar Reports*, *Three Year Forecasts*, and sundry national committee publications.

Boy Scouts World Bureau (*Bureau Mondiale du Scoutisme*): Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1920. Secretariat of Boy Scouts World Conference. Objects: to promote unity and understanding of scouting throughout the world; to develop good citizenship among young people by forming their characters for service, co-operation and leadership; to provide aid and advice to members and potential member associations. Regional Offices in Nigeria, Syria, Philippines and Costa Rica. Mems.: 12,200,000 in 98 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. NAGY (Switzerland). Pubs. *World Scouting* (quarterly), *World Scouting Newsletter*, *Revista Scout de las Americas*, *Far East Scouting Newsletter*, *African Scout Bulletin*, *Biennial Report*.

Bureau of Information and Research on Student Health: via Reno 30, Rome 104, Italy; f. 1965; aims at the spread of information and documentation concerning student health and health services.

Sec.-Gen. PIETRO BUSCAGLIONE (Italy). Publ. *Student Health News* (irregular).

Confederación Sudamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (*South American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations*), Casilla 172, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: 39 affiliated YMCA's in 10 countries, with 250,000 members.

Pres. Dr. HUGO ROLAND; Gen. Sec. HECTOR CASELLI. Publ. *Noticias*, *Carta*, *Artículos Técnicos*, *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Superiores*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE: Türkenstrasse 4, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 to organize exchange of students at Institutions of Higher Education. Mems.: 41 national committees.

Gen. Sec. ROLF KRATOCHWILL. Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Dental Students: c/o Fédération Dentaire Internationale, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1951 to promote international contact between dental students, to advance and stimulate their interest in the science and art of dentistry, to promote exchanges and international congresses. Mems.: 30,000 students in 20 countries.

Pres. AASE MÖLLER (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. DAN NATHANSON (Israel). Publ. *IADS Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, Inc.: 1308 Oak Brook Rd., Box 1000, Oak Brook, Illinois 60515, U.S.A.; f. 1922 to encourage the organization of Y's Men's Clubs throughout the world as service arms of their local YMCA's. Mems.: 810 clubs totalling 21,000 mems. in 48 countries.

Pres. HAROLD WESTERBERG; Sec.-Gen. GERALD L. HEYL; Dir. of Development BRUCE KIMMEL. Publ. *The Y's Men's World* (6 a year).

International Federation of Medical Student Associations: 12A Kristianiagade, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1951 to study and promote the professional interests of medical students throughout the world; improve medical education, medical student health and arrange international exchanges. Mems.: 41 medical student associations.

Pres. GEOFFREY LLOYD; Sec.-Gen. HENNING SLOTT JENSEN; Perm. Sec. MIRIAM RASMUSSEN. Pubs. *Medical Student—How to go Abroad*, *Intermedical* (bi-annual).

International Student Movement for the United Nations—ISMUN (*Mouvement international des étudiants pour les Nations Unies*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; mems.: associations in 39 countries.

Sec.-Gen. GILLIAN WALKER. Pubs. *Summer School*, *Youth Seminars*, *Reports*, *Background Documents*.

International Students Society: P.O.B. 239, Hillsboro, Oregon, U.S.A.; f. 1932. Aims: the promotion of international friendship and goodwill through the exchange of *Friendly Letters* in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and other languages, and the exchange of tape recordings between students, schools, and adults. Mems. in most countries.

Pres. Dr. N. H. CROWELL; Dir.-Man. IDA E. CROWELL. Publ. *International Students News* (twice a year).

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*), Teinfaltstrasse 9, Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organisations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc. Mems.: youth and student organisations in 76 countries, totalling about 2 million members.

Hon. Pres. KYI NYUNT (Burma); Pres. H. M. W. PUEVA (Ceylon); Gen. Sec. HITUN AUNG (Burma). Publ. *IUSY Survey* (bi-monthly in English and French).

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*), Vokelova 3, Prague 2; f. Aug. 1946 by World Students Congress in Prague. To defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 86 national student unions.

Gen. Sec. MEHDI AL HAFIZ (Iraq). Pubs. *World Student News* (monthly, in English, French, German and Spanish), *I.U.S. News Service* (fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly), *DE—Democratization of Education* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish), *Sports Bulletin* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(YOUTH AND STUDENTS)

International University Exchange Fund: P.O.B. 348, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1952 as non-governmental organization to help refugee students, mainly in Africa. Incorporated with other agencies operating in Nairobi for Integrated Rural Development.

Dir. L. G. ERIKSSON. Publs. on education, the refugee situation, etc.

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*): 26 rue Juste Lipse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research centres and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level; maintains a Farm School (Dahomey), Pilot Village (Cameroon), Co-operatives (Burundi), Co-operative Welding Workshop (India), Vocational Training for Girls (Philippines), Workers' Education Institute (Chile); organizations in 109 countries.

Pres. ENRIQUE DEL RIO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. MARGARET BACON (Canada); Treas. BILL HEBB (Australia). Publ. *Action: Bulletin de la JOC internationale* (bi-monthly).

International Youth Hostel Federation: 11 White Lion House, Town Centre, Hatfield, Herts., England; f. 1932 to promote co-operation between national organizations, to foster understanding and goodwill between nations, particularly by facilitating international travel by members of the various youth hostels associations and to advise and help in the formation of youth hostels associations in all countries where no such organizations exist. Mems.: 45 national associations with 1.9 million individual members.

Pres. ANTON GRASSL (Germany); Sec.-Gen. GRAHAM HEATH (U.K.); Treas. JAMES YOUNG (U.K.). Publs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual*, *Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Song Book*, *Phrase Book*.

Unión Latinoamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas (*Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth*): Casa Postale 2969, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; f. 1941; central organization of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. JORGE PANTELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Rev. EBER FERNANDEZ FERRER. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 81 countries and territories.

Pres. DAVID M. ROBINSON; Sec.-Gen. FREDRIK FRANKLIN. Publ. *World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Assembly of Youth (*Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse*): rue d'Arlon 39-41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, aims to allow youth to study and focus attention on its needs and responsibilities; to work through national voluntary youth organizations for the true satisfaction of youth's needs and responsibilities; to increase inter-racial respect and to foster international understanding and co-operation; to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about the needs and problems of youth and youth organizations; to promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries, to assist in the development of youth activities and to promote extension of voluntary youth organizations; to support and encourage the national youth movements of non-self-governing countries in the pursuit of self-government. Mems. and associates in 100 countries.

Pres. PETER SCHIEDER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. JYOTI SHANKAR SINGH (India); Treas. LOUIS MANTQUET (Belgium). Publs. *WAY Forum* (quarterly), *WAY Information* (fortnightly).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The World Bureau, 132 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1928. Object: To promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movements throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: over 6 million in 50 full member-countries and 37 associate member-countries.

World Chief Guide OLAVE, Lady BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E.; Chair. of World Cttee. Mrs. CHARLES U. CULMER; Treas. Mrs. J. KEPPIE; Acting Dir. of World Bureau Miss M. ISOBEL CROWE; Publs. *The Council Fire* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*, reference books, booklets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs: c/o ROY JOHNS, 5008 50th St., Lloydminster, Alberta, Canada; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 3,090 clubs and 77,000 members in 24 Associations in 45 countries.

Pres. ARRIE OBERHOLZER (South Africa); Sec.-Treas. ROY JOHNS (Canada).

World Federalist Youth: Norrebrogade 36, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark; (formerly World Student Federalists); f. 1947 in Montreux and merged with the World Association of World Federalists as its Youth and Students Division in 1959. Objects: to work for the creation of a world community to be institutionalized through a world federal system of government and to co-ordinate the work of WFY national organizations. Study conferences have been held in Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Chair. JOS TH. LEMMERS; Exec. Sec. I. MORITA; Editor P. FISCHER. Publ. *Contact*.

World Federation of Catholic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique*): 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, 1080 Brussels; f. 1968 by fusion of former World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls (f. 1926) and International Catholic Youth Federation (f. 1948). Aims: to bring together organizations of catholic youth in order to promote Christian engagement of young people in church and world. 84 affiliated organizations and 32 corresponding centres in 5 continents representing about 10 million members.

Pres. PAUL NARAINSAMY (Mauritius).

World Federation of Democratic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*): 19 Ady Endre U., Budapest 20, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for closer international understanding among youth, to eliminate Fascism and to work for basic freedoms for youth.

Pres. ANGELO OLIVA (Italy); Gen. Sec. MICHEL JOUET (France). Publs. *WFDY News* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (quarterly, in six languages), *Documentary Record* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(YOUTH AND STUDENTS)

World Union of Jewish Students: 59 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1924 to act as an umbrella organization for national student bodies and to act in educational and political matters where possible in co-operation with non-Jewish student organizations, UNESCO, etc.; divided into five regions; organizes Congress every three years; mems.: 34 national unions representing 70,000 students.

Chair. MIKE HUNTER; Sec.-Gen. EDY KAUFMAN. Publs. *WUJS Forum* (three a year), and many others in English, French, Spanish and Hebrew.

World Union of Organisations for the Safeguard of Youth (*Union Mondiale des Organismes pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*): 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1956 to form link between public and private organizations working in the field of maladjusted children and youth and to represent them at the international level; to give information about the problems of maladjusted youth. Mem.: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, France, Greece, Guadeloupe, India, Iran,

Israel, Italy, Kenya, Martinique, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, U.K., U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Fourth Conference, Tunis, 1969.

Pres. Prof. R. LAFON (France); Sec. F. DE SAINTIGNON. Publs. Proceedings of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th International Conferences, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

World Young Women's Christian Association—World Y.W.C.A. (*Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes Féminines*), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in the various countries for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. Mrs. ATHENA ATHANASSIOU; Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH PALMER. Publ. *Perspective, The YWCA in Action, Social and International Newsletter*.

PART II

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ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Albania is bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east, Greece to the south and the Adriatic Sea to the west. The maximum length of the country is 336.2 kilometres and its maximum breadth is 148.2 kilometres. Much of Albania is mountainous, particularly northern Albania where the mountains continue the Crna Gora chain of Montenegro, and in the east along the Macedonian border. Albania is one of the highest countries in Europe, having an average height of 700 metres above sea-level. Climate is Mediterranean throughout most of the country. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas play a moderating role in the country's climate, although frequent cyclones in the winter months make the weather unstable. The language is Albanian. Geg and Tosk are the two main dialects, Tosk now being the official standardized form of the Albanian language. Religion in Albania has been officially abolished but there are very small numbers of Roman Catholics in the north and Greek Orthodox in the south. There is virtually no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion, although provision is made for those who wish to worship. The flag is red with a black two-headed eagle topped by a five-pointed star. The capital is Tirana.

Recent History

The Albanian Communist Party was founded in 1941. The leader of the Party, Enver Hoxha, led the Liberation Army against the Germans and the Italian occupation of Albania. During the war years Albania suffered severe losses—28,000 killed and 43,000 deported out of a population of 1.3 million. Independence was finally proclaimed in 1944, and in 1946 Albania became a People's Republic. Enver Hoxha has been in the seat of power since that date. In the immediate post-war years, Albania was largely a dependency of Yugoslavia, the two countries establishing a monetary and customs union. Yugoslavia's influence and aid was gradually replaced by that of the Soviet Union, and after the breach between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1949, Albania remained a firm ally of the latter under Stalin. Following the death of Stalin in 1953, Albania became alienated from the Soviet Union over Khrushchev's policy of rapprochement with Yugoslavia. Relations deteriorated until in 1961 diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. were broken off. The Soviet Union's place as Albania's main ally and benefactor was taken by the People's Republic of China. Albania virtually ceased to participate in the activities of CMEA in 1961 and in 1968 she withdrew from the Warsaw Pact. In most aspects of political and ideological policy Albania follows the People's Republic of China, and in 1968 experienced a minor "cultural revolution". During the last two years, however, there has been a marked increase in foreign relations and diplomatic activity. The general elections of September 1970 showed a 99.7 per cent vote in favour of the Democratic Front.

Government

Albania is a People's Democracy with a one-party system of government. The supreme legislative organ is

the People's Assembly, elected for a four-year term by all citizens over 18 years of age. The Assembly elects a Presidium which fulfils the functions of Head of State as a collective organ of leadership under the President of the Presidium. The Council of Ministers is appointed, and can be dismissed, by the People's Assembly. The Constitution explicitly recognizes the special position of the Albanian Party of Labour which works closely with the Government and is the main policy making body. At its congresses the Party elects the Central Committee which, in turn, elects the Political Bureau.

The primary organs of local government are the District People's Councils. Tirana, the capital, is divided into ten districts. Elections to the District Councils take place every three years. There is suffrage to all over 18 years of age. Candidates are nominated by the Party of Labour's local organizations or the Democratic Front, which incorporates vocational and professional organizations, trade unions, women's organizations, youth clubs, and cultural associations. The Councils elect executive committees, a secretary and a Presidium. In cases of conflict in the People's Councils, disputes are referred to the People's Assembly or to government departments.

Defence

Defence in Albania is conducted under the auspices of the People's Army which was founded in 1943. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and for three years in the Air Force and the Navy. Latest figures for the total strength of the armed forces are 41,500, comprising Army 35,000, Navy 4,000, Air Force 2,500. Defence estimates for 1969 totalled 420 million leks. Paramilitary training is now compulsory for all schoolchildren and students; the internal security force numbers 12,500, and there is a frontier force of 25,000.

Reports from reliable sources indicate that a defence agreement was concluded between Albania and China, following the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968. This agreement would allow for the stationing of Chinese forces in Albanian territory, together with the establishment of missile and naval bases. Chinese submarines have already used Albanian ports.

Economic Affairs

Before liberation in 1944 Albania was an extremely backward country. Its semi-feudal social system was dominated by Italy to the extent that the economy was half-feudal, half-colonial. Before liberation 80 per cent of the population was illiterate, and 87 per cent of the people worked in agriculture. By 1965 Albania had been turned into a socialist agrarian-industrial country. The Albanian economy operates on the principles of the public ownership of the means of production, planned management of the national economy and a certain level of financial autonomy for the enterprises. Each individual enterprise operates under the auspices of a single state plan. The year 1951 saw the beginning of long-term planning, with the first Five-Year Plan (1951-55). During the third Five-Year Plan (1961-65) Albania was able to survive the economic

ALBANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

blockade imposed on her by the U.S.S.R. Albania has just completed the fourth Five-Year Plan (1966–70), which has been marked by a drive to reduce bureaucracy and excessive centralization. These successive Five-Year Plans have modernized industry and reorganized agriculture on the socialist collective system (over 60 per cent of the Budget is devoted to investment in the economy). Industry now utilizes natural resources, and Albania now refines her own oil. Important items in production include naphtha, copper and iron, agricultural raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical materials, fertilizers, building materials and textiles. Albania's principal exports now include crude oil and coal, copper, iron, chrome, tobacco and agricultural produce. Industrial products account for about 80 per cent of Albania's exports. Whereas in 1938 industrial production accounted for 8 per cent of total production in the country, in 1968 it accounted for 61.5 per cent. Agricultural production has increased threefold since before the Second World War, and the area of cultivable land has doubled. The collectivization of agriculture is now almost complete. During the post-war years there has been an extensive socialist transformation of the countryside: land reclamation, mechanization of agriculture, collectivization, utilization of chemicals, etc. Wool, skins, fruit, vegetables, nuts and wine are Albania's chief agricultural export items.

Albania's breach with the Soviet Union in the years 1960–61 damaged the Albanian economy. The Soviet Union withdrew all aid, left many projects only half-completed, ceased supplies of industrial equipment and cancelled economic agreements. The economic blockade imposed on Albania by the U.S.S.R. left her virtually in total European isolation. In recent years trade and contacts with China have increased considerably and the Albanian economy has overcome the setbacks of 1960–61. Particular progress has been made in the spheres of copper, chromium, nickel and coal production and electric power generation. Crop yields have increased considerably, particularly wheat and maize. Almost 45 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is now with China. A joint Sino-Albanian shipping company has been formed, and in June 1965 an agreement was signed which, with subsequent trade protocols, provides Albania with financial, technical and material aid. Most of the power stations which now provide the country with full electrification were financed and equipped by the Chinese, as are the Mao Tse-Tung hydro-electric plant and the Korce thermo-electric plant which are due for completion in 1971. In 1969 a special protocol was signed in Peking which allowed for Chinese participation in many new Albanian export industries. In 1970 Albania signed a long-term trade and economic agreement with China, in accordance with which, China has granted long-term interest-free loans.

Some 95 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is with the socialist countries, although trade with non-communist countries is growing annually. Albania is currently trading with 40 countries of the world and has recently signed trade protocols with various socialist, Western and developing countries.

Transport and Communications

There are some 250 kilometres of railway track in Albania linking the main cities (including branch lines). Rail transport accounts for 24 per cent of all land trans-

portation and 4,019,000 passengers travelled by rail in 1967. Roads now link the remotest regions of the country although, despite progress in the sphere of road building the lesser roads, particularly in the highlands, are mostly unsuitable for motor transport. 55,934,000 passengers travelled by road in 1967. There is a marked absence of motor vehicles in Albania—there are no private automobiles and very few official cars, even in the capital. The most common forms of transport are the bicycle and the mule. Albania has a developing sea transport; over 104,000 tons of goods were transported by sea in Albanian ships in 1967. Ships use the main ports of Durrës, Vlorë and Sarandë. There is a new airport at Rinas but there is no regular air service.

Social Welfare

In Albania all medical services are free of charge. There are now hospitals, clinics and maternity homes throughout the country which provide free treatment for the entire population. In 1969 there were 158 hospitals and 1,400 physicians. The 1968 health budget amounted to 208,911,000 leks, 5.5 per cent of the state budget. Kindergartens and nursery schools receive subsidies of up to 75 per cent. There is a non-contributory state social insurance system for all workers, and a pension system for the old and disabled. Income tax has been abolished for all workers, employees and co-operative members. Personal taxation is negligible, government expenditure being met by surpluses earned by state enterprises. Albania is thus one of the first communist countries in Europe to be free of direct taxation for her people. A new state social insurance law came into force on January 1st, 1967, which provides many social benefits for the population in addition to free medical attention.

Education

By 1956, illiteracy had been almost wiped out below middle age, and it is now claimed that illiteracy has been wiped out altogether. About 20 per cent of children in the age group of three to seven years attend nursery school (*kopshtje*); children between the ages of seven and eleven years attend elementary school (*shkollat fillore*). Seven-year schools (*shkollat 7-vjeçare*) take children between the ages of seven and fourteen years and about half the number educated at the elementary school go on to the seven-year school. Secondary schools in Albania may be divided into three main categories, i.e. eleven-year schools (*shkollat 11-vjeçare*) giving four-year courses which complete the seven-year school, secondary technical-professional schools (*shkollat e mesme tekniko-profesionale*) which combine vocational training with a general education, and lower vocational schools (*shkollat e ulle profesionale*) which train workers in the fields of agriculture and industry, etc. The school-year in the secondary schools lasts six and a half months. All pupils must do two and a half months' agricultural work in the year. Pupils also spend one month in military training. In 1970 there were 26,000 students enrolled at 8 higher education institutes in Albania, 7,000 of these being enrolled at Tirana University, Albania's only university. Students at higher education institutes spend seven months of every year at the institute, two months in military training and one month in physical work.

ALBANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

All aspects of tourism in Albania are handled by *Albturist*, the official state tourist department. The development of tourism began in 1956 but has only seriously been encouraged by the state over the last four or five years. There are few recognized resorts apart from Durrës, although great potential exists in the beauty spots on the coast and in the scenery of the interior. Visas are essential for foreign visitors. A very favourable exchange rate of 30 new leks to the £1 sterling is in operation for tourists.

Sport

Sport is officially encouraged in Albania, association football and volleyball being among the most popular sports. Albania now has many new sports facilities. Some

250,000 people participated in the recent second national Spartakiad.

Public Holidays 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 11 (Proclamation of the Republic), May 1 (International Labour Day), October 25 (Electrification Day), November 7 (Anniversary of the October Revolution), November 28 (Independence Day), November 29 (Day of Liberation).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the new lek divided into 100 quintars.

Exchange rate: 12 new leks = £1 sterling
5 new leks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	LAND (sq. km.)	LAKES (sq. km.)	FORESTS (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)
27,748	27,400	1,350	12,421	2,108,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Tirana (capital)	170,000	Elbasan	38,855
Durrës (Durrës)	80,000	Berat	23,895
Vlorë	50,351	Fieri	19,681
Shkodër (Scutari)	49,830	Lushnja	17,545
Korça (Kortsha)	45,858	Kavaja	15,590

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1964	68,599	13,021	15,811
1965	80,000	13,921	16,731
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967	69,261	16,853	16,565

EMPLOYMENT

	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Industry	81,128	85,935	88,646	105,301
Building	36,695	33,890	35,962	40,060
Agriculture	44,787	46,987	47,671	64,356
Transport and Communications	17,171	18,212	20,101	12,028
Trade and Accounting	17,008	17,656	18,754	31,619
Public Services	9,836	10,787	9,966	4,287
Public Health	12,467	12,894	13,217	14,171
Administration	9,518	9,567	10,137	8,225
Education and Culture	18,040	19,687	21,512	25,008

* Latest figures available. No figures for 1966 have been published.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

In 1967 there were 33 state farms and 1,208 co-operative farms. The average size of the country's agricultural co-operatives in 1968 was 576 hectares, and that of the state agricultural enterprises was 2,896 hectares. Agricultural production in 1967 totalled 3,816 million new leks.

LAND UTILIZATION

(sq. km.)

AGRICULTURAL LAND	ORCHARDS	OLIVE GROVES	VINEYARDS	MEADOW LAND	PASTURE LAND	TOTAL FARMLAND
4,880	252	298	125	126	6,756	12,440

CROPS

	AREA (hectares)		PRODUCTION (tons)	
	1963	1964*	1963	1964*
Wheat	82,315	124,585	59,963	122,402
Rye	8,811	9,631	5,175	6,498
Maize	152,058	121,347	192,141	169,231
Rice	3,871	4,302†	9,135	8,173
Barley	4,255	4,302	3,048	3,434
Sugar Beet	5,980	5,664	93,872	135,037
Cotton	22,956	23,073	23,108	23,116
Tobacco	25,601	24,382	15,981	13,544

* Latest figures available.

† 1967 figure.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1963	1964	1965*
Horses, Mules	64.2	63.8	n.a.
Cattle	401.5	427.1	426.4
Sheep	1,581.1	1,682.2	1,636.9
Goats	1,119.9	1,199.3	1,174.6
Pigs	111.5	146.6	140.6
Poultry	1,691.9	1,670.7	1,721.7

* Latest figures available.

MINING

('000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Coal	252	292	331.1	434.2
Crude Petroleum	751	764	817.5	983.9
Chrome Ore	294	307	311.0	326.9
Copper Ore	144	145	219.4	272.9
Nickel/Iron Ore	259	351	394.6	404.5

* Latest figures available.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Refined Gas Oil	tons	92,012	80,467	n.a.	n.a.
Petrol	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45,100
Cement	"	129,596	127,161	134,400	218,300
Blister Copper	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,800
Sawn Timber	cu. metres	155,904	141,714	148,800	144,300
Bricks	million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139
Sugar	tons	11,593	14,016	15,500	18,100
Flour	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,800
Bread	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193,800
Macaroni	"	9,341	9,360	10,100	13,100
Beer	hectolitres	105,746	109,246	105,400	111,200
Cigarettes	million	4,222	3,990	4,400	3,600
Cotton Textiles	'000 metres	27,784	28,177	n.a.	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics	" '000	1,278	1,292	n.a.	n.a.
Knitted Goods	" '000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,100
Footwear	'000 pairs	906	955	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	'000 tons	4,868	6,201	6,200	7,100
Electric Power	million kWh.	258	288	342	589

* Latest figures available.

FINANCE

One new lek=100 quintars.

12 new leks=£1 sterling; 5 new leks=U.S. \$1.

100 new leks=£8.33 sterling=U.S. \$20.

BUDGET

(1967—million new leks)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Real Tax	1,602	National Economy	1,988
Surtax on Enterprises	960	Education and Culture	338
Income Tax	35	Health Services	189
Social Insurance	167	Social Insurance	143
Other Income	966	Other Social Services	167
		Defence	301
		Administration	71
		Other Expenditure	403
	<u>3,730</u>		<u>3,600</u>

Budget 1968: Revenue 4,025 million leks; Expenditure 3,985 million leks.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports (million old leks): (1963) 3,537.1; (1964) 4,906.4.

Exports (million old leks): (1963) 2,404.0; (1964) 2,996.2.

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	UNIT	1967	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	UNIT	1967
Crude Petroleum . . .	'000 tons	166	Lathes	number	31
Fluxate Bitumen . . .	" "	333	Diesel Engines . . .	"	80
Natural Bitumen . . .	" "	27	Electric Motors . . .	"	742
Iron Ore	" "	392	Power Transformers . . .	"	35
Chrome Ore	" "	323	Tractors	"	388
Cathode Copper . . .	tons	775	Cultivators	"	189
Blister Copper . . .	"	2,032	Combine Harvesters . . .	"	82
Wool	"	253	Motor Vehicles . . .	"	803
Fine Skins	"	60	Measuring Apparatus . . .	'000 new leks	1,015
Tobacco Leaves . . .	"	7,513	Laboratory Apparatus . . .	" " "	1,703
Canned Fish	"	70	Cast Iron	tons	3,013
Fresh Vegetables . . .	"	16,479	Pig Iron	"	4,300
Fruit	"	3,408	Sheet Metal	"	36,700
Nuts	"	906	Steel	"	10,345
Cognac	hectolitres	4,909	Rubber	"	500
Wine	"	43,755	Insecticides	"	1,403
Cigarettes	tons	2,136	Chemical Fertilizers . . .	"	67,000
			Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	1,072
			Woollen Fabrics	" "	408
			Silk Fabrics	" "	559
			Bicycles	number	13,801
			Radio Sets	"	13,887

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964*	1963	1964*
Austria	16.4	18.9	4.8	15.4
Bulgaria	30.3	40.1	114.9	38.9
China	2,083.5	3,085.6	1,168.3	1,196.2
Cuba	31.5	51.6	25.9	32.4
Czechoslovakia	505.6	472.2	294.8	571.0
France	24.0	36.5	32.6	82.4
German Democratic Republic	180.8	259.1	156.9	303.8
German Federal Republic	40.4	38.1	4.1	5.2
Hungary	104.3	112.9	123.9	81.7
Italy	122.5	140.6	89.1	85.1
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	34.1	29.4	26.9	62.5
Poland	226.2	369.0	202.4	290.7
Romania	80.7	118.4	91.1	120.1
Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic)	11.0	10.2	8.1	7.6
Yugoslavia	16.9	54.3	24.8	68.3
Other States	18.9	69.3	35.4	34.9
TOTAL	3,537.1	4,906.4	2,404.0	2,996.2

* Figures no longer published.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT (‘000 tons)

	1964	1965	1967*
Road	15,898	17,007	23,323
Rail	1,485	1,612	1,993
Sea	285	270	421
TOTAL	17,668	18,889	25,737

* Latest figures available. Figures for 1966 unavailable.

PASSENGERS (‘000)

	1967
Road	55,934
Rail	4,019

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1967*
Radio Sets	76,481	82,200	104,900
Book Titles	464	502	628
Newspapers	12	12	19
Periodicals	37	30	34

* Latest figures available. Figures for 1966 unavailable. In 1968 there were 150,000 radio receivers.

EDUCATION (1967-68)

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF PUPILS	NO. OF TEACHERS
Kindergartens	417	26,020	1,170
General Education	3,561	465,560	16,835
Secondary Vocational	12	23,000	640
Technical Colleges	20	n.a.	n.a.
Higher Education	6	12,435	606
Teacher Training Colleges	5	n.a.	n.a.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Albania was adopted in March 1946 and amended by the People's Assembly on July 4th, 1950. By its terms Albania is a People's Republic, the supreme legislative organ being the People's Assembly which is elected for a term of four years by all citizens over 18 years of age, on the basis of one deputy to every 8,000 persons. The People's Assembly elects a Presidium, which consists of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and ten members; the President of the Presidium is President of the Albanian People's Republic. The Presidium convokes the People's Assembly

for sessions twice a year, and exercises the functions of the latter between sessions. Laws and amendments to the Constitution are made valid by a majority vote of the People's Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is, according to the Constitution, appointed and removed from office by the People's Assembly.

The country is divided into twenty-six regions for the purpose of local administration. The local organs of State power are the People's Councils, elected for a three-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1971)

HEAD OF THE STATE

HAXHI LLESHI, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

PRESIDIUM

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: SHEFQET PEÇI, RITA MARKO, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: BILBIL KLOSI.

Members: ENVER HOXHA, SADIK BEKTESHI, RRAPO DERVISHI, RRAPI GJERMENI, VITO KAPO, AGIM MERO, SPIRO MOISIU, PILO PERESTERI, DHIMITER SHUTERIQI, KAHREMAN YLLI.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: FADIL PACRAMI.

Vice-Presidents: ZINA FRANJA, NUREDIM HOXHA.

Secretary: DASHNOR MAMAQI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MEHMET SHEHU.

Deputy Chairmen: BEQIR BALLUKU, XHAFER SPAHIU, SPIRO KOLEKA, ADIL ÇARÇANI.

Secretary-General: SPIRO RUSHA.

Minister of National Defence: BEQIR BALLUKU.

ALBANIA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of Agriculture: PIRO DODBIBA.
Minister of Commerce: KİÇO NGJELA.
Minister of Communications: MILO QIRKO.
Minister of Construction: SHINASI DRAGOTI.
Minister of Education and Culture: THOMA DELJANA.
Minister of Finance: ALEKS VERLI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.
Minister of Industry and Mining: KOÇO THEODHOSI.
Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Gen. KADRI HASBIU.
Minister of Public Health: LLAMBI ZICISHTI.
Minister without Portfolio: SULEJMAN BAHOLLI.
Chairman of State Planning Commission: ABDYL KËLLËZI.

POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

ENVER HOXHA, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.
 MEHMET SHEHU, Prime Minister.
 BEQIR BALLUKU, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence.

SPIRO KOLEKA, Deputy President of the State Planning Commission.
 MANUSH MYFTIU.
 RAMIZ ALIA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.
 ADIL ÇARÇANI, Vice-Premier.
 HYSNI KAPO, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.
 RITA MARKO, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and President of the Central Council of Trade Unions.
 HAKI TOSKA, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Alternate Members:

PETRIT DUME.
 KADRI HASBIU.
 ABDYL KËLLËZI.
 PILO PERISTERI.
 KOÇO THEODHOSI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA

(In Tirana)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Austria: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER PEINSIPP.
Bulgaria: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IVAN SPASOV.
China, People's Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KENG PIAO.
Cuba: Rruga Kongresi Përmetit (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Czechoslovakia: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 8 (E) (vacant).
Denmark: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Ethiopia: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. T. BELETE.
Finland: (L); *Minister:* ATLE ARMAS GABRIEL ASANTI.
France: Rruga Labinoti 34 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIX EUGENE ALBERT VANTHIER.
German Democratic Republic: Rruga Zef Skiroi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* AENNE KUNDERMANN.
Hungary: Rruga Perlat Rexhepi 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EGEN FORGACS.
India: (L); *Minister:* INDAR JUT BAHADUR SINGH.
Italy: Rruga Labinoti 103 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO VENTURINI.

Korea, Democratic Republic: Rruga Skënderbeu 55 (E); *Ambassador:* KWAN JO SONG.
Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E); *Ambassador:* HAMID NAWAZ KHAN.
Poland: Rruga Kongresi Përmetit 123 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PIOTR GLOWACKI.
Romania: Rruga Themistokli Gërmenji 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MANOLE BADNORAŞ.
Sudan: Rome, Italy (L).
Sweden: (E); *Ambassador:* LENNART TOR.
Switzerland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ERCUMENT TATARAGASI.
U.A.R.: Rruga Skënderbeu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMAL AD-DIN THABIT.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN HOANG.
Yugoslavia: Rruga Kongresi Përmetit 192-196 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MIJO KRĐZIC.

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Somalia, South Yemen, Tanzania, Yemen.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Albanian Party of Labour (*Partia e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; 63,327 mems., 3,314 candidate mems.; First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. HYSNI KAPO, RAMIZ ALIJA, XHAFER SPAHIU.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic Front: f. 1942; a political organization responsible for the patriotic and socialist education of the people; Pres. ENVER HOXHA.

Bashkimi i Rinisë së Punës i Shqipërisë (*Union of Albanian Working Youth*): f. 1941; political organization for young people sponsored by the Albanian Party of Labour; plays an important role in industry, agriculture, education and cultural life; First Sec. AGIM MERO.

Women's Union of Albania: f. 1943 for the political and social education of women in a socialist community; Pres. VITO KAPO; 400,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, by District Courts, and by Military Tribunals. Courts of Justice are independent in the exercise of their functions, and are separated from the administration.

Until March 1966 the judicial system was supervised by a Minister of Justice and his officials. This department now no longer exists and its principle responsibilities are discharged by the Supreme Court. Codes in operation are probably drawn from Soviet and French models; the current Penal Code came into force in September 1952. Trials are normally held in public. The accused is assured the right of defence. Presumption of innocence of the accused is not specified. Law enforcement agencies consist of two police forces, the *militia* which is locally administered, and the *security service* which is primarily concerned with frontier control, state security and political offences.

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Assembly. Those of the District Courts are elected by the citizens in a secret ballot. Verdicts can be altered by a higher court which has the right to control a lower court. Judges can be removed from office by the people.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial court of the Republic. It is elected for a four-year term by the People's Assembly. The Military Supreme Court was merged with the Supreme Court in June 1951.

President: ARANIT ÇELA.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed by the People's Assembly. Public Attorneys are appointed by the Attorney-General and are responsible only to him.

Attorney-General: LEFTER GOGA.

THE COURTS

The Courts are elected by a secret ballot of all voting citizens. They are independent of all administrative power. Decisions of the Courts may only be altered, within the law, by a higher tribunal. Judges may be recalled by the people.

RELIGION

Although religion is practised less and less in Albania, the social traditions of religion (predominantly Muslim) still survive in some areas. All religious institutions were closed by the government in 1967. All of the old mosques have now been shut down and are preserved as centres of cultural interest. Formerly the population was approximately 70 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Roman Catholic (in the north) and 15 per cent Greek Orthodox (in the south).

Muslims:

Sunni: Grand Mufti HAFIZ SULEJMAN MYRTO; organized in four zones (Tirana, Shkodër, Gjinokaster, Korça), each under a Grand Mufti.

Bektashi: Primate ILJAZ FEHMI DEDE (also World Primate of Bektashi sect).

Autocephalous Orthodox Church: Primate and Archbishop of all Albania SOFRON BOROVA.

Roman Catholics: centre at Shkodër; Apostolic Administrator ERNESTO ÇOBA, Kryepeshkevi, Shkodër.

THE PRESS

The Albanian Press considers itself as a true Marxist-Leninist news medium with a mission to spread the Party's word to the masses. It expresses Party doctrine probably more forcefully than any other European Communist press, aligning itself with the Chinese in carrying on the "ideological-cultural revolution" in a common struggle against imperialism and "Krushchevian and Titoist modern revisionism". For this reason the style of the Albanian Press is emotive and with a continuous bias.

A policy of decentralization is suggested by the development in recent years of numerous local newspapers, generally the organs of the regional Party central committees.

In 1938 there were 15 newspapers and periodicals published in Albania; even disregarding the growth of local newspapers, this figure has now trebled. The most important publications are the Communist Party daily, *Zëri i Popullit* (circ. 90,000), and *Bashkimi* (circ. 25,000), the organ of the Democratic Front.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, has a monopoly of news distribution in Albania and works in co-operation with Hsinhua, the Chinese agency.

DAILIES

Zëri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; circ. 90,000; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-Chief DASHNOR MAMAQI.

Bashkimi (*Unity*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NISHKU.

Puna (*Labour*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief MINELLA DALANI.

PERIODICALS

Albanian Foreign Trade: published monthly in English and French by the Chamber of Commerce, Tirana.

Arsimi Popullor (*People's Education*): f. 1945; organ of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; Editor-in-Chief BEDRI DEDJA.

ALBANIA—(THE PRESS)

- Bujqësia Socialiste** (*Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor SALI KUBATI.
- Buletin i Shkencave Bujqësore** (*Agricultural Sciences Bulletin*): Tirana; organ of the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute; Editor-in-Chief BURHAN ÇELO.
- Buletin i Universitetit Shtetëror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Natyrore** (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Natural Sciences Series*): f. 1947; organ of the State University of Tirana; natural sciences; Editor-in-Chief PETRIT RADOVICKA.
- Buletin i Universitetit Shtetëror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Mjekësore** (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Medical Sciences Series*): Tirana; organ of the State University of Tirana; medical sciences; Editor-in-Chief HIQMET DIBRA.
- Bulletin d'Information**: Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; published in French.
- Bulletin Scientifique Médical**: doctors' magazine.
- Drejtësia Popullore** (*People's Justice*): Tirana; f. 1948; organ of the Supreme Court and Parquet; Editor-in-Chief ELENİ SELENICA.
- Drita** (*The Light*): f. 1960; organ of Union of Albanian Artists and Authors; Chief Editor İBRAHİM URUÇI.
- 10 Korriku** (*10 July*): Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Political Department of the People's Army; weekly; Editor-in-Chief Major SAFET KURTI.
- Ekonomia Popullore** (*People's Economy*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the State Planning Commission.
- Fatosi** (*The Hero*): Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; monthly.
- Gazeta Zyrtare** (*Official Gazette*): Tirana; occasional government review.
- Hosteni** (*The Goad*): Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by the Union of Journalists; Editor-in-Chief ANDREA GRASHI.
- Llaiko Vima**: f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjinokaster; Editor-in-Chief ALEKS LLAPA.
- Luftetari** (*The Fighter*): f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; quarterly; Editor Lt.-Col. VASIL GJYLAMETI.
- Mësuesi** (*The Teacher*): f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief SOFO AFEZOLI.
- Ndertuesi** (*Builder*): organ of the Ministry of Construction.
- Nëndori** (*November*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists; monthly; Chief Editor FATMİR GJATA.
- New Albania**: Tirana, bi-monthly in English and several other languages; Editor YMER MINXHOZI.
- Për Bujqësinë Socialiste** (*For a Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; f. 1945; published by the Ministry of Agriculture; GAGO TACHKO.
- Për Mbrotjtjen e atdheut** (*For the Defence of the Fatherland*): organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.
- Pionieri** (*The Pioneer*): f. 1944; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Union of Working Youth; Editor-in-Chief BEKIM GAÇE.
- Radio Perhapja**: organ of Albanian Radio and Television.
- Ruga e Partisë** (*The Party's Road*): f. 1954; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; circ. 9,000; Editor STEPI KOKMILO.
- Shëndetësia Popullore** (*The People's Health*): Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health; Chief Editor DR. VERA NGJELA.
- Shendeti** (*Health*): Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Ministry of Public Health; Editor-in-Chief H. DOUMI.
- Shkenca dhe Jeta** (*Science and Life*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth.
- Shqipëria e Re** (*New Albania*): f. 1947; organ of the Cttee. for Foreign Cultural Relations; in Russian, French, English, Albanian and Chinese; Editor-in-Chief YMER MINXHOZI.
- Shqiptarja e Re** (*The New Albanian Woman*): Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Women's Union of Albania; political and socio-cultural monthly review; Editor BALLKIZ HALILI.
- Sporti Popullor** (*People's Sport*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Committee of Physical Culture; Editor SKENDER TUPJA.
- Studenti** (*The Student*): organ of the Central Committee of the University Working Youth Union.
- Studia Albanica**: Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; history and philology; published in French, English, Russian, Italian and German; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.
- Studime filologjike** (*Philological Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; philological sciences; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.
- Studime historike** (*Historical Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; historical sciences; Editor-in-Chief STEFANAQ POLLO.
- Teknika** (*Technology*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; Editor ZENEL HANITİ.
- Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqiptare** (*Albanian Foreign Trade*): Kongresi Përmetit St. 55, Tirana; organ of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce; monthly, in Albanian, English and French.
- Tribuna e Gazetarit** (*The Journalist Tribune*): organ of the Union of Albanian Journalists.
- Vatra e Kultures** (*Field of Culture*): organ of the Central House of People's Creativeness.
- Ylli** (*The Star*): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zëri i Popullit; Editor-in-Chief QAMIL BUXHELI.
- Zëri i Rinise** (*The Voice of the Youth*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief MIÇE VERLI.

LOCAL PERIODICALS

- Adriatiku** (*Adriatic*): Durrës.
- Draper e Çekan** (*Hammer and Sickle*): Fieri.
- Jeta e Re** (*New Life*): Shkëdroda.
- Kuksi i Ri** (*New Kuksi*): Kukes.
- Kushtrimi** (*Clarion Call*): Berat.
- Pararoja** (*Vanguard*): Gjirokastra.
- Perpara** (*Forward*): Korça.
- Shkumbini**: Elbasan.
- Ushtima e Maleve** (*Echo of the Mountains*): Peshkopia.
- Zëri i Vlores** (*The Voice of Vlora*): Vlora.

NEWS AGENCY

- Agence Télégraphique Albanaise**: Bulevardi Stalin 72, Tirana; f. 1945; the sole source for domestic and foreign news; branches in provincial towns; has arrangement with other Agencies for foreign news; Dir. FİGRI VOGLI.

ALBANIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, ETC.)

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): c/o Bulgarian Embassy, Tirana; Bureau Chief MIHAIL TRIFONOV.

Hsinhua: Tirana; agency of the People's Republic of China.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Pres. FIQRI VOGLI; publ. *Hosteni*.

PUBLISHERS

Drejtoria Quendrore e Perhapjes dhe e Propagandimit të Librit (*Central Administration for the Dissemination and Propagation of the Book*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Naim Frashëri State Publishing House: Tirana; publishes books in foreign languages.

Ndërmarrja e botimeve ushtarake (*Military Publisher*): Tirana.

N.I.S.H. Shtypshkronjave "Mihak Duri" (*"Mihal Duri" State Printing House*): Tirana; Dir. HAJRI HOXHA.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Writers and Artists of Albania: Tirana; Chair. DHIMITER SHUTERIQI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir. THANAS NANO.

HOME PROGRAMMES

Home programmes from Tirana daily for 13½ hours on 275.7 metres, 59.29 metres and 42.46 metres.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

Radio Kukësi: Drejtoria e Radio Kukesit, Kukes; Dir. M. HOXHA; one 0.2 kW. transmitter broadcasting home service on 45 metres for 6½ hours daily.

Radio Shkodra: Drejtoria e Radio Shkodrës, Shkodër; Dir. A. CENO; two transmitters of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 36.52 metres and 231 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Korça: Drejtoria e Radio Korçes, Korçe; Dir. A. TREBICKA; one transmitter of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 222 metres for 5½ hours daily.

Radio Gjirokastra: Drejtoria e Radio Gjirokastrës, Gjirokastra; Dir. S. ZERVA; one transmitter of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 203.4 metres for 6 hours daily.

OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

Radio Tirana: overseas programmes on 247 metres and 215 metres (medium-wave), and on 49 metres, 41 metres and 31 metres (short-wave); broadcasts about 80 hours daily in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Spanish; broadcasts beamed to all parts of the world; transmitters operate with power from 50 to 500 kW.

In 1970 there were 420,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; experimental television began in May 1960, one 0.02 kW. transmitter operates from Tirana with experimental transmissions three times per week at 1800–2100 hours.

There were 2,100 television sets in 1969.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (*Albanian State Bank*): Head Office: Tirana; branches in 34 towns; f. 1945; formerly Banque Nationale d'Albanie; sole credit institution in Albania; Dir.-Gen. ZEQIR LIKA.

Drejtoria e Përgjithëshme e Kursimeve Dhe Sigurimeve (*Directorate of Savings and Insurance*): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. RAMADAN ÇITAKU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (*Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania*): Rruga Kongresi Përmetit 55, Tirana; f. 1958; Pres. SHERI BABOÇI; publ. *Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqiptare* (monthly, also in English and French as *Albanian Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieure Albanaise*).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Exportalb: Rruga Kater Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of petrol, fuel, bitumen, marble, iron ore, chrome, minerals, copper, copper wire, chemicals, wood, textiles, confectionery, etc.; Dir. RESHAT SINOMERI.

Makinaimport: Rruga Kater Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. ANDREA MANÇO.

Albimport: Rruga Kater Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of raw materials, food and finished products; Dir. SAMI MOHAMETI.

Transshqip: Rruga Kongresi Përmetit 55, Tirana; foreign trade shipping.

Agroexport: Rruga Kater Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of agricultural and dairy products; Dir. THEOHAR FUNDO.

Artexport: Rruga Kongresi Përmetit 55, Tirana; export of art and craft products; Dir. SOTIR ÇOLLAKU.

Kinostudio: Rruga Aleksander Moisi 70, Tirana; f. 1954; production, import and export of films; Dir. VASKE ARISTIDHI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Centrocoop: Skanderbeg Square, Tirana; co-operative import and export organization.

Bashkimi Qendror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (*Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qendror i Kooperativave Tregatare (*Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. MUQEREM FUGA.

Bashkimi Qendror i Kooperativave të Shit-Blerjes (*Central Union of Buying and Selling Co-operatives*): Tirana.

ALBANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions were established for the first time in 1945. Until 1958 there was a separate trade union for every principal industry. Now all the trade unions have been merged into a single organization with officials designated to deal with the problems which arise in particular industries. The trade union movement employs some 150 full-time officials. Elected leadership at all levels is a feature of the Albanian trade union organization. Local and district committees meet monthly, and every four years a national conference elects a general council. Trade union membership is now approximately 35,000.

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shgiperisë (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Tirana; f. 1945; 291,178 mems.; Pres. GOGO NUSHI; Sec.-Gen. TONIN JAKOVA.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Punetoret e Bugesise dhe Grumbullimit (*Agricultural and Procurement Workers' Union*): Tirana.

Punetoret e Industrise dhe Ndertimit (*Industry and Construction Workers' Union*): Tirana.

Punetoret e Aresimit dhe Trëgëtisë (*Education and Trade Workers' Union*): Tirana.

Union of Journalists: Tirana; Chair. FIQRI VOGLI.

Union of Writers and Artists: Tirana; Chair. DHIMITER SHUTERIQI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Railway Directorate (*Drejtoria e Hekurudhave*): Tirana.

There are some 215 km. of railway track. Albania's railways run from Durrës to Peqin (44 km.), Tirana to Durrës, Peqin to Elbasan. Branch lines include routes from Kashar to Yzberisht, Papani to Cerrik and Elbasan to Kraste. Two new lines have been constructed in recent years, i.e. Vlore-Lac and Rrogozhine-Fier (54 km.).

ROADS

780 km. of new roads were built between 1945 and 1960.

SHIPPING

Shipping Directorate (*Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave*): Durrës.

The chief ports are Durrës, Shëngjin, Vlorë and Sarandë. Durrës harbour was dredged in 1967 to allow for bigger ships. There is a national merchant fleet which is rapidly expanding.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtransport (*Air Agency*): Bul. Stalin 17, Tirana.

There is a small but modern airport at Rinas, but there is no regular internal air service. Albania is served by the following foreign airlines: Alitalia, Interflug, Malev and Pakistan International Airlines.

TOURISM

Albturist: Bul. Dëshmorët e Kombit, Tirana; Dir. MURAT MEMA.

CULTURE

National Opera and Ballet: Tirana; Dir. KOCO VASILI.

People's Theatre: Tirana; Dir. XHEMAL BROJA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The nuclear physics laboratory built with Chinese aid has now been commissioned.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës: Tirana; 573 teachers, 7,005 students (1970).

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 45° and 48°F. (7° and 9°C.). The population is 98 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat, Czech and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 90 per cent are Roman Catholics, over 6 per cent Protestants, with about 10,500 Jews. Flag: three horizontal bands—red, white and red. Capital: Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. After the Second World War the country was divided into four Zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain and France. By the State Treaty of 1955 Austria regained independence as a neutral state. In 1960 Austria joined the European Free Trade Association and in 1961, 1967 and 1970 applied for Associate Membership of the European Economic Community.

A period of over twenty years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a cabinet composed of the People's Party only. The Socialist Party achieved a majority of only two seats over the People's Party in the 1970 general elections, and a Socialist cabinet under Dr. Kreisky took office despite general anticipation that a coalition of the two major parties would once again have to be formed. Although the Socialist Party has an absolute majority in the *Bundesrat* (Second Chamber), the narrow majority in the *Nationalrat* (First Chamber) implies that all government policies must be effected with caution and moderation if government stability is to be maintained.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces, each of which has its own Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*). There is a bi-cameral parliamentary system. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), is elected on a basis of proportional representation by universal adult suffrage. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), is composed of representatives of the Provincial Assemblies. Members of the *Nationalrat* are elected for four years. The President, elected for six years, is the Head of State.

Defence

In an amendment to her constitution, Austria in 1955 declared her permanent neutrality. The total strength of the armed forces is not allowed to exceed 55,000. National Service lasts for nine months in the army and up to two years in the air force. As a rule about 50,000 men are conscripted each year. At present the total strength of the army is around 45,000 and that of the air force about 4,000. Approximately 4 per cent of the budget for 1970 was allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural products include wheat, maize, barley, oats, sugar beet, potatoes and fruit. Wine and beer are produced in quantity. About 35 per cent of the land is forest, timber being exported as raw material and as paper and pulp. Iron and steel, machinery, textiles and products of the wood industry are principal exports. Large sections of the power, oil, mining, chemical and heavy industries are nationalized. Industrial relations are good, and the number of strikes per year is lower than almost any other country in Europe. Austria possesses iron ore and oil deposits, brown coal, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are being further developed and electricity is exported to neighbouring countries. Austria's principal markets are the German Federal Republic and Italy.

Vienna is the permanent seat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Owing to its geographically central position and Austrian neutrality, the capital is an important centre for international conferences.

Tourism is a valuable source of income, winter and summer. The Danube is popular with excursionists and foreign tourists and is important commercially. Most river trade is with the German Federal Republic (about 5 million tons annually). A small but increasing traffic passes between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Barges of up to 1,000 tons can be accommodated.

Transport

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of timber, steel and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six modern airports. Railways total 5,908 kilometres (3,692 miles), roads 94,000 kilometres (60,000 miles), and commercial waterways 320 kilometres (200 miles).

Social Welfare

Social Insurance in Austria dates back to the 1880s. Regulations introduced by the German regime in 1938 were maintained until the new Social Insurance Law of 1956. A comprehensive Social Welfare Scheme covering Industrial Accident Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Health Insurance, etc. is compulsory for all employees and otherwise insured persons. There are also provisions for other groups such as unemployment insurance, children's allowances, maternity allowances, rent allowances, provision for war victims, etc.

Education

Since 1962 education has been free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education; provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise education in each of the nine federal provinces and district school boards (*Bezirksschulräte*) in local regions. Starting at the age of 6, all children undergo four years of education at a primary

AUSTRIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

school (*Volksschule*). At the ages of 10 or 12 they may transfer to secondary education, or continue until the age of 15 in the *Volksschule* or a *Hauptschule* (upper primary school). In a lesser number of cases the pupil enters one of the two forms of high school, the *Gymnasium* (generally arts biased) or the *Realgymnasium* (generally science and mathematics biased), in which he may study until the age of 19. Success in the *Reifeprüfung* (matriculation) constitutes a university or further education qualification. At the age of 14 there are numerous possibilities for transfer between those schools mentioned, and various other types of technical, vocational, and specialized educational establishments. Austria has four universities, the University of Vienna being one of the oldest in Europe.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a centre for music and art lovers and historians with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival and the Salzburg Music Festival.

Receipts from Tourism totalled \$785 million in 1969, and expenditure was \$296 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Belgium, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (European), United Kingdom.

Sport

Skiing and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays (1971)

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 10 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 26 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Schilling divided into 100 Groschen.

Notes: Schilling 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Schilling 50, 25, 10, 5, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 61.7 Schilling = £1 sterling

25.9 Schilling = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA sq. km.	POPULATION			
	1951 Census	1969 Census	1969 est.	Vienna (capital) 1969 est.
83,850	6,933,905	7,073,807	7,372,900	1,644,900

PROVINCES (1969 est.)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Vienna (capital of Austria)	1,644,900	—	—
Lower Austria	1,359,300	—	—
Styria	1,187,200	Graz	253,800
Upper Austria	1,214,900	Linz	205,800
Carinthia	523,700	Klagenfurt	73,200
Tyrol	513,700	Innsbruck	112,800
Salzburg	394,100	Salzburg	121,300
Burgenland	265,000	Eisenstadt	7,900
Vorarlberg	270,100	Bregenz	24,100

Other important towns (1961): Wels 41,100, St. Pölten 40,100, Steyr 38,300, Leoben 36,300, Wiener Neustadt 33,800.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1969)

Agriculture and Forestry . .	61.9	Electricity, Gas and Water .	31.3
Mining and Quarrying . .	32.6	Commerce	377.1
Manufacturing	856.9	Transport	155.6
Construction	217.3	Services	580.9

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1969—'000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA, WASTELAND
1,679	2,217	3,206	1,283

CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat and Rye .	463	460	453	438	1,274	1,437	1,474	1,405
Barley	230	232	238	274	706	772	770	934
Oats	126	124	119	102	325	336	324	288
Maize	55	60	74	117	275	316	399	698
Potatoes	137	134	130	113	3,007	3,049	3,473	2,941
Sugar Beet . . .	47	42	44	47	2,308	2,063	1,936	2,005

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses	97	85	75	66	59	53
Cattle	2,350	2,441	2,497	2,480	2,433	2,418
Goats	111	98	94	88	77	69
Sheep	147	142	138	130	126	121
Pigs	3,132	2,638	2,786	2,932	3,094	3,196
Hens	10,626	10,396	10,777	10,856	11,291	11,543

DAIRY PRODUCE ('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Milk	3,399	3,392	3,372
Butter	47	46	45
Cheese	52	52	52
Hen Eggs	80.9	84.6	84.7

FORESTRY ('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Wood Pulp	173	181	215
Newsprint	127	134	162
Paper (other kinds) .	524	595	653

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Coal	'000 metric tons	13.9	—	—
Lignite	" " "	4,604.0	4,176.7	3,840.7
Natural Gas	million cubic metres	1,797.2	1,630.1	1,483.2
Crude Petroleum	'000 metric tons	2,684.9	2,724.3	2,758.2
Iron Ore	" " "	3,473.3	3,482.1	3,982.0
Copper Ore	" " "	144.7	179.6	183.0
Lead-Zinc Ore	" " "	196.0	199.5	204.6
Kaolin	" " "	383.8	327.1	348.1
Magnesite	" " "	1,535.3	1,546.7	1,608.3
Salt (rock and primary salt)	" " "	191.9	201.8	225.9

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cotton Yarn	'000 tons	24.4	22.9	20.1	19.5	20.6
Wool Yarn	" "	12.9	13.7	12.5	12.9	13.5
Woven Cotton Fabric	" "	19.1	20.4	18.6	18.3	19.0
Cement	" "	4,044.3	4,501.1	4,548.1	4,552.8	4,558.3
Pig Iron	" "	2,200.1	2,194.6	2,139.5	2,473.8	2,815.5
Crude Steel	" "	3,221.3	3,192.8	3,023.0	3,467.5	3,926.3
Rolled Iron and Steel	" "	2,287.0	1,345.8	2,193.0	2,521.6	2,760.8
Aluminium (primary)	" "	78.7	78.9	78.7	85.9	89.7
Motor Cycles	number	7,850	12,480	10,276	5,621	4,283
Electricity (total)	million kWh	22,241	23,817	24,439	25,714	26,346
Cellulose	'000 tons	556.2	558.4	593.6	637.5	676.2
Wood Fellings (excl. fuel)	'000 cubic metres	8,038.6	7,706.5	8,337.6	7,505.7	8,336.1

FINANCE

1 schilling=100 groschen.

61.7 schillings=£1 sterling; 25.9 schillings=U.S. \$1.

100 schillings=£1.59 sterling=U.S. \$3.87

BUDGET

(Schillings million—1970 est.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes and Duties	53,563	Social Welfare	24,981
Other Revenue	38,755	Pensions	10,224
		Investment Credits	14,898
		Subsidies	14,107
		Departmental Expenditure	37,083
TOTAL	92,318	TOTAL	101,293

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million schillings)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
NET NATIONAL INCOME	197.27	210.25	218.90	240.70
<i>of which:</i>				
Wages and Salaries	130.64	141.51	150.20	163.60
Income from unincorporated enter- prises	53.43	56.16	} 69.70	78.70
Savings of corporations	13.56	12.95		
General Government income . .	1.86	2.02		
Less Interest on public debt .	-2.22	-2.39	-3.20	-4.20
Indirect taxes less subsidies .	36.22	38.40	44.00	48.00
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	233.49	248.65	262.90	288.70
Depreciation allowances	28.61	30.48	32.20	34.60
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	262.10	279.13	295.10	323.30
Balance of Exports and Imports of goods and services	6.90	4.71	3.70	-1.00
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	268.99	283.84	298.80	322.30
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure .	155.16	165.26	175.20	185.00
General Government consumption expenditure	36.27	41.10	44.80	50.20
Gross fixed capital formation . .	68.53	69.78	69.50	74.90
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	9.03	7.70	9.30	12.20

GOLD AND CURRENCY

('000 million schillings)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gross National Product	262.09	279.13	295.10	323.30
Note Circulation	29.60	31.24	32.45	34.12
Currency Reserves	31.84	35.40	34.95	35.47
Gold	18.05	18.06	18.41	18.42

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million schillings)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	-17,440	-14,181	-13,986	-11,319
Tourism	11,012	10,290	11,169	12,720
Total Services	11,040	9,973	10,790	12,715
BALANCE	-6,400	-4,208	-3,196	1,396
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Unilateral Transfers	1,507	1,312	1,042	1,185
BALANCE	-4,893	-2,896	-2,154	2,581
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Total	-7,212	-8,185	4,293	-1,141
BALANCE	-2,319	5,289	2,139	1,440
Net Errors and Omissions	584	133	882	1,341
GLOBAL BALANCE	-1,735	5,422	3,021	2,781

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million schillings)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	48,433	54,614	60,519	60,046	64,896	73,460
Exports	37,601	41,600	43,773	47,029	51,707	62,723

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES ('000 schillings)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food	6,197,472	5,903,829	6,220,252
Corn and Corn Products	1,128,999	962,695	687,564
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	935,429	1,030,945	1,168,113
Beverages and Tobacco	731,525	785,165	626,752
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	428,714	506,643	381,670
Crude Materials	5,064,540	5,780,109	6,904,334
Textile Fibres	1,461,946	1,540,442	1,618,939
Ores and Scrap	1,032,956	1,266,097	1,869,620
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	4,182,437	4,855,600	5,301,234
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	616,287	555,535	553,998
Chemicals	5,874,448	6,761,859	7,611,012
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	3,501,754	4,160,862	4,810,649
Chemicals, Raw Materials	2,372,694	2,600,997	2,800,363
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	12,885,833	14,396,757	17,065,868
Yarn, Fabric and Textiles	4,597,852	5,193,300	5,982,620
Iron and Steel	1,856,885	2,086,607	2,581,293
Machinery and Transport Equipment	18,673,512	19,349,811	21,653,450
Machinery	8,595,247	8,373,208	9,787,105
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	4,100,549	4,566,844	5,594,288
Vehicles	5,977,716	6,409,759	6,272,057
Miscellaneous Manufactures	5,814,592	6,500,862	7,513,743
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	5,203	6,956	8,998

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food	2,580,125	2,304,062	2,692,267
Beverages and Tobacco	83,825	75,392	101,791
Crude Materials	5,128,922	5,637,612	6,748,381
Paper Pulp and Waste	498,713	485,241	541,352
Wood and Cork	3,070,115	3,466,052	4,320,758
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,478,970	1,528,177	1,563,298
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	13,121	18,439	24,850
Chemicals	2,755,357	3,278,219	3,536,367
Chemical Manufactures	1,500,365	1,749,616	2,105,672
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	18,526,544	20,337,486	25,123,477
Cloths	1,778,621	1,973,687	2,272,706
Yarn, Fabric and Textile Manufactures	3,987,544	4,387,202	5,171,372
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Products	2,476,455	2,738,935	3,353,899
Iron and Steel	5,891,020	6,288,345	7,923,183
Aluminium	706,256	771,669	967,705
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,919,194	11,172,248	14,069,818
Machines	5,699,287	5,895,628	7,484,059
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	2,953,316	3,441,784	4,464,571
Vehicles	1,266,591	1,833,836	2,121,188
Miscellaneous Manufactures	6,531,720	7,344,711	8,774,372
Electricity	1,328,330	1,295,760	1,254,499
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	11,637	11,124	88,590

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADE BY GROUPS (1969)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	million schillings	%	million schillings	%
EEC	41,486	56.5	25,984	41.4
EFTA*	13,987	19.0	14,731	23.5
Eastern Europe†	7,094	9.7	8,490	13.5
All Others	10,893	14.8	13,518	21.6

* Excluding Finland.

† Excluding Yugoslavia.

COUNTRIES ('000 schillings)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Belgium (with Luxem- bourg)	283,600	1,034,000	1,156,000	1,245,121	598,580	509,000	645,000	858,713
France	2,488,492	2,422,000	2,548,000	2,662,409	965,266	1,055,000	1,170,000	1,611,790
German Fed. Republic	25,669,670	25,014,000	26,879,000	30,352,299	11,707,275	10,444,000	12,095,000	15,196,664
Great Britain	3,470,125	3,614,000	3,995,000	4,858,904	1,845,536	2,613,000	3,280,000	3,565,717
Hungary	982,465	884,000	1,052,000	1,253,639	1,011,815	1,252,000	1,351,000	1,598,019
Italy	4,575,317	4,717,000	4,657,000	4,829,259	4,712,438	5,580,000	5,332,000	6,344,739
Netherlands	1,847,354	1,964,000	1,993,000	2,396,828	1,542,656	1,551,000	1,601,000	1,971,951
Poland	4,105,547	958,000	1,060,000	1,198,171	931,062	1,041,000	1,015,000	1,097,075
Switzerland	3,623,389	4,388,000	4,856,000	5,597,556	3,556,377	4,067,000	4,746,000	5,956,343
U.S.A.	2,623,585	2,096,000	2,171,000	2,193,490	2,005,069	2,010,000	2,393,000	2,854,595
Yugoslavia	1,167,968	1,200,000	1,174,000	1,175,590	998,042	1,501,000	1,984,000	2,322,612

TOURISM

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRAFFIC (million schillings)		OVERNIGHT STAYS ('000)	FOREIGNERS ENTERING AUSTRIA ('000)
	Gross	Net*		
1965	14,574	10,901	62,023	61,235
1966	15,465	11,012	64,569	71,424
1967	15,981	10,290	63,824	64,929
1968	17,857	11,169	67,459	67,275
1969	20,410	12,720	70,615	73,889

* Less expenditure of Austrians travelling abroad.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (1968—'000)

Austria	19,784
Foreign Countries:	47,675
Belgium-Luxembourg	727
Denmark	538
Federal Republic of Germany	35,962
France	1,052
Great Britain	2,332
Italy	395
Netherlands	2,565
Sweden	457
Switzerland	663
U.S.A.	1,248
Yugoslavia	271
Hungary	121
Czechoslovakia	249
Other countries	1,095

Number of hotel beds (1969): 472,800.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	millions	6,593	6,439	6,328	5,734	5,616	6,195
Freight (net ton-kilometres)	"	8,057	8,074	8,251	8,043	8,040	8,823
Freight tons carried	'000	45,267	44,862	44,736	42,770	43,323	45,903

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1966	1967	1968	1969
Private Cars	881,642	964,929	1,056,290	1,124,183
Commercial Vehicles	107,172	110,310	113,555	119,572

SHIPPING ('000 gross registered tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Tonnage Loaded	1,820	1,605	1,904	1,916
Tonnage Unloaded	4,921	4,415	5,860	5,170

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	1,087,007	1,163,194	1,242,785	1,334,339
Radios	2,171,432	2,145,888	2,071,458	2,043,837
Television Sets	852,662	978,336	1,129,165	1,276,797
Book Titles	5 641	6,317	6,495	6,808
Newspaper Circulation	1,854,000	2,110,200	2,305,300	2,385,100
Copies per '000 of population	254	288	313	323

* Number of copies printed per issue.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	5,790	42,935	944,455
General Secondary	283	8,718	130,813
Compulsory Vocational	540	4,407	123,441
Intermediate Vocational, Secondary Technical and Vocational	600	7,770	76,390
Teacher Training	51	1,090	9,174
Universities and other Higher Schools	16	7,336	53,765

Source: Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, 1 Heldenplatz, Neue Burg, Vienna; Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Vienna.

THE CONSTITUTION

AUSTRIA is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*) elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber government. The republic is organized on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 20.

The National Council (*Nationalrat*) consists of 165 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 10, Styria 7, Upper Austria 6, and the other provinces 3 each, making 50 in all. They are elected by the provincial governments, and function during the life of the provincial government which they represent.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The President is the head of the State, and he holds office for six years. His powers include appointing ambassadors, conferring honours, etc. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The Government consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President from the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then

chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

The Provincial Diet (*Landtag*) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the *Landtag* elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the *Landtag*.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and Provincial governments are clearly defined. The constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the State:* e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.
2. *Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces:* e.g. elections, population matters, and road traffic.
3. *The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it:* e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.
4. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces in all matters not expressly assigned to the state:* e.g. municipal affairs, building, theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. FRANZ JONAS (elected May 23rd, 1965)*.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1971)

(Socialist Party, formed April 1970)

Chancellor: Dr. BRUNO KREISKY.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Social Welfare: Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER.

Minister of the Interior: OTTO RÖSCH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dipl. Ing. Dr. OSKAR WEIHS.

Minister of Transport: ERWIN FRÜHBAUER.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CHRISTIAN BRODA.

Minister of Finance: Dkfm. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH.

Minister of Education and the Arts: LEOPOLD GRATZ.

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Minister of Defence: KARL LÜTGENDORS.

Minister of Construction and Technology: JOSEF MOSER.

Minister of Science and Research: Dr. HIRTA FIRNBERG.

Secretary of State to Federal Chancellery: Dr. ERNST EUGEN VESELSKY.

Secretary of State to Ministry of Social Administration: GERTRUDE WONDRAK.

* A Presidential election is to be held in May 1971.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Paris 16e, France (E).
Albania: Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITER TONA.
Argentina: Hoher Markt 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ORTIZ DE ROZAS.
Australia: Concordiaplatz 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR MALCOLM MORRIS.
Belgium: Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES PUTTEVILS.
Brazil: Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ALUYSIO REGIS BITTENCOURT.
Bulgaria: Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN POPOV.
Burma: Prague 5, Czechoslovakia (E).
Canada: Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10/IV (E); *Ambassador:* NORMAN BERLIS.
Chile: Lugeck 1/III/8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SERRANO.
Colombia: Stadiongasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* CAYETANO SUAREZ PINZON.
Costa Rica: Madrid, Spain (E).
Cuba: Eitelberggasse 24 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ.
Czechoslovakia: Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (L); *Minister:* KAREL KOMAREK.
Dahomey: Bad-Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Denmark: Führichgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* AKSEL CHRISTIANSEN.
Dominican Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Ecuador: Mostgasse 8a (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO APUNTE CABALLERO.
El Salvador: Paris, France (E);
Finland: Untere Donaustrasse 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
France: Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS LEDUC.
German Federal Republic: Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SCHIRMER.
Ghana: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Greece: Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN A. TRIANTAPHYLAKOS.
Guatemala: Berne, Switzerland (L).
Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Hungary: Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR KURTÁN.
Iceland: Stockholm Ö, Sweden (E).
India: Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* VISHNUPRASAD CHUNILAL TRIVEDI.
Indonesia: Schwedenplatz 2/V/38-43 (E); *Ambassador:* IDE ANAK AGUNG GDE AGUNG.

Iran: Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSSEN SADRI.
Iraq: Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAMAD DALI AL-KARBOULI.
Ireland: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Israel: Peter Jordan-Strasse 66 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEEV SHEK.
Italy: Rennweg 27 (E); *Minister:* MASSIMO CASILLI D'ARAGONA.
Japan: Renngasse 10/V (E); *Ambassador:* KINYA NISEKI.
Jordan: Rome, Italy (E).
Korea, Republic: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 31 (E); *Ambassador:* YANGSOO YOO.
Lebanon: Hohewarte 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN SOLH.
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: Rome, Italy (E).
Mexico: Gonzagagasse 2/1/4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS WECKMANN MUÑOZ.
Mongolia: Budapest, Hungary (E).
Morocco: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (L).
Netherlands: Untere Donau Strasse 13-15/VIII (E); *Ambassador:* Baron CONSTANT WILHELM VAN BOETZELAER VAN ASPEREN.
New Zealand: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Nicaragua: Rome, Italy (L).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nigeria: Bern, Switzerland (E).
Norway: Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR LUNDE.
Pakistan: Bayerngasse 3/4/12 (E); *Ambassador:* ENVER MURAD.
Panama: Johann Strauss-Gasse 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IRVIN J. GILL.
Peru: Gottfried-Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO PIZARRO ZEBALLOS (also accred. to Turkey).
Philippines: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Poland: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42c (E); *Ambassador:* LESLAW WOYTGA.
Portugal: Johannesgasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILHERME MARGARIDO DE CASTILHO.
Romania: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU ANINOIU.
Saudi Arabia: Wallnerstrasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD MUHTASIB (also accred. to Sweden).
Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

AUSTRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

South Africa: Reisnerstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON FRANK.

Spain: Argentinierstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN BUXÓDULCE.

Sweden: Obere Donastrasse 49/51 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL JOHAN LENNART PETRI.

Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED ESCHER.

Syria: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Thailand: Renngasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARUN PHAN ISRANGUN NA AYUTHAYA.

Tunisia: Himmelpfortgasse 20 (E); *Minister:* SADEK BOUZAYEN.

Turkey: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ISTINYELI.

U.A.R.: Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL FAHMY.

United Kingdom: Reisnerstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PETER WILKINSON.

Uruguay: Elizabethstrasse 6/VII/27 (E); *Ambassador:* DON GERMAN DENIS BARREIRO.

U.S.A.: Boltzmanngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN P. HUMES.

U.S.S.R.: Reisnerstrasse 45-47 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS FJODOROVICH PODZEROB.

Vatican: Theresianumgasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. OPILIO ROSSI.

Venezuela: Rotenturmstrasse 5-9/VII/18 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. ANTONIO BRICENO-LINARES.

Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MITJA VOSNJAK.

Austria also has diplomatic relations with Congo (Democratic Republic), Cyprus, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sudan and Viet-Nameese Republic.

PARLIAMENT

President of Nationalrat (*National Council*): Dipl. Ing. KARL WALDBRUNNER.

President of Bundesrat (*Federal Council*): Dr. FRANZ FRUHSTORFER.

NATIONALRAT

(General Election, March 1970)

	VOTES	SEATS
Socialist Party . . .	2,221,981	81
People's Party . . .	2,051,012	78
Liberal Party . . .	253,425	6

These figures represent the state of the National Council after a second election was held in three of Vienna's electoral districts in October 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) (*People's Party*): Vienna 1, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945. This is a Conservative Christian-Democratic party which has developed out of the former Christian Social Party. Chair. Dr. HERMANN WITHALM; Sec. Dr. KARL SCHLEINZER. Party organs: *Volkszeitung (Kärnten)*, *Südost Tagespost*.

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) (*Socialist Party*): Vienna 1, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 700,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chair. HANS CZETTEL, Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG, FELIX SLAVIK, KARL WALDBRUNNER; Sec. FRITZ MARSCH; publ. *Arbeiterzeitung*; Editor MANFRED SCHEUCH.

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) (*Austrian Liberal Party*): Vienna 1, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955. This Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (*League of Independents*) dissolved in April 1956, and it stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of workers in management, for European co-operation and

for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe. Chair. FRIEDRICH PETER; Leader of Parliamentary Group Dr. EMIL VON TONGEL; publ. *Neue Front*.

Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) (*Communist Party*): A-1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this Party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions. It advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union. Chair. FRANZ MUHRI; Secs. ERWIN SCHARF, WALTER WACHS. Party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

Demokratische Fortschrittliche Partei (DPF) (*Democratic Progressive Party*): Vienna 1, Bankgasse 1; f. 1965; this party believes that a balanced centre group is needed between the two big parties and regards the Socialist Party as too far to the left; Chair. FRANZ OLAH; party organ: *Telegramm*, Editor WÖLGER ERNST.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. WALTER ANTONIOLLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. LEOPOLD WERNER.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Dr. OSKAR DONNER; Vice-Pres. Dr. SERGIUS BOROTHA.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. NORBERT ELSIGAN; Vice-Pres. Dr. WILHELM LENK and Dr. ROBERT DINNEBIER.

The Austrian Legal System is based on the principle of a division between legislative, administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, *Verwaltungsgerichtshof* and *Oberster Gerichtshof*). The judicial courts are organized into 229 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

Trial by jury was re-introduced in 1951 for the first time since 1934. The death penalty was abolished in 1950.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic population of Austria is estimated at 6,300,000. There are two Archbishops and seven Bishops.

Archbishops:

- Vienna . H.E. Cardinal Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, 1010 Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 2.
- Salzburg . Dr. EDUARD MACHEINER, A-5020 Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2.

Bishops:

- St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ZAK, 3100 St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.
- Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ SAL. ZAUNER, 4010 Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.
- Graz-Seckau . JOHANN WEBER, 8010 Graz, Bischofplatz 4.
- Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, 9010 Klagenfurt, Mariannagasse 2.
- Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, A-7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.

Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, 6020 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greil-Strasse 7.

Feldkirch . D.Dr. BRUNO WECHNER, 6800 Feldkirch, Hirschgraben 2.

Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Österreich (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession*): Vienna I, Schellinggasse 12; 423,761 mems.; Bishop OSKAR SAKRAUSKY; publs. *Amisblatt*, *Die Saat* (fortnightly), *Amt und Gemeinde* (monthly), *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evang. Pressedienst für Österreich* (2 per week), *Weltweite Horizonte* (fortnightly), *Anstoss* (10 per year).

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche Helvetischen Bekenntnisses (*Reformed Church*): approx. 18,500 mems.; Landes-superintendent Pfr. IMRE GYENGE; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt für Österreich* (monthly).

Old Catholic: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 35,000; Bishop Dr. STEFAN TÖRÖK; Auxiliary Bishop LUDWIG PAULITSCHKE; Vicar General Dr. ERNST KREUZEDER.

THE PRESS

Austria's *Wiener Zeitung*, founded in 1703, is the oldest daily paper published in the world, and Austria's Press history dates back to 1615 when its first newspaper was published. During the nineteenth century the Press suffered repression under the absolute monarchy and this situation was not legally liberalized until the Press Law of 1922 which states that "The freedom of the Press is assured and subject only to the limitations defined in this law". During the years of German annexation the Press was to a large extent subordinated to the Nazi propaganda machine. After the Second World War the Allies published several newspapers including the original *Kurier*, and the Austrian Press rapidly recovered from the effects of a totalitarian administration.

Agitation within the Press against relatively heavy taxation and costs has been appeased to some extent by concessions in the 1969 Purchase Tax Law. Reform has

also been demanded in the Press Law with particular regard to *right of reply*. According to this section of law, any person or persons who feel themselves to have been subject to an incorrect statement in the Press can (and often do) demand to have a formal reply of equal volume and position published in the offending newspaper. This is considered by the majority of the Press as an obstacle to its freedom. Other objections have been raised on such points as the lack of constitutional guarantees for freedom of opinion and circulation, and the compulsory supply of copy to the Ministry of the Interior. The Austrian Press is still subject to *Nachzensur* (after-censorship) and a paper's registered *Verantwortlicher Redakteur* (Responsible Editor) is penally liable for material printed which contravenes the law on such points as libel or "corruption of minors". For many years no "Responsible Editor" has been imprisoned, although fines have been imposed and issues

AUSTRIA—(THE PRESS)

confiscated. In practice there is complete freedom of opinion and circulation in the Austrian Press subject to the restrictions of the 1922 Press Law.

In 1961 the Austrian Press Council (*Presserat*) was founded. It consists of representatives of the publishers and journalists and its principal duties are to watch over the freedom of the Press and to ascertain grievances of the Press. In 1969, 161 publications appeared in Austria, of which 124 were weekly newspapers and 33 dailies. Daily circulation on weekdays amounted to 1,289,300 copies and average daily total of about 1,400,000 at weekends. The political parties each have a newspaper, and independent papers tend to follow a political line. Although there is a strong provincial Press in Graz, Salzburg, and Innsbruck, the country's Press is centred in Vienna. The three highest circulation dailies are the *Neuer Kurier*, the *Express*, and the *Kronen-Zeitung*. The *Presse* (independent) and the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (socialist) are the country's most respected dailies. In November 1970 the highly respected *Volksblatt*, the most important People's Party daily, ceased publication owing to financial difficulties.

DAILIES

Arbeiter-Zeitung: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; Socialist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 100,921, Sunday 151,625; Editor H. MANFRED SHEUCH.

Express: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1958; Independent, circulation 343,781; Editor HANS ZERBS.

Unabhängige Kronen-Zeitung: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Democratic Progressive Party; circulation weekdays 292,300, Sunday 565,000; Editor HANS DICHAND.

Kärntner Tageszeitung: Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; daily except Mondays; circulation 38,400; Editor JOSEF KREUTZ.

Kleine Zeitung: Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; circulation weekdays 32,700, Saturday 39,500; Editor Dr. HANS SASSMANN.

Kleine Zeitung: A-8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; circulation weekdays 111,300, Saturday 155,200; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.

Kurier: Vienna 7, Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; circulation weekdays 425,554, Saturday 513,346; Editor EBERHARD STROHAL.

Linzer Volksblatt: Linz/Donau, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; circulation weekdays 18,218, Saturday 23,626; Editor Dr. HARRY SLAPNICKA.

Neue Zeit, Die: 8 Stempfergasse 3-7, 8011 Graz; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Party; daily except Mondays; circulation 70,652; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER.

Neue Zeitung, Die: 1050 Vienna, Sonnenhofgasse 8; f. 1967; circulation weekdays 100,000, Mondays 140,000, Saturdays 120,000, Sundays 260,000; Editor HANS HERZOG.

Oberösterreichische Nachrichten: Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; morning; Independent; circulation weekdays 62,173, Saturday 92,300; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ.

Presse, Die: 1198 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; circulation weekdays 54,500, Saturday 72,300; Editor OTTO SCHULMEISTER.

Salzburger Nachrichten: A-5020 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; f. 1945; Independent; circulation weekdays 44,400, Saturday 72,500; Editor Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHL.

Salzburger Volksblatt: Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; Independent; circulation weekdays 17,004, Saturday 25,738; Editor Dr. HANS MENZEL.

Südost Tagespost: A-8011 Graz, Herrengasse 9; f. 1951; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 48,975, Saturday 60,092; Editor Dr. HELMUT SCHUSTER.

Tagblatt: Linz/D, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; organ of Socialist Party; circulation weekdays 26,900, Saturday 28,000; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL.

Tiroler Nachrichten: Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. HANNS HUMER.

Tiroler Tageszeitung: Schüssolverlag Moser & Co., Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 5-7; Independent; circulation weekdays 43,700, Saturday 52,900; Editor HANS THÜR.

Volksstimme: A-1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; organ of the Communist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 40,003, Sunday 70,920; Editor HANS KALT.

Volkszeitung: Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; circulation weekdays 23,200, Sunday 25,900; Editor Dr. JOSEF MAIER.

Vorarlberger Nachrichten: Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; circulation weekdays 32,400, Saturday 34,800; Editor EUGEN RUSS.

Vorarlberger Volksblatt: Bregenz, Anton-Schneider-Gasse 32; f. 1866; organ of the Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. EUGEN BREIER.

Wahrheit und Volkswille, Die: Graz, Lagergasse 98a; Austrian Communist Party; circulation weekdays 10,640, Saturday 17,280; Editor KARL SCHIFFER.

Wiener Zeitung: Vienna III, Rennweg 16; f. 1703; official Govt. paper; morning; circulation 50,000; Editor Dr. FRANZ STAMPRECH.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Furche, Die: Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1945; Catholic; circulation 25,000; Founder FRIEDRICH FUNDER.

Grazer Montag: 8001 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; Independent; f. 1947; circulation 105,000.

Kärntner Nachrichten: 9020 Klagenfurt, 8-Mai-Strasse 13/II; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor FRANZ PAUER.

Kärntner Volksblatt: Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; Editor WOLFGANG PFITZNER.

Kleine Blatt, Das: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1927; non-political; circulation 105,000; Dir. HARALD EGGER.

Neue Agrar Post: Vienna 18, Theresiengasse 3; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture; circulation 43,700; Editor Dipl. Ing. W. WERNER.

Neue Agrarzeitung: Vienna I, Loewelstrasse 18; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; Dir. ERNST ZIPPERER.

Salzburger Volksbote: Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; Catholic; Editor Dr. FRANZ MAYRHOFER.

Sonntagspost: 8011 Graz, Stempfergasse 4; Independent; illustrated, non-political; circulation 32,130; Editor Landesrat FRANZ WEGART.

Tiroler Bauernzeitung: Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; circulation 23,000; Edited by TIROLER BAUERNBUND.

Videňské svobodné listy: Vienna V, Margarenenplatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.

Volksbote, Der: Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1892; Independent Catholic; circulation 32,000; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.

Volks-Post: Wiener Neustadt; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. GERDA LAHOFER.

Volkspreste: Vienna IV, Gusshausstrasse 30; politics, economics, culture and sport; circulation 40,000; Editor MAXJÖRG MARBERG.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical; Editors F. BRÜCKE, J. BÖCK (Vienna).

Wiener Samstag: Vienna III, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; circulation 178,000; Editor DIETMAR GRIESER.

Wiener Wochenblatt: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1957; Independent; circulation 225,000; Editor Dr. FRITZ DAMSCHITZ.

Wirtschaft, Die: Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; circulation approx. 30,000.

Wochenpresse: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; circulation 40,938; Editor BRUNO M. FLAYNIK.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

AT Auto-Touring: Vienna I, Schuberting 3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organization; fortnightly; circulation 470,000; Editor ERWIN RONELT.

Austria-SKI: Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 53; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; every two months; circulation 50,000; Editor TONI THIEL.

Austro-Motor: A-1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; Editor OTTO KARNER.

Bunte Österreich: Strozsigasse 2, 1080 Vienna; illustrated weekly; circ. 211,653.

Echo: Flossgasse 12, 1025 Vienna; weekly illustrated news magazine; Editor G. A. NEUMANN.

Die Frau: Rechte Wienzeile 97, 1050 Vienna; woman's weekly magazine; Editor HARALD EGGER; circ. 141,691.

Frau und Mutter-Neue Mode: Kohlmarkt 11, 1014 Vienna; women's monthly magazine; Editor ANNELIESE SCHMITZ.

Freundin: Strozsigasse 2, 1080 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German fortnightly magazine for young women; circ. 71,493.

Hör Zu: Mariahilfe Str. 84, 1070 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German radio, television and family illustrated weekly; Editor HARALD KUTSCHERA; circ. 156,492.

Kleines Frauenblatt: Beatrixgasse 32, 1030 Vienna; women's weekly; Editor Dr. GERTRUD SVOBODA; circ. 65,685.

Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau: Kaiser Str. 8-10, 1072 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZISKA KIRSCH; circ. 310,923.

Neue Wochenausgabe: Muthgasse 2, 1198 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZ FAHRENSTEINER; circ. 141,691.

Opal: Mahler Str. 7, 1015 Vienna; monthly; illustrated for young people; Editor LEO SCHÜLER; circ. 23,333.

RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung, Die: Kaiser Str. IV, 1072 Vienna; f. 1936; weekly illustrated; Editor F. R. HARTAUER; circ. 102,892.

Sportfunk: Seidengasse 3-11, 1070 Vienna; weekly; sporting; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER WESSIG; circ. 90,000.

Sport und Toto: Nussdorfer Str. 14, 1090 Vienna; weekly sports illustrated; Editor HANS BULLA.

Stern—Wiener Illustrierter: Parkring 12, 1010 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German illustrated weekly; Editor ERNST BRAUNER; circ. 126,231.

Welt der Frau: Dametzstr. 29, 4020 Linz; women's monthly magazine; circ. 72,100.

Die Wende—aktuell: Schönaugasse 64, 8011 Graz; weekly for young people; Editor JULIUS KAINZ; circ. 22,683.

WIR: Annenstr. 65, 8021 Graz; monthly magazine for young housewives.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Acta Mechanica: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. PARKUS (Vienna), A. PHILLIPS (New Haven, Conn.).

Acta Neurochirurgica: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors A. A. JEFFERSON (Sheffield), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), L. LEKSELL (Stockholm), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), P. E. MASPES (Milan), S. OBRADOR (Madrid), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht), G. WEBER (St. Gallen).

Acta Physica Austriaca: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1947; irregular; Editor PAUL URBAN (Graz).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors W. MÖRIKOFER (Davos), F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna), J. PODZIMEK (Prague), E. R. REITER (Fort Collins).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Klimatologie, Bioklimatologie, Strahlungsforschung: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors as series A.

Archiv für die gesamte Virusforschung: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors S. GARD (Stockholm), C. HALLAUER (Bern), A. MAYR (Munich), K. F. MEYER (San Francisco), A. B. SABIN (Cincinnati).

Computing: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1966; irregular; Editors E. BUKOVICS (Vienna), R. INZINGER (Vienna), W. KNÖDEL (Stuttgart), C. C. ELGOT (Yorktown).

E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1884; monthly; Editors H. SEQUENZ (Vienna), F. SMOLA (Vienna).

Felsmechanik und Ingenieurgeologie (Rock Mechanics and Engineering Geology): Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1963; irregular; Editors L. MÜLLER (Salzburg-Karlsruhe), C. FAIRHURST (Minneapolis).

Internationale Wirtschaft: Vienna I, Bankgasse 1; weekly; economics; Editor LEONIDAS MARTINIDES.

Juristische Blätter: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editors F. BYDLINSKI, H. R. KLECATSKY.

Landwirtschaft, Die: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; fortnightly; agriculture and forestry; published by Chamber of Agriculture for Lower Austria; Editor Dr. WILFRIED THURNER.

Literatur und Kritik: Otto Müller Verlag, Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; Austrian and East European literature and criticism; monthly; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, JEANNIE EBNER.

Monatshefte für Chemie: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editors E. HAYEK (Innsbruck), O. KRATKY (Graz), H. NOWOTNY (Vienna), H. TUPPY (Vienna), F. WESSELY (Vienna).

Monatshefte für Mathematik: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editors E. HLAWKA (Vienna), N. HOFREITER (Vienna), K. MAYRHOFER (Vienna), L. SCHMETTERER (Vienna).

Neue Wege: Vienna I, Hofburg, Batthianystiege; cultural; eight issues yearly.

Neues Forum: A-1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; cultural; monthly; Editor GÜNTHER NENNING.

AUSTRIA—(THE PRESS)

Österreichische Ärztezeitung: Vienna I, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Board; bi-monthly; circ. 15,600; Editor Dr. H. NEUGEBAUER.

Österreichische Bergsteiger Zeitung: Vienna VII, Richter-gasse 4; monthly; Editor W. STEINER.

Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mölker-bastei 5; f. 1851; irregular; Editor LOTHAR GEITLER (Vienna).

Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mölker-bastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editors E. KODRIC, R. MAYRHARTING, F. SMOLA.

Österreichische Monatshefte: Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of the Österreichische Volkspartei; monthly; Editor Prof. LUDWIG REICHOLD.

Österreichische Musikzeitschrift mit Schallplattenbeilage Phono: 1010 Vienna, Hegelgasse 13/22; monthly; circulation approx. 8,000; Editor E. LAFITE.

Österreichische Standpunkt, Der: 1180 Vienna, Eduard-gasse 13/3; f. 1964; Independent; monthly; Editor RUDOLF WENGRAF.

Pädiatrie und Pädologie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editor H. ASPERGER (Vienna).

Praktiker: 1051 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 101; technical hobbies; circulation 20,000; Editor Dipl. Ing. WALTER EXNER.

Reiseland Österreich—Der Fremdenverkehr: Vienna I, Canovagasse 5; f. 1927; monthly; circ. 20,000; Editor WILHELM A. OERLEY.

Sozialist, Der: Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; organ of Socialist Party; monthly; circulation 282,900; Man. Editor AUGUST BERGMANN.

Trotzdem: 1014 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 9; monthly; circ. 26,000; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor ROBERT KOCH.

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: Vienna VII, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Wacht, Die: 1010 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; Editor C. F. TIHOUN.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; circ. 94,733; Editor FRITZ KONIR.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical weekly; Editors F. BRÜCKE, J. Böck (Vienna).

Wissenschaft und Weltbild: Vienna I, Schwarzenberg-strasse 5; all branches of scientific research; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. LEO GABRIEL.

Wort und Wahrheit: Vienna I, In der Burg, Säulenstiege; f. 1946; bi-monthly; religion and culture; Editors OTTO MAUER, OTTO SCHULMEISTER, KARL HEINZ SCHMIDTHÜS, ANTON BÖHM.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editors WILHELM WEBER (Vienna), A. MAHR (Vienna).

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse Agentur (APA): Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Coy. (private company); 26 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o A.P.A., Vienna 1, Boerse-gasse 11; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI D'ALDÒ.

AP: Vienna VII, Seidengasse 3/95; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 1080 Vienna, Auers-pergstrasse 15.

UPI: 1010 Vienna I, Opernring 1/E/6; Man. RICHARD C. LONGWORTH.

The following Agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichische Journalistengewerkschaft (Trade Union of Austrian Journalists): Vienna I, Bankgasse 8; f. 1945; 1,103 mems.; Pres. DR. GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (Asscn. of Periodical Publishers): A-1010 Vienna, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 138 mems.; Pres. A. HAILWAX.

Presseclub Concordia (Vereinigung Österreichischer Schriftsteller und Journalisten): Vienna, Bankgasse 8; f. 1958; 360 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. KALMAR; Sec. Dr. A. SCHNEIDER.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber (Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Asscn.): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Pres. Komm. Rat JOSEPH S. MOSER; Gen. Sec. FRITZ STURZ; publ. *Handbuch-Österreichs Presse Werbung Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Amalthea-Verlag: 1040 Vienna, Schwarzenbergplatz 10; f. 1917; belles-lettres, fiction, fine arts; Dir. Dr. HERBERT FLEISSNER.

Amandus Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Franz-Josefs Kai 65; f. 1945; fiction, medicine and dental surgery, popular sciences; Dir. EMMY FUCHS-FINSTERER.

Bergland Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerring 17; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, youth, religion, fiction; Dir. FRIEDRICH GEYER.

Bohmann Verlag K.G.: 1010 Vienna, Canovagasse 5; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Servitengasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, ethnology, psychology, and philosophy; university booksellers; Dir. ERICH LEITHE-JASPER.

Franz Deuticke: Vienna I, Helfersdorferstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books; Dir. W. RIEHL.

Doblinger, Ludwig, Bernhard Herzmannsky, K.G.: Vienna I, Dorotheergasse 10; f. 1816; music; Dir. CHRISTIAN WOLFF.

Freytag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: A-1071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); geography, maps and atlases, geographic information; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ, HARALD HOCHENEGG.

Wilhelm Frick-Verlag & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 27, Postbox 772; f. 1868; fiction, theatre, music, translations, children's books; Man. KURT MOHL.

Gerold & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. Dr. HEINRICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

Globus Zeitungs-, Druck- und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. J. P. SCHMID.

Herder & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile.

Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, m.b.H.: 1080 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; art, history, politics, religion; Gen. Dir. DDr. W. LORENZ.

Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Singerstrasse 12; f. 1921; fiction, commercial science, physical science, school text-books; Man. Dir. FERDINAND GROSS.

Brüder Hollinek: 1030 Vienna, Steingasse 25; f. 1873; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir. Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK, Jun.

Kunstverlag Wolfrum: 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10, f. 1919; art; Dir. HERBERT WOLFRUM.

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung: 1014 Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law and political science; Dirs. Dr. ROBERT STEIN, WALTER STEIN.

Wilhelm Maudrich: 1011 Vienna, Franz-Josefs-Kai 23, Postfach 500; f. 1909; medical; Dir. GERHARD GROIS.

Otto Müller Verlag: 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general; Man. Dr. RICHARD MOISSL.

Paul Neff Verlag K.G.: 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. W. PFENNINGSTORFF.

Österreichische Lehrmittelanstalt: 1010 Vienna, Hohenstaufengasse 1-3; educational supplies; Proprs. Öster-

reichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst.

Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office): 1030 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; Gen. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SICKINGER.

Österreichischer Bundesvorlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst: 1010 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresa; education, science; belles-lettres, sports and music; Foundation administered by the State; Ministerialrat Dir. Dr. PETER LALICS.

Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1946; general; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF GANSTERER.

Rohrer Verlagsbuchhandlung, Rudolf: 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 7; f. 1786; archaeology, fine arts, history of art, translations; Proprs. MARGARETE VON ROHRER and ELIZABETH VON ROHRER.

Anton Schroll & Co.: 1050 Vienna, Spengergasse 37 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books, art prints (facsimiles and pictures), original graphics; Man. FR. REISSER; Dirs. Dr. F. KORNAUTH, L. BAKALOWITS, D. REISSER.

Springer-Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1924; medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dirs. G. F. SPRINGER, K. F. SPRINGER, W. SCHWABL.

Carl Ueberreuter, Druck und Verlag (M. Salzer): 1095 Vienna, Alser Strasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS SALZER.

Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1070 Vienna, Schottenfeldstrasse 18; f. 1905; periodicals and books; Dir. FRITZ ROSS.

Urban & Schwarzenberg, G.m.b.H.: 1090 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; f. 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.

Universal Edition: Vienna I, Karlsplatz 6; 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, Dr. A. KALMUS, S. HARNER, E. HARTMANN, A. SCHLEE.

Verlag für Jugend und Volk G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9; f. 1921; pedagogics, art, children's books. Dir. KURT BIAK.

Verlag Kremayr & Scheriau: 1121 Vienna, Niederhofstrasse 37; f. 1951; fiction, non-fiction, history, politics, children's books; Dir. GERALD NOWOTNY.

Verlag Styria: Graz, Schönaugasse 6; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANS SASSMANN; Man. Dir. WILLY SCHRECKENBERG.

Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. GEORG SCHIEMER; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HUBER.

A.J. Walter Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 11; f. 1941; geography, maps, technology; Dirs. Dr. ANTON J. WALTER, MARIA WALTER; Man. Dir. HANS OSTERBAUER.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1040 Vienna, Prinz Eugenstrasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, poetry, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hauptverband des Österreichischen Buchhandels (Association of Austrian Publishers and Booksellers): A-1010 Vienna I, Grünangergasse 4; f. 1859; Pres. DIETER REISSER; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 660 mems.

Österreichischer Verlegerverband (Association of Austrian Publishers): A-1010 Vienna, Grünangergasse 4; Pres. Dr. WILHELM SCHWABL; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 203 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk G.m.b.H (*Austrian Broadcasting Company*): Vienna IV, Argentinierstrasse 30a; Television Dept., Vienna IV, Argentinierstrasse 22; f. 1957; controls all radio and governmental television in Austria; Gen. Dir. GERD BACHER; Dirs. HELMUT LENHARDT (Sales Dept.), Dr. HELMUT ZILK (Television Programmes), Dr. ALFRED HARTNER (Radio Programmes), Dr. GEORG SKALAR (Technology).

RADIO

There are 243 stations (including relay stations) in the provinces, broadcasting two programmes throughout the day, and a third programme between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on frequency modulation transmission.

25kW Medium Wave Stations:

Aldrans II, Lauterach II, Klagenfurt I, II, Graz.

50 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations: Patscherkofel II, III, Pfänder I, II, III, Jauerling I, II, III, Kahlenberg I, II, III.

100 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations: Graz-Dobl, Kronstorf, Lichtenberg I, II, III, Schöckl I, II, III, Gaisberg I, II, III.

150 kW Medium Wave Stations: Vienna I, II.

In 1970 there were 2,023,800 radio receivers:

TELEVISION

There are programmes seven times a week from 15 transmitting stations. The service is shared between government and commercial stations.

In 1970 there were 1,377,350 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in schillings)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Oesterreichische Nationalbank (*Austrian National Bank*): Vienna IX, Otto Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG SCHMITZ; Gen. Man. D.Dr. HANS KLOSS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. (formerly Arbeiterbank A.G. Wien): Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 204m.; dep. 6,436m. (1968); Gen. Man. Prof. FRITZ KLENNER.

Bank für Kärnten, A.G.: Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur Lemischplatz 5; f. 1922; cap. 60m.; dep. 500m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. Dr. HERMANN BELL, HERBERT KAISER, MAXIMILIAN MERAN.

Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: 4020 Linz, Hauptplatz 11 and 10; f. 1869; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 2,838m.; Chair. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Dirs. F. PUSCHBAN, Dr. P. LUCAN-STOOD, R. WÖDLINGER.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, A.G.: Innsbruck, Erlerstrasse 9; f. 1904; cap. 100m.; dep. 1,675m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dr. GERHARD MOSER, Dkfm. Dr. OTTO KASPAR.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: 1010 Vienna I, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; sole partner Dipl. Ing. JOSEF MELCHART.

Bankhaus Carl Spängler & Co.: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 1; f. 1828; Partners CARL SPÄGLER, RICHARD SPÄGLER, HEINRICH SPÄGLER, Dr. HEINZ WIESMÜLLER.

Breisach & Co. Bankkommandithesellschaft: Vienna I, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897; Partners FELIX CZERNIN, Dr. CURT FUCHS, TASSILO HOHENLOHE, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, WILLIBALD WINTER.

C. A. Steinhäusser Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna IX, Wasagasse 2; f. 1856; Partner LEONARD WOLZT.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: Vienna I, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 18,397m. (1967); Chair. FERDINAND GRAF; Gen. Man. ERICH MIKSCH.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Herrengasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 100m.; dep. 5,699m.; co-operative bank; Pres. Dipl. Ing. Dr. LUDWIG STROBL; Gen. Dir. Dr. HELMUTH KLAUHS.

Gewerbe und Handelsbank: Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; cap. 2½m., dep. 209m. (1966); Man. FRANZ STRUDL.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen (*Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks*): Wien I, Schuberttring 5; f. 1937; cap. 275m.; dep. 12,450m. (1966); Gen. Man. Dr. HELMUTH SLAIK.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. GOTTFRIED SCHAEFER, LEONHARD WOLZT, MANFRED WOLZT.

Österreichische Industriekredit A.G.: Vienna IX, Schwarzschanterstrasse 5/VI; cap. 90m.; dep. 6m.; Chair. Dr. HANS KLOSS; Man. FRANZ FUCHS.

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 25m.; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ERICH R. MIKSCH; Gen. Man. Dr. E. KARLIK; Man. Dr. HASCHKE.

Österreichische Länderbank A.G.: Vienna I, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 15,000; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Herren-gasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 50m.; Gen. Man. PETER WINTERSTEIN; Man. Dr. GERHARD OTTEL, Dr. RUDOLF SCHNEIDER.

Pinschof & Co.: A-1010 Vienna I, Spiegelgasse 3; f. 1856; Partners EDMUND LECHNER, VIKTOR IMHOF, Dipl. Kfm. HUGO HILD, Dipl. Kfm. Dr. MARIUS MAUTNER MARKHOF.

Schoeller & Co.: Vienna I, Renngasse 3; f. 1833.

Zentralkasse der Volksbanken Österreichs reg. Gen.m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 34.29m.; dep. 4,278m.; Chair. of Admin. Board ERICH MANHARDT.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (*Assn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers*): Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1945; 59 mems.; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. EDUARD KARLIK.

AUSTRIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (*The Vienna Stock Exchange*): Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections: Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT RINTERSBACHER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Chair. EVA BÜHN; Dirs. JOSEF WALTER, Dr. ARTHUR TABARELLI.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (*Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna*): Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; affiliates: Anglo-Danubian Lloyd, Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G., Union Versicherungs A.G., Wiener Verein (Industrial Life Insurance Co.); every class; Chair. THE MAYOR OF VIENNA; Man. Dirs. OTTO BINDER, Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; publ. *Mitteilungen*.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:

Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 36/38; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS.

Kosmos Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen.-Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS; Asst. Gen. Man. Dr. W. FABER.

Wochelseitige Versicherungsanstalt in Graz: Graz, Herren-gasse 18/20; f. 1828; every class; Pres. Dr. FRANZ Graf MERAN.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Opernring 3-5; f. 1860; every class except sickness and life insurance; Chair. Dr. h.c. PHILIPP SCHOELLER; Gen. Man. Dr. D. NORBERT ZIMMER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs (*Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies*): A-1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. Dkfm. Dr. jur. ERNST SLANEC; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRANZ SCHÜLLER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Federal Economic Chamber*): Vienna I, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; sections for Handicraft, Industry, Commerce, Banking, Traffic and Tourist Trade; in each capital of the nine federal provinces there is a Chamber of Commerce, f. 1848, with the same organization; approx. 265,000 mems.; Pres. Ing. RUDOLF SALLINGER; Gen. Sec. Dr. ARTHUR MUSSIL; publs. *Internationale Wirtschaft*, *Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter*, *Austria-Export*, etc.

All Austrian enterprises are members of the Federal Chamber and belong to a professional association. The professional associations belong to one of the six sections enumerated above.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Sektion Industrie): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 under the name of Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into the present industrial organization on Jan. 1st, 1947; Chair. Dr. h.c. Ing. MAUTNER MARKHOF; Deputy Chair. Gen. Dir. Dr. LASCHOWICZKA; Dir. Dr. HOFENEDER; comprises the following industrial federations:

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie Österreichs (*Clothing*): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Kr. SIEGFRIED ELIAS; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (*Mining and Iron Producing Industry*): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. JOSEF OBEREGGER; Man. Dr. WILHELM DENK.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (*Chemicals*): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. and Gen. Dir. NARCIS LARGER; Dir. Ing. EDMUND CZERNILOFSKY.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (*Federation of Iron and Metal Goods Industry*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Dipl. Ing. OTTO WOLFRUM; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH MAYER.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (*Association of Austrian Electrical Industries*): 1010 Vienna, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. Präsident Generalkonsul

Dr. BERNHARD KAMLER; Man. Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (Oil): 1031 Vienna; Rasumofskygasse 23; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Chair. Dr. FRITZ HOYNGIG; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER MES-SINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Österreichs (*Association of Austrian Vehicles Industry*): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; f. 1907; 160 mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. RICHARD RYZNAR; Gen. Sec. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Filmindustrie (Films): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. Dr. HERBERT GRUBER; Dir. Dr. WINFRED BRAUNEIS.

Fachverband der Gaswerke (Gas Works): 1041 Vienna IV, Gusshausstrasse 30; Chair. Dr. WALTER JORDE; Dir. Dipl. Ing. ERICH KLEMENT.

Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie (Foundries): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dr. EMIL WEINBERGER; Dir. ALEXANDER LANGTHALER.

Fachverband der Glasindustrie (Glass): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dipl. Ing. KARL KRATSCHEMER; Dir. Dipl. Ing. GEORG WALLERSTAIN-MARNEGG.

Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie (Wood Processing): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.

Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie (Leather Producing): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 43 mems.; Chair. RUDOLF POESCHL; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGGH.

Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie (Leather Processing): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 203 mems.; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGGH.

Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahl- und Eisenbau-Industrie Österreichs (*Association of Austrian Machinery and Steel Construction Industries*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 562 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. EBERHARDT VON BUCHER; publ. *The Austrian Machinery and Steel Construction Review* (monthly).

AUSTRIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Fachverband der Metallindustrie (Metals):** Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. ALFRED HERZ; Dir. Dr. MAX LINSMAIER
- Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie (Provisions):** Vienna III, Zaunergasse 1-3; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. ROBERT HARMER; Dir. Dkfm. OTTO WAAS.
- Fachverband der Papier-, Zellulose-, Holzstoff- und Pappenindustrie Österreichs (Paper and Pulp):** 1061 Vienna, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Pres. HANS POPPOVIC; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.
- Fachverband der Papierverarbeitenden Industrie (Paper Processing):** 1030 Vienna, Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1; Chair. HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.
- Fachverband der Sägeindustrie (Sawmills):** Vienna I, Uraniastrasse 4/1; f. 1947; 4,100 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat BRUNO KLIMBACHER; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAIER.
- Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie (Stone and Ceramics):** Vienna I, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 652 mems.; Chair. Ing. LEOPOLD HELBICH; Sec. Dr. ERICH PRADER.
- Fachverband der Textilindustrie Österreichs (Textiles):** Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; c. 750 mems.; Gen. Dir. Dr. FRANZ J. MAYER-GUNTHOF; Dir. Dr. FRITZ STELLWAG-CARION.

TRADE UNIONS

- Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (Austrian Federation of Trade Unions):** Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organization with voluntary membership, f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HOFSTETTER, F. SENGHOFER, A. STROER, J. ZAK; membership in December 1967 1,512,405; organized in 16 trade unions, affiliated with ICTU, Brussels.
- Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten (Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees):** 1013 Vienna, Deutschmeisterplatz 2; 262,225 mems.; Chair. Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER.
- Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter der chemischen Industrie (Chemical Workers' Union):** Vienna 6, Stümpergasse 60; 66,113 mems.; Chair. W. HRDLITSCHKA.
- Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land und Forstwirtschaft (Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers):** Vienna VI, Loquaipplatz 9; 42,117 mems.; Chair. HERBERT PANSL.
- Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter (Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers):** A-1082 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 197,206 mems.; Chair. HANS BÖCK.
- Gewerkschaft der Bediensteten im Handel, Transport und Verkehr (Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport):** 1010 Vienna, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 26,496 mems.; Chair. JOHANN ROPOSS.
- Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner (Union of Railwaymen):** Vienna 5, Margarethenstrasse 166; 119,000 mems.; Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL.
- Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten (Union of Municipal Employees):** Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 122,515 mems.; Chair. ROBERT WEISZ.
- Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter (Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers):** Vienna 8, Albertgasse 35; 58,375 mems.; Chair. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

- Gewerkschaft der Metall- und Bergarbeiter (Union of Metalworkers and Miners):** Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; 290,000 mems.; f. 1890; Chair. ANTON BENYA; publ. *Glück auf*.
- Gewerkschaft der Öffentlich Bediensteten (Union of Public Employees):** Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 127,732 mems.; Chair. ALFRED GASPER-SCHITZ, JOSEF SEIDL; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTER, HANNS WAAS.
- Gewerkschaft der Post- und Telegraphenbediensteten (Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers):** 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 58,171 mems.; Chair. JOSEF SCHWEIGER.
- Gewerkschaft der Textil-, Bekleidungs und Lederarbeiter (Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers):** 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 77,646 mems.; Chair. HANS KOUBA.
- Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers):** 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 26,182 mems.; Chair. ARNOLD STEINER; Publs. *Vorwaerts* (fortnightly, circ. 30,000), *Graphische Revue Österreich* (bi-monthly).
- Gewerkschaft Gastgewerblicher Arbeitnehmer (Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers):** Vienna 4, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 16,041 mems.; Chair. FRITZ SAILER.
- Gewerkschaft Kunst und freie Berufe (Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.):** Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1954; 16,700 mems.; Chair. HANS GROHMANN.
- Gewerkschaft persönlicher Dienst (Union of Workers in Personal Services):** 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; 20,310 mems.; Chair. ADALBERT BUSTA.
- Bundesfraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions):** Hohenstaufengasse 12, Vienna I; Pres. ERWIN ALTENBURGER; Sec. KARI WEDENIG; organized in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of sixteen of the above trade unions; affiliated with ICTU, Brussels.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

- Vienna International Trade Fair:** 1071 Vienna, Messeplatz; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September); exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 650,000; Pres. EDUARD STRAUSS; Dir. ALFRED FORGES; publ. *Die Wiener Messe*.
- Graz (Styria):** Grazer Sued-Ost-Messe G.m.b.H., Messeplatz, P.O.B. 63; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFLER.
- Dornbirn (Vorarlberg):** Export- und Mustermesse Dornbirn, Realschulstrasse 6; annually July; main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.
- Innsbruck (Tyrol):** Innsbrucker Messe G.m.b.H., Taxishof, Innsbruck; annually (September); mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

AUSTRIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Austrian Wood-Fair (Klagenfurt): Österreichische Holzmesse-Klagenfurter Messe, Messdirektion A-9021 Klagenfurt, Postfach 79, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11; annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

International Agricultural Fair of Wels: Fair-management of Wels, Upper Austria; every 2 years in autumn; agri-

culture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000; 310,000 square metres with 23 halls; international participation; f. 1878; Pres. WALTER PAMER.

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrsmesse (Wels) (*Austrian Tourism, Gastronomy and Camping Fair*): Wels, Upper Austria; next in series to be held April 17th-25th, 1971; Pres. WALTER PAMER; Dir. Dr. FRANZ PRUMMER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): Head Office: A-1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Gen. Man. Dr. KARL KALZ.

Vienna Divisional Management: Vienna II, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Dr. E. D'ARON.

Linz Divisional Management: A-4020 Linz/Donau, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Hofrat Dr. HANS BREINL.

Villach Divisional Management: Villach, 10, Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. Dipl. Ing. FRANZ BACHLER.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: Innsbruck, Claudiastrasse 2; Pres. Hofrat Dr. FRANZ POKORNY.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. Of a total length of 5,908 km., 2,414 km. are at present electrically operated.

There are nine other railway companies: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway, Montafon Railway, Stern and Hafferl Light Railways Co., Styrian Provincial Railways, Tyrol Zugspitze Railway, Vienna Local Railways, Zillertal Railway.

ROADS

There are 9,257 km. of Federal roads and 22,517 km. of provincial roads.

A 300-km. autobahn connects Salzburg and Vienna and a further section of the Süd-Autobahn connects Vienna with the Italian border.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Österreichischer Automobil-Motorrad und Touring Club (Ö.A.M.T.C.): Vienna I, Schuberting 3; Tel. 722101; formed 1946 from Österreichischer Touring Club and Österreichischer Automobil Club; 450,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. h.c. Dipl. Ing. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROLF E. VEIT; publs. *Auto-Touring* (bi-weekly), annual Touring Guides and maps.

Most of the provinces also have their own motoring organizations, affiliated to the O.A.M.T.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport and of Nationalized Enterprises: A-1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (*The Danube Shipping Co.*): Vienna; fleet consists of 8 passenger vessels, 45 tankers, 197 freight ships, barges, etc.

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): administers steamboat services on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the Wolfgangsee.

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hainburg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 200

miles. Danube barges carry 700-1,000 tons, but loading depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Österreichische Luftverkehrs Aktiengesellschaft (A.U.A.): (*Austrian Airlines*): 1030 Vienna, Salesianergasse 1; f. 1957; external flights from Vienna to Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, London, Milan, Moscow, Munich, New York, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Warsaw, Zürich; international flights also from Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt, Linz; Aircraft fleet: five Caravelle VI R, four Viscount 837, one Boeing 707 and five DC-9-30 on order; Management D.Dr. A. HESCHGL, Dr. H. PAPOUSEK.

Austria is served by 27 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (*Austrian National Tourist Office*): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 3-5.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: rue Royale 170, Brussels.

Denmark: Vimmelskafte 30, Copenhagen.

France: 12 rue Auber, Paris 9e; 8 rue Fort Notre Dame, F13 Marseille 7e.

German Federal Republic: Rossmarkt 12, and Bethmannstrasse 50-54, Frankfurt; Taubentzenstr. 16, Berlin 30; Karl-Marx-strasse 2, Berlin 44-Neukölln; Verkehrsamt am Dom, Cologne; Bieberhaus am Hauptbahnhof, Hachmannplatz, Hamburg 1.

Greece: P.O.B. 309, Massalias 24a, Athens.

Ireland: 4 Ardoyne House, Pembroke Park, Balls Bridge, Dublin 4.

Italy: Via IV Novembre 153, Rome; Via Dogana 2, Milan.

Netherlands: Herengracht 437, Amsterdam C.

Portugal: Av. Duque de Loulé 97/3, Lisbon.

Spain: Torre de Madrid, Planta 11, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Strandvägen 19, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1.

United Kingdom: 16 Conduit St., London, W.1; 19 Mosley Arcade, Picadilly Plaza, Manchester 1.

AUSTRIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and the Arts: A-1014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5; f. 1848; Minister LEOPOLD GRATZ.

STATE THEATRES

Staatsoper: Vienna I, Opernring 2; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINRICH REIF-GINTZ.

Redoutensaal: Vienna I, Hofburg, Josefplatz 3; opera.

Volksooper: Vienna IX, Währingerstrasse 78; f. 1898; opera, operettas; Gen. Man. ALBERT MOSER.

Burgtheater: Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; classical and modern drama; Dir. PAUL HOFFMANN.

Akademietheater: Vienna III, Lisztstrasse 1; drama.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (*Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra*): Vienna I, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Wiener Symphonisches Orchester (*Vienna Symphony Orchestra*): Wiener Symphoniker Konzerthaus, 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna; Principal Conductor WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie Ges. m.b.h.—SGAE (*Austrian Company for Atomic Energy Studies*): A-1082 Vienna, Lenaugasse 10; f. 1956; Technical Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. MICHAEL J. HIGATSBERGER; Admin. Dir. Dr. RAPHAEL SPANN; Chair. Dr. RUDOLF STAHL; Deputy Chair. Sekr. Chef. Dr. ROBERT TSCHACH, Dr. KARL LASCHTOWICZKA; 58 mems.; publs. *SGAE-Report* (weekly), *Isotope in Industrie und Landwirtschaft* (quarterly).

The SGAE is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

UNIVERSITIES

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz: Graz; 626 teachers, 6,367 students.

Leopold-Franzens Universität Innsbruck: Innsbruck; 98 professors, 6,000 students.

Universität Salzburg: Salzburg; re-opened 1963; 403 teachers, 2,548 students.

Universität Wien: Vienna; 1,003 teachers, 19,000 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Hochschule in Graz: Graz; 333 teachers, 4,100 students.

Technische Hochschule in Wien: Vienna; 250 teachers, 6,607 students.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and Germany, to the South by France, and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Flemish, spoken in the North, and French, spoken in the South, are the official languages. The linguistic dividing line was fixed in July 1963 and runs approximately east-west. Brussels is situated in the Flemish part and has bilingual status. Approximately 60 per cent of the population are Flemish-speaking, 40 per cent French-speaking and some 100,000 speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The flag carries three vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has emerged as one of the leaders of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of the Benelux Economic Union, of Western European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (the Common Market). As the headquarters of EEC, NATO and over 100 other international organizations, Brussels has become an important European capital. Belgium granted independence to her former colony, the Democratic Republic of Congo, in 1960 and the Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became independent in 1962 as the State of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi.

The language dispute between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemings has been the main problem in politics since the war; it brought the downfall of the Boeynants government in 1968, and has become the problem by which the succeeding Coalition government of Christian Socialists and Socialists under Gaston Eyskens will stand or fall. The "Conférence Linguistique" was held in the autumn of 1969, but failed to achieve anything. In May 1970 the Government's attempts to introduce constitutional reforms which would provide cultural and economic decentralization and special voting procedures for Flemings and Walloons foundered over the problem of the status and territorial limits of Brussels.

The capital is officially bi-lingual; though the majority of the inhabitants are Francophone, thus making it an island in Dutch-speaking Flanders. The Flemings fear the gradual loss of the cultural identity of Flanders; the Walloons fear that they will be forced to conform to Flemish-speaking institutions. The Government bowed, in 1970, to some of the Flemish demands and as a result, the Walloons formed the "Committee of Public Safety for the Brussels area" and boycotted Parliamentary sessions. The borough elections in October brought success for the Walloons (F.D.F.) in Brussels and success for the Socialists over the whole country. At the end of November Mr. Eyskens, after a month of negotiating between the parties, re-introduced his reforms with concessions to both sides, and in spite of protests in Brussels, a revised Constitution

incorporating the reforms has been accepted. From now on Belgians will be officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community will have regional powers in economic and cultural affairs. As a solution to the language problem this step may also be interpreted as a move towards Federalism.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has three classes of members: directly elected, elected by Provincial Councils, and co-opted. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by universal adult suffrage. The members of each house are elected for four years. Proportional representation is used. There are nine provinces.

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO and maintains an army, navy and air force. The headquarters of SHAPE was transferred to Casteau in Belgium during 1967. Military service lasts 12-15 months and the total strength of the armed forces is 94,900, comprising Army 70,000, Navy 4,400, Air Force 20,500. Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 33,861 million Belgian francs.

Economic Affairs

Because of its geographical position, Belgium is well situated for international trade and is one of the most successful importers and exporters in the world, maintaining a large merchant fleet. Over half Belgium's external trade is with the other members of the EEC. Principal individual trade partners are Federal Germany, the Netherlands, France and the U.S.A. Since 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg have formed an Economic Union, and in 1960 the Benelux Treaty, incorporating the Netherlands, came into force. The country is the most densely populated in Europe and is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the North. Apart from coal, and to a lesser extent clay, sand and stone, the country has no natural resources and purchases essential raw materials abroad; thus the export trade—of vital importance to the economy—is dependent largely on the state of the world market. Major exports are iron and steel products, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, textiles and glass. Agriculture provides Belgium with about four-fifths of its food.

1969 was a year of near record expansion, accompanied by a marked acceleration in price increases and wage rises. In the second half of 1970 the boom began to ease off as a result of tight budget policy and restrictive monetary measures. 1970 has seen the near completion of total economic union between the three Benelux countries; this will establish Benelux as a single customs area and also introduce co-ordination between the Prime Ministers on social affairs and industrial and transport policies.

The Bank Rate underwent eight increases between the end of 1968 and mid-1970, rising from 3½ per cent to 8½

BELGIUM—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

per cent. To avoid the risk of inflation, the introduction of the Value Added Tax imposed by the EEC, was postponed for a year until January 1971.

Transport and Communications

The Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges maintains 4,450 kilometres (2,787 miles) of main line railway. On the roads, buses and trams (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux) are much used. There are over 14,700 miles of main roads and seven international motorways. The navigable inland waterways cover over 1,105 miles, and some canals are accessible to barges of 1,450 and 2,000 tons. The modernized port of Antwerp (now the third biggest in the world) handles a large tonnage of inland and ocean traffic and specializes in general cargo and containers. SABENA is one of the oldest and largest airlines in the world. Belgium's merchant fleet comprised 96 ships, totalling 958,696 tons, in 1970.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is administered by the National Office for Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, health insurance, unemployment and pensions. Most allowances and pensions are tied to the cost of living index. Workers and employees are entitled to 3 weeks holiday for every twelve month period of work. They also receive a "holiday bonus". They are insured against accidents occurring on the work premises or on the way to and from work, though only bodily injuries are liable to such reparations. Family allowances are as follows: 617 francs for the first child, 1,040 francs for the second child and for the third and for each of the following 1,456 francs per month. There is no housing problem in Belgium; on average 33,350 houses are built annually.

Education

Education in Belgium is compulsory from 6-14. A characteristic of Belgian education is the co-existence of two separate education systems: the *école officielle* is a state secular school and the *école libre* is a private denominational school receiving state subsidies. Under the School Pact of 1958 primary and secondary education were provided free and parents were given the right to choose the type of education for their children; in 1967 43 per cent of school age children attended *écoles officielles* and 57 per cent attended *écoles libres*. Under the 1963 Language of Instruction Act teaching is given in the language of the region; in the Brussels district teaching is done in the mother language of the pupil.

Primary education is from 6-12; for children who do not continue with secondary education, a two-year course attached to the primary school is provided, but this is now generally being replaced by the lower secondary school.

Secondary education consists of: general education, *normale* (for the training of primary school teachers), technical and artistic (vocational). General education at secondary level is divided into (a) *humanités anciennes*,

traditionally based on classical literature, the course is essentially literary though including some scientific education. (b) *humanités modernes* centred either on mathematics, science or economics. Both sectors are divided into two three-year cycles and pupils may change from one sector to the other during the first four years of their course.

University Education: University entrance requirements are a minimum of marks at the end of the last year of secondary school plus a maturity examination. Courses are divided into a 2-3 year course of general preparation known as degree candidature followed by 2-3 years of specialization.

The National Study Fund provides grants where necessary and nearly 35 per cent of students are receiving scholarships. In 1970 educational expenditure amounted to 68.7 million Belgian Francs and 18.9 per cent of the annual budget.

Tourism

Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes is excellent hill-walking country. There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest such as Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.

Sport

The most popular sport is football.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), July 21 (Independence Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Fête Nationale), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Belgian Franc. 1 franc = 100 centimes.

Notes: Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Francs 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centimes 50, 25, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 119.23 Belgian Francs = £1 sterling
50 Belgian Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)
30,513	9,660,154

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION (1969)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1969)
Antwerp . . .	1,529,826	Antwerp	673,010
Brabant . . .	2,166,372	Brussels	1,073,111
Flanders (East) . . .	1,310,688	Ghent	228,100
Flanders (West) . . .	1,052,052	Bruges	113,828
Hainaut . . .	1,331,810	Mons	27,704*
Liège . . .	1,016,131	Liege	445,347
Limburg . . .	650,338	Hasselt	39,549*
Luxembourg . . .	219,369	Arlon	14,277*
Namur . . .	383,618	Namur	32,352*

* Excluding suburbs.

Other important towns: Charleroi 23,911, Malines 65,823, Ostend 56,954, Courtrai 45,138, Seraing 40,617.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965 . . .	16.3	7.01	12.0
1966 . . .	15.76	7.15	11.98
1967 . . .	15.19	7.11	11.92
1968 . . .	14.66	7.19	12.59
1969 . . .	14.58	7.47	12.36

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1968	1969		1968	1969
Agriculture and Fishing . . .	201.1	191.1	Electricity, Water, Gas . . .	30.9	31.2
Mining . . .	67.2	60.1	Commerce . . .	620.8	640.1
Manufacturing . . .	1,215.7	1,248.8	Transport and Communications	268.8	272.5
Building and Construction . .	308.0	311.5	Administrative and Professional	901.2	926.5

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ([']ooo hectares)

YEAR	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
1966 . . .	1,590	795	601.1
1967 . . .	1,577	796	601.1
1968 . . .	1,564	791	601.1
1969 . . .	1,554	788	601.1

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HECTARE (100 kg.)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (['] ooo quintals)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Winter Wheat . . .	45.2	44.4	41.5	3,450	4,959	4,387
Spring Wheat . . .	39.4	37.8	34.7	4,832	4,412	4,230
Rye	32.8	32.0	32.7	901	870	734
Winter Barley . . .	33.4	44.7	40.2	1,181	1,483	1,463
Spring Barley . . .	39.9	35.4	34.6	5,044	4,261	4,111
Oats	37.4	36.1	33.6	3,614	3,148	2,835
Sugar Beet (roots) . .	464.0	458.6	468.9	36,151	41,076	42,170
Potatoes—Early . . .	215.9	195.6	213.7	1,201	1,006	980
Main crop . . .	317.5	295.2	300.6	1,338	1,100	1,024
Late	338.2	293.2	305.9	485	366	356

LIVESTOCK ([']ooo)

YEAR (Dec. 15th)	FARM AND OTHER HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	GOATS
1966 . . .	96	2,597	68	2,117	3
1967 . . .	84	2,611	65	2,392	2
1968 . . .	81	2,674	84	2,504	3
1969 . . .	76	2,713	85	3,094	3

DAIRY PRODUCE ([']ooo metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Milk	3,872	3,995	3,920
Butter	90	100	98
Cheese	39	33	34
Hen Eggs	161	188	219

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Coal	['] ooo metric tons	16,435	14,806	13,200
Iron Ore	" " "	87.6	82.1	93.1

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	78	84	87
Woven Cotton Fabric	" " "	68.4	68.7	70.8
Wool Yarn	" " "	61	73	81
Wool Fabrics	" " "	36	35	38
Shoes	'000 pairs	22,523	21,935	20,192
Coke	'000 metric tons	6,857	7,243	7,249
Cement	" " "	5,933	5,740	6,269
Bricks	millions	1,623	1,367	1,298
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	8,902	10,371	11,211
Crude Steel	" " "	9,716	11,573	12,837
Refined Copper	" " "	317.9	340.9	360.9
Refined Lead	" " "	107.8	110.1	112.6
Refined Zinc	" " "	227.3	251.1	261.6
Refined Tin*	" " "	4,260	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	23,990	25,060	27,630
Gas (manufactured)	million cubic metres	3,209	3,127	2,511

* Source: International Tin Council.

FINANCE

1 Belgian franc=100 centimes.

119.23 Belgian francs=£1 sterling; 50 Belgian francs=U.S. \$1.

1000 Belgian francs = £8.34 sterling = U.S. \$20.

BUDGET

(million Belgian francs)

REVENUE	1969*	1970†	EXPENDITURE	1969*	1970†
Direct Taxation	109,699	126,520	Government Departments	143,109	154,583
Customs and Excise	42,729	42,880	Public Debt	47,890	53,088
Stamp Duty	87,463	90,600	Pensions	30,405	33,729
Other Registration Duties	13,508	15,200	Education and Social Services	55,187	60,923
Other Revenue	14,030	15,280	Defence	27,388	28,087
			Other Expenditure	746	830
TOTAL	267,492	290,480	TOTAL	304,725	330,640

* Provisional results.

† Official estimates.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Belgian francs)

	1967	1968	1969
NATIONAL INCOME	769,371	816,313	903,406
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and Salaries	480,533	512,916	568,897
Income from private firms and societies	173,821	186,390	197,528
Income from properties falling due	95,539	103,207	118,027
Savings not distributed by enterprises	16,604	18,790	24,294
Direct taxation	18,796	20,977	26,382
Revenue from property	7,057	5,848	6,022
Less interest on public debt	-28,979	-31,816	-37,744
Indirect taxation less subsidies	119,084	122,481	133,640
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	882,455	938,794	1,037,046
Depreciation allowance	92,158	98,144	106,894
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	974,613	1,036,938	1,143,940
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	8,100	3,200	9,300
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	966,513	1,033,738	1,134,640
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	613,913	660,656	711,489
Government consumption expenditure	133,081	144,055	161,581
Gross fixed capital formation	219,519	229,027	267,570

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Belgian francs)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	76,233	73,963	76,175	75,947
Currency in Circulation	175,311	184,322	190,133	183,002

WAGES AND PRICES INDEX

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Average Daily Earnings in Francs:						
Men	328	359	389	414	438	473
Women	201	223	246	266	283	304
Consumer Price Index* (1958=100)	111	115	120	123	127	131

* Excluding rent.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES*

('000 million Belgian francs)

	1968		1969	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	333.3	333.3	405.9	395.9
Non-monetary gold	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.4
Freight and transportation	21.9	20.2	24.5	24.0
Travel	13.7	19.9	15.8	22.7
Investment income	19.8	18.1	27.6	26.8
Other services	45.3	37.0	49.2	43.2
Total	435.0	430.8	524.0	514.0
BALANCE	5.0	—	10.0	—
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	9.2	12.4	9.4	15.2
BALANCE	—	3.2	—	5.8
CURRENT BALANCE	1.7	—	4.2	—
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Public sector (Total)	3.1	6.5	3.0	5.3
BALANCE	—	3.4	—	2.3
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>				
Banking	2.0	2.6	11.6	2.0
Business	21.9	26.7	34.3	30.4
Total	23.9	29.3	45.9	32.4
BALANCE	—	5.4	13.5	—
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	8.8	11.2	—
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>				
Total	32.2	30.7	53.5	50.9
BALANCE	1.6	—	2.6	—
Total	503.4	503.9	635.8	617.8
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	5.5	18.0	—

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1969

('000 million Belgian francs)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA		GREAT BRITAIN		COMMON MARKET		OTHER OECD	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	31.9	37.6	16.7	39.2	268.9	227.9	31.5	30.8
Non-monetary gold	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.6
Freight and transportation	4.1	4.0	2.5	2.5	12.8	12.3	2.0	2.8
Travel	4.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	5.6	9.6	2.7	6.1
Investment income	6.4	5.6	3.6	2.7	8.2	9.2	1.9	5.8
Other services	7.9	6.5	3.1	2.8	23.9	25.6	3.3	4.9
Total	54.6	56.5	27.6	48.4	379.4	284.6	41.8	51.0
BALANCE	—	1.9	—	20.8	34.8	—	—	9.3
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	4.4	0.7	0.8
BALANCE	0.3	—	—	—	—	3.1	—	0.1
CURRENT BALANCE	—	1.6	—	20.8	31.7	—	—	9.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
Public sector (Total)	—	1.2	—	1.0	2.7	0.9	—	0.3
BALANCE	—	1.2	—	1.0	1.8	—	—	0.3
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>								
Public enterprise (non-monetary)	0.2	0.4	0.2	—	9.6	0.1	0.7	0.4
Private	10.8	11.2	3.0	3.1	12.3	10.3	0.6	1.9
Total	11.0	11.6	2.2	3.1	21.9	10.4	1.3	2.3
BALANCE	—	0.6	—	0.9	11.5	—	—	1.0
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	1.8	—	1.9	13.3	—	—	1.3
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>								
Total	18.1	0.5	22.8	—	—	24.6	0.3	—
BALANCE	17.6	—	22.8	—	—	24.6	0.3	—
Total	85.2	71.0	53.0	52.9	345.3	324.9	44.1	54.4
GLOBAL BALANCE	14.2	—	0.1	—	20.4	—	—	10.3

* Including Luxembourg.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Belgian francs)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	318,678	358,701	358,895	416,670	499,432
Exports . . .	319,083	341,450	351,621	408,200	503,252

COMMODITIES*

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Live Animals and Animal Products . . .	10,687	11,485	12,487	12,012	13,573	16,144
Vegetable Products and Foodstuffs (un-manufactured) . . .	24,635	24,702	27,991	7,544	8,706	11,003
Fats and Oils . . .	2,256	2,539	3,283	1,284	1,483	1,887
Ores and Minerals . . .	46,622	59,171	64,514	13,574	16,998	21,107
Manufactured Foods, Beverages, Tobacco .	17,572	18,421	21,064	10,141	11,619	13,870
Chemical Products . . .	21,296	25,474	30,143	24,316	30,616	37,249
Leather and Leather Products . . .	3,186	3,527	4,375	2,816	3,117	4,196
Textiles and Clothing and accessories . .	33,870	39,355	47,221	46,014	51,939	62,006
Shoes, Suitcases, Umbrellas, Fans . . .	2,618	3,083	3,492	1,164	1,135	1,370
Wood and Timber Products . . .	5,801	5,887	7,505	2,520	2,673	3,500
Plastics, Artificial Resins, Rubber . . .	10,881	12,332	15,697	8,143	10,906	14,849
Paper and Pulp . . .	11,310	13,051	15,548	8,158	9,874	13,090
Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica, Pottery, Glass . . .	4,531	5,265	6,444	11,132	12,513	13,997
Precious Stones and Metals . . .	18,319	27,336	31,572	19,363	22,985	27,696
Non-Precious Metals . . .	49,439	57,998	70,479	100,357	114,579	138,167
Machinery, Electrical Equipment . . .	49,841	51,746	63,274	33,775	37,865	47,123
Vehicles . . .	33,921	41,184	57,447	34,166	40,474	54,446
Timepieces, and Precision and Musical Instruments . . .	6,808	7,428	9,055	3,237	3,430	4,655
Weapons and Ammunition . . .	163	209	180	1,033	1,088	1,155
Objets d'Art, Antiques . . .	240	273	309	203	206	258
Miscellaneous Products . . .	4,899	6,200	7,349	10,669	12,421	15,487
TOTAL . . .	358,895	416,626	499,432	351,621	408,200	503,251

COUNTRIES* (million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Argentina . . .	4,159	3,746	3,977	428	559	947
Australia . . .	2,874	2,814	3,453	1,202	1,056	1,155
Congo . . .	2,775	16,261	21,409	2,544	3,479	4,473
Brazil . . .	1,702	2,426	3,467	1,532	1,581	1,679
Canada . . .	4,532	5,377	5,210	2,887	2,603	2,816
Denmark . . .	2,241	2,494	2,082	4,073	3,960	5,461
Finland . . .	2,045	2,297	2,777	1,744	1,543	2,060
France . . .	53,150	63,562	79,445	62,267	75,760	105,760
German Democratic Rep. . .	1,375	1,470	1,786	1,249	742	755
German Federal Republic . .	75,949	86,564	115,891	69,652	85,476	115,233
India . . .	1,518	1,983	2,142	1,988	1,770	2,044
Italy . . .	16,165	17,938	20,134	14,083	15,547	21,618
Netherlands . . .	54,049	60,770	71,225	75,450	85,902	97,384
Norway . . .	1,847	2,019	2,551	3,001	3,423	4,454
Sweden . . .	7,938	8,802	10,707	5,567	7,043	10,001
Switzerland . . .	4,121	5,386	6,525	7,739	8,155	10,281
United Kingdom . . .	25,106	30,111	34,753	16,635	17,846	20,242
U.S.S.R. . .	2,974	3,307	2,936	2,014	2,371	2,551
U.S.A. . .	29,493	34,456	38,323	29,400	38,507	34,754

* Including Luxembourg.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN BELGIUM
(million Belgian francs)

	FEDERAL GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	U.S.A.
1960 . . .	412	62	85	462	2,318
1961 . . .	1,101	260	64	216	3,980
1962 . . .	203	464	9	252	5,700
1963 . . .	109	157	815	470	3,612
1964 . . .	4,069	194	174	370	3,476
1965 . . .	187	1,118	107	128	15,789
1966 . . .	38	1,641	117	288	2,496
1967 . . .	120	376	888	129	10,347
1968 . . .	2,754	363	2,029	488	2,976
1969 . . .	5,380	2,556	1,009	5,101	11,087
TOTAL . .	14,373	7,324	5,297	8,788	63,790

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Tourist-nights	6,550,790	6,564,822	6,564,822

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	8,534	8,177	8,237
Freight ton-kilometres .	6,082	6,675	7,416

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars . . .	1,813,099	1,920,638	1,979,802
Buses and Coaches .	14,445	24,965	15,844
Lorries . . .	241,921	245,541	245,367

SHIPPING

CARGO
('000 metric tons)

YEAR	SEA-BORNE SHIPPING		INLAND WATERWAYS	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
1965 .	21,268	44,081	46,240	53,584
1966 .	19,903	44,054	48,110	55,321
1967 .	21,888	45,504	50,825	65,813
1968 .	26,124	54,606	50,825	65,843
1969* .	29,423	62,077	50,129	66,139

* Provisional.

MERCHANT FLEET

		1968	1969	1970
Steamships .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	9 161,480	9 161,480	9 161,480
Motor Vessels	Number Gross reg. tonnage	87 673,891	83 724,228	88 797,216

INLAND WATERWAY FLEET

		1968	1969	1970
Powered Craft . . .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	5,247 2,369,643	5,190 2,354,273	5,047 2,324,736
Non-powered Craft . .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	629 494,503	589 455,769	516 406,337

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

CIVIL AVIATION (Sabena—Belgian World Air Lines)

	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown	36,132,000	38,640,000	46,329,000
Passenger-kilometres	1,953,857,000	1,976,939,000	2,206,424,000
Ton-kilometres	92,396,000	118,747,000	169,912,000
Mail Ton-kilometres	5,912,000	6,268,000	7,797,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	1,731,180	1,823,953	1,194,155
Television sets	1,779,451	1,894,327	1,999,836
Radio Licences	3,120,186	3,200,149	3,312,795
Book Titles	3,498	4,170	n.a.
No. of Newspapers	86	87	98

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools, 1967-68	8,934	1,002,671
Post Primary, 1966-67	5,299	453,502
Secondary, 1967-68	1,848	300,101
Technical, 1967-68	n.a.	372,516
Teacher Training, 1967-68	143	n.a.
Universities, 1969-70	4	56,474

Source: Institut National de Statistique, 44 rue de Louvain, Brussels.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE BELGIAN CONSTITUTION has been considerably modified by amendment since its origin in 1830. Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The central legislature consists of a Chamber of Representatives, and a Senate. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members, who are elected for four years unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time has elapsed. Belgium entered 1971 with a rewritten Constitution, differing from its predecessor mainly in its treatment of the two cultural entities. From now on all Belgians will be officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community will have regional powers in cultural and economic affairs.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members must be twenty-five years of age, and they are elected by secret ballot according to the system of Proportional Representation. Suffrage is universal for citizens of twenty-one years or over. (A Bill giving all women electoral franchise was approved in March 1948.) Up to 1894 only 2 per cent of the people had the right to vote. In that year manhood suffrage at the age of twenty-five was enacted, and plural voting was established on grounds of income, marriage, and educational qualifications. In 1921 the age-limit for the male vote was reduced to twenty-one. Since 1893 voting has been compulsory, and abstentions from voting have fallen to 6 per cent.

The Senate, or Second Chamber, is chosen in the following manner. It is composed of:

(1) Half as many members as the Chamber of Representatives, elected directly by the same electors.

(2) Members chosen by the Provincial Councillors, in the proportion of one for every 200,000 population.

(3) Members co-opted by groups (1) and (2), up to half the number of group (2).

There are now 178 Senators.

All Senators must be over 40, with the exception of a small number of members of the Royal Family, who become Senators by right at the age of 18. Members are elected for four years.

THE CROWN

The King has the right to veto legislation, but he does not exercise it. His place in the Belgian Constitution is very similar to the position of the Crown in Great Britain. Though he is, according to the terms of the Constitution, supreme Head of the Executive, he in fact exercises his control through the Cabinet, which is responsible for all acts of government to the Chamber of Representatives. Though the King, according to the Constitution, appoints his own ministers, in practice, since they are responsible to the Chamber of Representatives and need its confidence, they are generally the choice of the Representatives. Similarly, the Royal initiative is in the hands of the ministry.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is introduced either by the Government or the members in the two Houses, and as the party complexion of both Houses is generally almost the same, measures passed by the Chamber of Representatives are usually passed by the Senate. Each House elects its own President at the beginning of the session, who acts as an impartial Speaker, although he is a party nominee. The Houses elect their own committees, through which all legislation passes. They are so well organized that through them the Legislature has considerable power of control over the Cabinet. Nevertheless, according to the Constitution (Art. 68) certain treaties must be communicated to the Chamber only as soon as the "interest and safety of the State permit". Further, the Government possesses an important power of dissolution which it uses: a most unusual feature is that it may be applied to either Houses separately or to both together (Art. 71).

BELGIUM—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Revision of the Constitution is to be first settled by an ordinary majority vote of both Houses, specifying the article to be amended. The Houses are then automatically dissolved. The new Chambers then determine the amendments to be made, with the provision that in each House the presence of two-thirds of the members is necessary for a quorum, and a two-third majority of those voting is required.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of *local* government conforms to the general European practice of being based on a combination of central officials as the executive agent and locally elected councillors as the deliberating body. The areas are the provinces and the communes, and the latter are empowered by Art. 108 of the Constitution to associate for the purposes of better government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951).

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1971)

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Belgian Socialist Parties, formed in June 1968.)

(C.S.) Christian Socialist; (S.) Socialist Party; (D.) Dutch speaking; (Fr.) French speaking.

Prime Minister: G. EYSKENS (C.S.) (D.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for the Budget: A. COOLS (S.) (Fr.).

Minister without Portfolio, for Scientific Policy: T. LEFEVRE (C.S.) (D.).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: P. HARMEL (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister for Economic Affairs: E. LEBURTON (S.) (Fr.).

Minister of National Defence: P. W. SEGERS (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Agriculture: Ch. HEGER (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Public Works: J. DE SAEGER (C.S.) (D.).

Ministers of National Education: (1) P. VERMEYLEN (S) (D.); (2) A. DUBOIS (S.) (Fr.).

Minister of the Interior: L. HARMEGNIES (S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Communications: A. BERTRAND (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Foreign Trade: H. FAYAT (S.) (D.).

Minister of Social Security: P. DE PAEPE (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Justice: A. VRANCKX (S.) (D.).

Minister of Employment and Labour: L. MAJOR (S.) (D.).

Minister of Public Works: R. PÊTRE (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones: E. ANSEEL (S.) (D.).

Minister of Co-operation and Overseas Development: R. SCHEYVEN (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of French Culture: A. PARISIS (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Dutch Culture: F. VAN MECHELEN (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Public Health: L. NAMECHE (S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Finance: J. SNOY ET D'OPPUERS (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Housing: G. BREYNE (S.) (D.).

Minister of the Middle Classes: C. HANIN (C.S.) (Fr.).

Ministers of Community Affairs: (1) L. TINDEMANS (C.S.) (D.); (2) F. TERWAGNE (S.) (Fr.).

Minister-Secretaries of State

Minister-Secretary of State for Regional Economy (French): F. DELMOTTE (S.) (Fr.).

Minister-Secretary of State for Regional Economy (Flemish): A. VLERICK (C.S.) (D.).

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. G. V. R. VIVARIO.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Major-Gen. J. GROVEN.

Navy: Commodore L. L. J. LURQUIN.

Air Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur J. C. L. CEUPPENS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Paris 16e, France (L).

Algeria: 209 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* MASSAOUD AIT CHAALAL (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Argentina: 251 ave. Louise (2e étage) (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACIO B. VARELA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Australia: 51-52 ave. des Arts (E); *Ambassador:* O. LENNOX DAVIS, O.B.E.

Austria: 47 rue de l'Abbaye (E); *Ambassador:* KURT FARBOWSKY.

Brazil: 1 square de Meeûs (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BORGES LEAL CASTELLO BRANCO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Bulgaria: 48 rue Defacqz (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TCHANKOV (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Burundi: 11a rue Van Eyck (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT NZEYIMANA (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Cameroon: 129 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND OYONO (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Canada: 35 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES C. LANGLEY (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Central African Republic: 118 ave. Brugmann (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS PSIMHIS (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chad: 52 blvd. Lambermont (E); *Ambassador:* ALHADJI OUEDDHO (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Chile: 15 blvd. de l'Empereur (2e étage) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO SANTA CRUZ (also accred. to Luxembourg).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 19 blvd. Général Jacques (E); *Ambassador:* TCHEN HIONG-FEI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Colombia: 23 ave. Emile de Mot (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE BARCO VARGAS.

Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville): 105 rue Joseph II (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS-LUC MACOSSO (also accred. to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Netherlands).

Congo (Democratic Republic): 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JOSEPH NZABI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Costa Rica: Brussels (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DOBLES SANCHEZ.

Cuba: 77 rue Roberts-Jones (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS PALACIO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Czechoslovakia: 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR KOUCKY (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Dahomey: 81a rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT CYRILLE FABOUMY (also accred. to Netherlands).

Denmark: 56 rue Belliard (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (L); Office in Brussels: 91 ave. Besme.

Ecuador: 35 rue Blanche (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO JOSÉ LUCIO PAREDES.

El Salvador: Paris 16e, France (L).

Ethiopia: Paris 7e, France (E).

Finland: 130A ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* PENTTI TALVITIE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

France: 65 rue Ducale (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GONTRAN BEGOUNE DE JUNIAC.

Gabon: 386 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE KASSA-MAPSI (also accred. to Netherlands).

Gambia: (see Senegal).

German Federal Republic: 190 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REINHOLD Baron von UNGERN-STERNBERG.

Ghana: 44 rue Gachard (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EPIPHAN SEDDOH.

Greece: 19 rue Jules Lejeune (E); *Ambassador:* BASILE CALEVRA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Guatemala: 222 ave. Albert (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS PAREDES LUNA (also accred. to Netherlands).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Haiti: 422 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* Mme LUCIENNE H. ESTIME.

Hungary: 41 rue Edmond Picard (E); *Ambassador:* LASZLO MOLNAR (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iceland: 122-124 Chaussée de Waterloo, Rhode-St.-Genèse (E); *Ambassador:* NIELS P. SIGURDSSON.

India: 121 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* B. R. PATEL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Indonesia: 294 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* CHAIDIR ANWAR SANI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iran: 3 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MEHDI PIRASTEH (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iraq: 155 blvd. Auguste Reyers (E); *Ambassador:* GHAIB MOULOUD MUKHLIS (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Ireland: 55 rue Vilain XIII (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD WOODS (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE ALON (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Italy: 28 rue Emile Claus (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO MARIA MAZIO.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* SAIKA COULIBALY (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Jamaica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E) (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Japan: 31 ave. des Arts (E); *Ambassador:* KENICHI OTAKE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Jordan: Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (E).

Korea, Republic of: 22 blvd. Général Jacques (E); *Ambassador:* DUK CHOO MOON.

Laos: Paris 16e, France (L).

Lebanon: 81 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* KESROUAN LABAKI (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

BELGIUM—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Liberia: 362 ave. Louise (E); *Minister:* B.M.A. PAULUS VAN PAUWVLIT.

Libya: 126 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* SULEIMAN ATEIGA (also accred. to Denmark).

Luxembourg: 75 ave. de Cortenberg (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBERT SCHAUS.

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* ARMAND RAZAFINDRABE (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Malawi: London, W.1 (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Mali: 112 rue Camille Lemonnier (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE SISSOKO (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal German Republic and Sweden).

Malta: 92 Chaussée de Charleroi (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE T. CURMI, O.B.E., T.D.

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: 379 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO CALDERON PUIG (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Monaco: 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS (also accred. to Netherlands).

Morocco: 98 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* BENSALEM GUESSOUS (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 41 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* CAREL VAN SCHELLE.

New Zealand: 51 rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* MERWYN NORRISH.

Nicaragua: 32 ave. Jeanne (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HARRY BODAN SHIELDS.

Niger: 23 rue Jules Lejeune (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN POISSON (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD A. SANUSI.

Norway: 16 place Surlet de Chokier (E); *Ambassador:* JAHN HALVORSEN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Pakistan: 25 ave. des Gaulois (E); *Ambassador:* M. MASOOD (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Panama: 19 rue Belliard (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ELENA BARLETTA DE NOTTEBOHM.

Paraguay: 55 rue Paul Lauters (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS R. SALOMONI.

Peru: 148 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* General of Division JULIO DOIGS.

Philippines: 193 chaussée de la Hulpe (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE I. SINGIAN.

Poland: 29 ave. des Gaulois (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISZEK MODRZEWSKI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Portugal: 16 rue d'Arlon (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO R. DE PAULA COELHO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Romania: 105 rue Gabrielle (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU LAZAREANU (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Rwanda: 101 blvd. St. Michel (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN MUNYANEZA (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Vatican).

Saudi Arabia: 160 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* FUAD NAZIR.

Senegal: 179 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOU RAHMANE DIA (also represents The Gambia in Belgium).

Somalia: 29 ave. Brugmann (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OMAR GAMA (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

South Africa: 26 rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES VAN DALSEN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Spain: 19 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ALBA.

Sweden: 148 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* TORD GORANSSON (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Switzerland: 26 rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Syrian Arab Republic: 5 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* ADIB DAOUDY.

Thailand: 12 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* pour la Belgique: SOMMAI VISUDDHIDHAM.

Togo: 264 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR EMMANUEL DAGADOU.

Trinidad and Tobago: 20 rue Belliard (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* B. L. AUGUSTE.

Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervueren (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MESTIRI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Turkey: 74 rue Jules Lejeune (E); *Ambassador:* FARUK BERKOL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

U.S.S.R.: 66 ave. De Fré (E); *Ambassador:* FEDOR F. MOLOTCHKOV.

United Arab Republic: 2 ave. Victoria (E); *Ambassador:* ALY HAMDY HUSSEIN.

United Kingdom: 28 rue Joseph II (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN BEITH, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 27 blvd. du Régent (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN EISENHOWER.

Upper Volta: 16 place Guy d'Arezzo (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOMPAORE (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Uruguay: 486 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* AURELIANO AGUIRRE.

Vatican: 72 ave. de Tervueren (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. IGINO CARDINALE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Venezuela: 22 blvd. de la Cambre (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WILLIAM GANTEAUME DE TOUAR (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 13-15 rue de Livourne (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN-VAN-SACH.

Yugoslavia: 11 ave. Emile de Mot (E); *Ambassador:* MILOŠ JALOVIC (also accred. to Luxembourg).

BELGIUM—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

President of the Chamber of Representatives: ACHILLE VAN ACKER.

President of the Senate: PAUL STRUYE.

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election, March 1968

	VOTES	PER- CENTAGE	SEATS
Christian Social Party	1,643,785	31.74	69
Belgian Socialist Party	1,449,172	27.99	59
Freedom and Progress Party	1,080,873	20.88	47
People's Union	506,724	9.79	20
French Speaking Front	305,452	5.90	12
Rassemblement Wallon			
Communist Party	170,625	3.3	5
Others	22,037	0.42	0

THE SENATE

	SEATS
Christian Social Party	64
Belgian Socialist Party	53
Freedom and Progress Party	37
People's Union	14
French Speaking Front and Rassemblement Wallon	8
Communist Party	2
TOTAL	178

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (P.S.C.), Kristelijke Volkspartij (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Eglises, Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 300,000; the successor to the former Catholic Party. Based on Christian democratic principles, the new party which, being undenominational, includes non-Catholics among its adherents, favours considerable social and economic reforms; governing in coalition with the P.S.B. Chair. ROBERT HOUBEN; National Sec. FRANK SWAELEN; Chair. (French-speaking) LÉON SERVAIS; Chair. (Flemish-speaking) ROBERT VANDEKERCKHOVE; party publs. *De Stem van het Volk, Rencontres*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau PAUL MEYERS; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH MICHEL, RENAAAT VAN ELSLANDE; Pres. of Senate Bureau M. VICTOR LEEMANS; Vice-Pres. RAF HULPIAU, E. ADAM.

Parti Socialiste Belge (P.S.B.), Belgische Socialistische Partij (*Belgian Socialist Party*): Maison du P.S.B., 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge by César de Paepe, Volders, Ansele and Bertrand. With the development of co-operative societies and trade unions it quickly made great progress, especially in industrial centres. It led a vigorous campaign in favour of social reform and the extension of the franchise. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; since 1968 in coalition with

the P.S.C. Chair. LÉO COLLARD; official party organs: *Le Peuple, Vooruit, Volksgazet*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau LÉO COLLARD, Vice-Pres. JOS VAN EYNDE; Secs. GUY MATHOT, JAN LUYTEN.

Parti pour la Liberté et le Progrès (P.L.P.), Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (P.V.V.) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): 39 rue de Naples, Brussels 5; f. 1961; succeeds the fmr. Liberal Party; stands for tight control of public expenditure, special consideration for farmers and independent workers; anti-federalist and respecting religious opinion; 100,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE DESCAMPS; Hon. Pres. O. VANAUDENHOVE.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 18 ave. Stalingrad, Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. MARC DRUM-AUX; Pres. of Parliamentary Group JEF TURF; Secs. ALBERT DE CONINCK, JEAN BLUME, COUSSEMENT URBAIN, FRANS VAN DEN BRANDEN.

Volksunie (*People's Union*): M. Lemonnierlaan 82, Brussels; f. 1953; mems. 350,000; Flemish nationalist party; Pres. VAN DER ELST; Sec.-Gen. JORISSEN.

Front Démocratique des Francophones (F.D.F.) (*French-Speaking Front*): 51 rue Arbrenit, Brussels; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and Christian Rénovation Wallonne; combined forces with the Rassemblement Wallon in 1968 elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: J. BAYOT.

President: A. BELPAIRE.

Counsellors: C. L. LOUVEAUX, J. RUTSAERT, P. DELAHAYE, J. VALENTIN, R. POLET, W. HALLEMANS, A. WAUTERS, L. DE WAERSEGGER, Baron J. RICHARD, J. PER-
RICHON, M. NAULAERTS, J. BUSIN, A. M. DE VREESE, P. TROUSSE, R. LEGROS, Chevalier G. DE SCHAETZEN, J. GERNIERS, A. LIGOT, J. CAPELLE, A. MEEÛS, M. CHÂTEL, J. CLOSON.

General Prosecutor: W. J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH.

First Attorney-General: P. MAHAUX.

Attorney-General: L. DEPELCHIN, R. DELANGE, F. DUMON, R. CHARLES, J. KRINGS, A. COLARD, V. DE TOURNAY, H. LENAERTS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Brussels: 1st Pres. A. SALIEZ; Gen. Prosecutor E. DE LE COURT.

Ghent: 1st Pres. D. VEROUGSTRAETE; Gen. Prosecutor J. MATTHYS.

Liège: 1st Pres. M. ALBERT; Gen. Prosecutor J. CONSTANT.

There are also: 26 **Tribunals of the First Instance** (*Tribunaux de Première Instance*) established in all the judicial departments; 20 **Police Tribunals** (*Tribunaux de Police*) established in twenty of the judicial departments; 222 **Justices of the Peace** (*Justices de Paix*) established in the chief town of each judicial district; **Tribunals of Commerce** (*Tribunaux de Commerce*) established in all the judicial departments. Three **Labour Courts** (*Cours du Travail*) established at Brussels, Ghent and Liège; 26 **Labour Tribunals** (*Tribunaux du Travail*) in all the judicial departments.

The **Military Court** is in Brussels.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Approximately 8,100,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Cardinal LÉON-JOSEPH SUENENS, Wollemarkt 15, Malines.

Bishops:

Antwerp	J. DAEM, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomein 1.
Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Leopoldplaats 33.
Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Evêché.
Namur	A. CHARUE, 1 rue de l'Evêché.
Tournai	C. HIMMER, place de l'Evêché.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Synode de l'Union de l'Eglise Evangélique Protestante de Belgique: 80 blvd. Louis Schmidt, Brussels; Pres. Rev. E. PICHAL.

The Protestant Church of Belgium: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, Brussels 5; Pres. Dr. A. J. PIETERS.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels; f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; Dir. HOMER L. PAYNE; publ. *Belgian Beacon*.

Armée du Salut (Salvation Army): Head Office: 15 rue Duquesnoy, Brussels 1; f. 1889; Territorial Commander L. NIJMAN; Sec.-Gen. S. VANDERKAM; publs. *Cri de Guerre* (French), *Strijdkreet* (Flemish).

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (*Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium*): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

THE PRESS

In pursuance of Article 18 of the Belgian Constitution: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

This juridical freedom has determined the creation of newspapers and the variety of their political tendencies. It has also given them full responsibility in such matters as prices, advertisement tariffs, investment and management.

The Press legislation has its roots in the clauses of the Constitution which provide for the freedom of the Press (see Article 18 above), and for certain guarantees of procedure in case of violation of the laws governing the Press in Article 96. Many laws and decrees have been enacted in application of these principles, such as the law of October 16th, 1830 (Freedom of the Press), the decree of July 19th, 1831 (Competence and Procedure in matter of violation of the laws governing the Press), the decree of July 20th, 1831, modified by the law of April 16th, 1847 (Violation of the laws governing the Press).

There are 43 general information dailies, 29 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

Of the dailies, 27 are in French, 15 in Flemish and one is in German. Seven deal with economic and financial matters, and one is devoted to sport. A slight trend towards concentration showed itself in 1966 in the acquisition by *Le Soir* of *La Meuse* and *La Lanterne*, bringing *Le Soir's* group to six daily papers totalling 530,500 copies. The only other significant group consists of five Catholic papers, with 310,000 total circulation, linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hoste), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *De Standaard* and *De Gentenaar-Landwacht* (Sap), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

It should also be mentioned that *Le Peuple* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. *Het Volk* and *La Cité* are published by the Christian Workers Movement. There are few official political organs, though newspapers without any political colour are rare.

Nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings and are divided between the three traditional parties: Social Christian Party, Belgian Socialist Party, Freedom and Progress Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases, and has a "Tribune Libre" open each week to a spokesman of one of the three traditional parties.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers attempting to provide a serious news coverage, *La Libre Belgique* and *De Standaard* stand out amongst the most influential and respected. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (272,563) and *La Libre Belgique* (187,000); and

in Flemish: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (300,201), *De Standaard* (326,000), *Het Volk* (216,000), and *Gazet van Antwerpen* (195,000). The major weeklies include: *Ons Land* (245,000), *Le Soir Illustré* (75,000), and *Le Patriote Illustré* (80,000), the latter two associated with the dailies *Le Soir* and *La Libre Belgique* respectively; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (110,000) and *Europe Magazine* (76,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (1,250,000) has the distinction of considerable sales in France. Some periodicals are printed in French and in Flemish.

DAILIES

Antwerp

De Financieel Economische Tijd (formerly **Avond Echo and Tijd**): Beddenstraat 13 (VIII); Flemish economic and financial paper; Pres. M. CAPPUYNS; circ. 9,600.

Gazet Van Antwerpen: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1891; circ. 195,000; Christian Democrat.

Handelsblad, Het: Lombaardvest 36; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Flemish Catholic; Dir. and Editor JAN MERCKX.

Lloyd Anversois, Le: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; circ. 10,000; shipping; Dir. MARCEL VERNAY; Editor M. COVELIERS.

Matin, Le: 8 Gemeenterstraat; f. 1894; circ. 25,000; National Unity; Dir. and Editor GEORGES DESGUIN.

Métropole, La: 8 Gemeenterstraat; f. 1894; mid-week circ. 56,085; Catholic; Dir. EMMANUEL STEINBACH.

Nieuwe Gazet, De: 28 Korte Nieuwstraat; f. 1897; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Gen. Man. F. GROOTJANS; Editor F. STRIELEMAN.

Volksgazet: 22 Somersstraat; f. 1914; circ. 102,482; Social Democrat; Editor A. MOLTER.

Arlon

L'Avenir du Luxembourg: 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; circ. 23,377; Editor HENRI REZETTE.

Brussels

"AGEFI" (Agence Economique et Financière): 5-7 quai au Bois à Brûler; f. 1918; economic; Pres. Prof. FERNAND BAUDHUIN; Gen. Man. L. WYCKMANS.

Cité, La: 26 rue St. Laurent; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; circ. 36,000; Dir. JEAN HEINEN; Pres. LOUIS DEREAU.

Côte Libre, La: 24 rue Frère Orban; f. 1880; financial; Dir. LÉOPOLD F. J. BLAUWET.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial.

Dernière Heure, La: 52 rue du Pont Neuf; f. 1906; circ. 169,984; Progressive Liberal; Dirs. MAURICE BRÉBART, MARCEL BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOT.

Echo de la Bourse: 47 rue du Houblon; f. 1881; economic and financial; Editor M. GUILMOT; circ. 30,000.

Informateur Economique et Financier, L': 233 rue Royale; f. 1907; financial; Editor RENE TASSIER.

Laatste Nieuws, Het: 105 Emile Jacquainlaan; f. 1888; circ. 300,201; Flemish; Liberal; Editor U. VAN MAELE.

Lanterne, La: 50 Place de Brouckère; f. 1944; circ. 180,000.

Libre Belgique, La: 12 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères; f. 1884; circ. 170,000; independent; Chair. V. ZEEGERS.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Nieuwe Gids, De: rue Royale 105; f. 1944; circ. 35,000; Dir. and Chief Editor Prof. Dr. A. BREYNE; Social-Christian; Economic Editor A. G. SAMOY; Parliamentary Editor FRANS VAN ERPS; also weekly cultural supplement *De Spectator*.

Nieuws Van den Dag, Nieuwsblad, Vrije Volksblad, Gente-; naar Landwacht: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1928; circ. 235,000; Dir. DE SMAELE.

Peuple, Le: 29 rue des Sables; f. 1885; circ. 71,000; official organ of the Socialist Party; Editor THÉO VANTROGH; Liège edition, *Le Monde du Travail*; Verviers edition, *Le Travail*.

Soir, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; circ. 272,563; non-party; Dir. M. J. CORVILAIN; Chief Editor DÉsirÉ DENUIT.

Sport Elevage: 23 blvd. Barthélemy; f. 1891; horse racing and breeding; Dir. M. LECLERCQ.

Sports, Les: 41 rue du Houblon; f. 1917; circ. 70,000.

Standaard Groep, De: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; circ. 326,141; Dir. DE SMAELE.

Charleroi

Le Journal et Indépendance: 20 rue du Collège; f. 1837; circ. 75,000; Socialist; Dir. and Editor FERNAND PIRSOU.

Nouvelle Gazette, La (Charleroi et La Louvière); La Province de Mons; Le Progrès de Namur: General address: 2 quai de Flandre; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Liberal; Editor and Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE.

Rappel, Le, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre: 40 rue de Montigny; f. 1900; circ. 70,000; independent; Editor JEAN VALSCHAERTS.

Eupen

Grenz-Echo: 8 Place du Marché; f. 1927; German; circ. 15,000; independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT.

Ghent

Flandre Libérale, La: 4 rue Courte du Marais; f. 1874; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Editor HENRI VAN NIEUWENHUYSE; Dir. PIERRE BEYER.

Gentenaar-Landwacht, De: Savaanstraat 13; f. 1878; circ. 26,000; Catholic; Dir. and Editor GEORGES VANHOUCHE.

Volk, Het: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; circ. 216,000; Christian Social; Brussels Office: 105 Koningstraat; Man. R. REYNTJENS; Editors EMIEL VAN CAUWELAERT, W. CABUS.

Vooruit: 64 St. Pietersnieuwstraat; f. 1884; circ. 54,000; Socialist; Editor E. ANSEEE.

Hasselt

Belang van Limburg, Het: Stationsplein 1; f. 1879; circ. 53,031; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUBERT LEYNEN.

Liège

Meuse, La: 8-10 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; circ. 180,000.

Monde du Travail, Le: 2-4 rue Charles Magnette; f. 1940; circ. 32,000; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

Wallonie, La: 55 rue de la Régence; f. 1919; circ. 55,000; Dir. and Editor ROBERT LAMBION.

Malines

Gazet van Mechelen: 8 Graaf van Egmontstraat; circ. 75,000; Christian Democrat; Editor L. MEERTS.

Namur

Vers L'Avenir: 12 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; circ. 42,726; Christian Democrat; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Tournai

L'Avenir du Tournais: 34 Grand-Place; f. 1894; circ. 18,000; Liberal; Editor JACQUES SMET.

Courrier de L'Escaut, Le: 24 rue du Curé N.D.; f. 1829 circ. 20,000; Dir. J. DESNERCK.

Verviers

Courrier, Le: 24 place du Martyr; f. 1904; Roman Catholic; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Jour, Le: 19/21 place du Martyr; f. 1894; circ. 22,000; independent; Editor SÉBASTIEN DECHÈNE.

Travail, Le: 61 rue Xhavée; Socialist.; circ. 10,000; Editor Dir. T. VANTROGH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Antwerp

ABC: 41 Leeuwerikstraat; f. 1932; circ. 56,000; Editor F. GEUDENS.

Iris: 86 bis Frankrijklei; women's counterpart of *Ons Land*.

Libelle/Rosita: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestraat, Antwerp 2; f. 1945; Flemish and French; women's weekly; circ. 173,192; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Ons Land: 86 Frankrijklei; illustrated; circ. 245,000.

Pallietierke: 2 Mechelsesseweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

Post, De: Luchthavenlei 7; f. 1949; general illustrated; circ. 95,800; Editor L. VAN THILLO.

T.V. Panorama: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestraat; f. 1956; Flemish and French; family weekly; circ. 160,461; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

ZIE/Magazine: 36 Lombardenvest; f. 1930; illustrated weekly edition of *Gazet Van Antwerpen*; circ. 112,140.

Bruges

Burgerwelzijn: 13 Zilverstraat; independent; circ. 15,000.

Brussels

Beaux-Arts, Les: Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale; f. 1930; arts and cultural affairs; circ. 12,000; Editor MONIQUE VERKEN.

Bulletin Officiel de la Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves; f. 1875; circ. 10,000; twice monthly.

Chez Nous: 58 rue St. Pierre; f. 1952; circ. 143,000.

Communiqués, Les: 4 square de la Résidence, Brussels 4; f. 1893; Dir. ANDRÉ CAS-HEMELEERS.

Croix de Belgique, La: 216 chaussée de Wavre; f. 1923; circ. 181,605; Editor F. SOHY.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Dimanche-Presse: f. 1958; Dir. G. DELEVAL; Editor H. DE LINGE.

Drapeau Rouge, Le: rue de la Caserne 33; f. 1921; circ. 20,000; Communist; Editor ROSINE LEWIN; Dir. CLAUDE RENARD; Flemish edition, *De Rode Vaan*.

Elle: 50 place de Brouckère; women's magazine; Dir. QUIRIN AHN.

Europe Magazine: 24 blvd. de l'Empereur; f. 1944; circ. 76,000; international politics; Prop. Compagnie Internationale d'Editions Populaires.

Eventail: 10 Galerie de la Reine; f. 1888; circ. 27,000; art; Dir. and Propr. Mme JANINE REDING.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1933; Belgian and French; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme DE PRELLE; circ. 1,250,000.

Femme Pratique: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1956; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme VINCENT; circ. 409,248.

Germinal: 29 rue des Sables; f. 1948; weekly edition of *Le Peuple*; circ. 40,000; Dir. T. VANTROGH.

Kwik: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1962; circ. 250,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Nieuwe, De: 40A rue Breydel, Brussels 4; f. 1964; incorporating *De Linie*; general; circ. 25,000; Editor MARK F. GRAMMENS.

Patriote Illustré, Le: 12 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères; f. 1884; non-political weekly; illustrated; circ. 80,000; Dir. F. DE VISSCHER.

Phare-Dimanche, Le: 18 rue des Sables, Brussels 1; f. 1945; independent; circ. 15,000; Editor JEAN VAN MALDERGEM.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor R. NAEGELS; circ. 110,000.

Ons Volk: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1911; weekly edition of *De Standaard*; circ. 146,000.

Relève, La: 110 blvd. de Waterloo; f. 1945; Christian-Social.

Rijk der Vrouw, Het: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1932; circ. 172,675; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme LUCAS.

Soir Illustré, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1928; circ. 75,000; independent; Editor ROSSEL and Co. S.A.

Syndicats: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique.

T.V. Ekspres: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan, Brussels 1.

Temps Nouveaux: f. 1946; Christian Social; circ. 30,000; Editor RENÉ SCHELSTRAETE.

Volksbelang: Circusstraat 21; f. 1887; edited by the Liberal Flemish Federation; Chair. H. VANDERPOORTEN.

Volonté (formerly *Alerte*): 27 rue de la Limite; f. 1935; Christian Democrat.

Werker, De: Flemish edition of *Syndicats*, q.v. above.

Zondags Nieuws: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1958; circ. 325,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Ghent

Ons Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; weekly; circ. 123,000; Man. R. REYNTJENS; Editor H. CLEMENT.

Marcinelle

Bonnes Soirées (including Flemish edition, *Mimosa*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; women's magazine.

Moustique (Flemish edition, *Humo*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; radio and T.V.

Spirou (Flemish edition, *Robbedoes*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; youth magazine.

Ostend

Zeezicht, De: 40 van Izeghemlaan; f. 1894; circ. 22,000 Gen. Man. JACQUES ELLEBOUDET.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Brussels

Agenor: 13 rue Hobbema, Brussels 4; monthly; European review, political, economic, cultural, in French and English; f. 1967; circ. 4,000; Editors PATRICK BONAZZA, DAVID BLAKE, JOHN LAMBERT.

Cahiers-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux Eglises, Brussels 4; f. 1962; circ. 2,500; three times a month; Christian Social.

Chronique de Politique Etrangère: Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, 88 ave. de la Couronne; f. 1948; circ. 2,500; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. EMMANUEL COPPIETERS.

Documents-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux-Eglises, Brussels 4; f. 1962; circ. 2,000; bi-monthly; Christian Social.

Epargner et Investir: 20 rue du Congrès; publ. by the Comité National de l'Epargne Mobilière; monthly.

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, Brussels 5; published by Office Publications Inc.; Editor J. GARRY VEN BEECK; circ. 50,000; trilingual (French, German, English).

Journal de la Librairie: 32 avenue Louise; f. 1883; circ. 900; monthly; published by Cercle Belge de la Librairie; Pres. W. HERCKENRARB; Sec. A. VOLKAERTS.

Journal des Poètes: official organ of the Biennale International of Poetry of Knokke-Le-Zoute; monthly; Dirs. PIERRE BOURGEOIS, ARTHUR HAULOT.

Regina Mode: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestr., Antwerp 1; f. 1952; Flemish and French editions; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 87,602.

Revue Générale Belge: 21 rue de la Limite; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; circ. 5,000; political and literary monthly; Catholic; Editor ADOLPHE GOEMAERE.

"Industrie" Revue de la Fédération des Industries Belges: 4 rue Ravenstein; f. 1947; circ. 23,000; monthly; Man. Editor G. VAN DEN ABELEN.

Revue Nouvelle, La: 35 rue van Elewyck, Brussels 5; f. 1945; monthly; Dir. JEAN DEFOSSE; Editor MARC DELEPELIEVRE.

"Synthèses": 63 rue Gachard, Brussels 5; f. 1946; circ. 5,000; monthly international review; Editor MAURICE LAMBILLIOTTE.

Vlaamse Gids, De: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan, Brussels 1; f. 1906; circ. 2,000; Editorial Office: Korte Nieuwstraat 28, Antwerp.

Bruges

Bible et Vie Chrétienne: Abbaye de Maredsous; f. 1953; six times a year; Roman Catholic; circ. 4,000; Published by Editions de Maredsous.

Tournai

Nouvelle Revue Théologique: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1868; monthly; Roman Catholic; circ. 6,300.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence Centre d'Information de Presse:** Brussels; f. 1946.
- Agence Day:** 8 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN.
- Agence de Presse Catholique:** Brussels; f. 1934; specialising in Catholic affairs.
- Agence Inbel:** 3 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1962; Belgian Information and Documentation Institute; Gen. Man. WILLIAM UGEUX.
- Agence Télégraphique Belge de Presse (Belga):** 6-8 rue de la Science, Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. JEAN WILLEMS; Man. Dir. D. RYELANDT; Chief Editor LÉON DUWAERTS.
- Presse Service Belge:** 41 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire, Brussels; service for daily papers; Dir. JULES BORZY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Brussels

- ANSA:** 8 rue de la Science; Bureau Chief DANTE BENEDETTI.
- Associated Press:** 4 Treurenberg, Brussels 1; Bureau Chief ALFRED CHEVAL.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka):** 2 rue des Egyptiens.
- UPI:** 4 rue des Hirondelles, Brussels 1; Bureau Manager JOHN LAWTON.

The following agencies are also represented: Agence France Presse, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Association Générale de la Presse Belge:** Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; f. 1886; 850 mems.; Pres. ANTOINE BREYNE.

PUBLISHERS

There are two hundred professional publishers in Belgium, of which seventy-five produce more than ten new titles per annum. Over 4,000 titles are published every year, including about 3,500 new works. Important publishers include the following:

Antwerp

- P. H. Brans Ltd.:** 221 Turnhoutse Baan, Borgerhout; f. 1933; technical.
- Grande Librairie, La:** 46 rue des Tanneurs; f. 1880; Propr. HENRY COOREMAN; international literature.
- Lloyd Anverso:** Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; Man. M. VERNAY; political and social sciences, sciences, medicine.
- Mercatorfonds:** 9 Eikenstraat; f. 1965; Man. Dir. R. SCHEIRS; art, geography and history.
- Nederlandsche Boekhandel, De:** St. Jacobsmarkt 7; f. 1892; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; general.
- Patmos Uitgeverij:** St. Jacobsmarkt 7; f. 1960; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; religion.
- Sikkel, De:** Lamoriniërestraat 116; f. 1919; Dir. K. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, archaeology.
- Standaard-Boekhandel:** Belgiëlei 147; f. 1924; Dir. A. SAP; general.

Averbode

- Altiora N.V. (Publishing Dept.):** 1 Abdijstraat, Averbode; f. 1900; Dirs. F. M. J. VERSTREPEN, J. VOLKAERTS; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic); weekly children's periodicals.

Bruges

- G. de Haene-Bossuyt:** Hoek Mariastraat 17; f. 1800; educational.
- Imprimerie—Editions Verbeke—Loys:** Dirk Martensstraat 3-4, Sint-Andries; f. 1872; educational and religious; Admin.-Dir. PAUL VERBEKE.
- Tempel, De (Sinte Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.):** 37 Tempelhof, Bruges; f. 1920; Dir. P. VERBEKE; educational scientific and religious.

Brussels

- Agence & Messageries de la Presse, S.A.:** 1 rue de la Petite Ile, Bruxelles 7; f. 1908; Man. Dir. LOUIS CLOSSER; wholesale distributors of newspapers, magazines and books.

- Anciens Etablissements J. Lebègue S.A.:** 16 rue Marcq; Chair. PH. SANCHE; f. 1963; fiction, science, school books, art and textbooks; special sales department supplying Belgian books and periodicals to foreign booksellers.

- Ced-Samsom:** 7 rue Philippe de Champagne; f. 1964; Editor C. BREEKWEG; law, social, fiscal and administrative sciences.

- Desclée De Brouwer S.A.:** 217b Rond-Point Schuman (general and foreign services); 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e (administrative and literary office); f. 1872; philosophy, theology, history, literature, art, children's books; branches in Bilbao, Utrecht and Montreal; Dir.-Gen. GEOFFROY DE HALLEUX.

- Dietrich et Cie.:** 83 Montagne de la Cour; f. 1881; Dir. A. GRAMME; fine art publishers.

- Editions de la Connaissance:** 19 rue de la Madeleine; f. 1936; Man. E. GOLDSCHMIDT; art.

- Editions Labor:** 342 rue Royale; f. 1925; Gen. Man. A. ANDRÉ; general; *L'Ecole Belge*, *Ecole Maternelle Belge* (periodicals).

- Editions Lumière:** 63 ave. des Nerviens; f. 1926; Man. Dir. Mme A. MANTEAU; general literature.

- Presses Universitaires de Bruxelles:** 42 ave. Paul Héger, Brussels 5; publishes for the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

- Editions Universitaires:** 161-163 rue du Trône; f. 1944; Dir. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature, cinema, science.

- Etablissements Emile Bruylant:** 67 rue de la Régence, Brussels 1; f. 1838; Dirs. A. VANDEVELD, Mme A. VAN SPRENGEL; law.

- Grande Librairie de la Faculté:** 148 rue Berckmans; f. 1948; Dir. L. MISGUICH; medical books and periodicals.

- Librairie de L'Edition Universelle, La, S.A.:** 88 rue Royale, Brussels 1, and 44 rue Jacques de Lalaing, Brussels 4, f. 1932; Dir. SERGE YOUNG; fiction, philosophy, science; history, school books and Catholic literature; publs. *Revue Thomiste*, *Sciences Ecclesiastiques*, *Revue des Communautés Religieuses*.

- Librairie des Galeries:** 2 Galerie du Roi; f. 1941; Dir. J. BOLOUKHÈRE; fine art, general and antiquarian books; engravings.

BELGIUM—(PUBLISHERS)

Librairie Vanderlinden, S.A.: 17 rue des Grands-Carmes; f. 1897; Dir. J. VANDERLINDEN; general, children's books, educational.

Maison Ferdinand Larcier, S.A.: 39 rue des Minimes; f. 1835; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS; law; publ. *Journal des Tribunaux*.

Renaissance du Livre, La: 12 place du Petit Sablon; f. 1923; Adm. Dir. RÉMY BOUSSON; fiction, history, travel and educational.

Charleroi

Librairie de la Bourse: passage de la Bourse 3 and rue du Collège 6; f. 1910; Dir. R. A. LOHEST; general and scientific.

Ghent

Edg. Claeys-Verheughe, S.P.R.L.: 6 rue des Foulons; f. 1938; general, art, technical and scientific.

Herckenrath, Ad.: 37 rue des Champs; f. 1838; Dir. WALTER HERCKENRATH; science.

Maison d'Éditions et d'Impressions Anc. Ad. Hoste, S.A.: 25-27 Galgenburg; f. 1914; Dir. MARRIETTE CRUDE; commercial printing, periodicals.

P.V.B.A. Huis Tack-Uitgeverij Norma: Sint-Baafsplein 30; f. 1922; general and educational.

Lessines

Van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; general; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

Liège

Desoer: 17 rue Sainte-Véronique; f. 1750; Gen. Man. A. H. LIESKEN.

H. Dessain, S.P.R.L.: 7-9 Bleekstraat; f. 1760; Dir. MAXIMILIEN DESSAIN; school books.

Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmanne, S.A.: 4 place Saint-Michel; f. 1828; Dir. J. FRANÇOIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.

Librairie Pax: 4 place Cockerill; f. 1927; general, medical, pure and applied science.

Librairie Polytechnique Béranger C.A.: 17 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1828; Dir. R. KRAINS; technical books.

Sciences et Lettres: 13 rue de la Commune; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAL; general literature.

Soledî (Société Liégeoise d'Éditions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.): 37 rue de la Province; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.

G. Thone: 11, 13, 15 rue de la Commune; f. 1907; Dir. L. MARAVAL; literature and science.

Louvain

Universitaire Boekhandel Uystpruyst: 10-12 rue de la Monnaie; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific and scholarly; University bookseller and publisher.

Mme. R. Fonteyn: Fochplein 13; f. 1836; medical.

Publications Universitaires de Louvain: 2 place Cardinal Mercier; f. 1938; Dir. EDOUARD NAUWELAERTS; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.

Maaseik

Paul Brand/J. J. Romen & Zonen: 32 Markt; f. 1927; Dir. J. P. SRYBERS; general, educational, children's books, Catholic religion, philosophy, psychiatry.

Marcinelle

Dupuis, Fils et Cie: 39 rue Destrée; f. 1898; Dir. P. DUPUIS and CH. DUPUIS; children's books, periodicals and paperbacks.

Namur

Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Éditions): 69 rue de Fer; f. 1790; Dir. A. WESMAEL; general and scientific.

Tournai

Desclée & Cie. Éditeurs, S.A.: 13 rue Barthélemy Frison; f. 1872; Dir. J. DESCLÉE DE MAREDSOUS; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

Établissements Casterman: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1780; Dirs. L. and L. R. CASTERMAN; general, Catholic theology, philosophy, history, travel, encyclopædias, social sciences, education, school and children's books.

Turnhout

J. Van Mierlo-Proost: Steenweg op Mol 60; f. 1918; Dir. JAN VAN MIERLO-PROOST.

Verviers

Marabout (Éditions Gérard & Co.): 65 rue de Limbourg; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ GÉRARD; paper backs.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle Belge de la Librairie: 111 av. du Parc, Brussels 6; f. 1883; asscn. of Belgian Booksellers and Publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. W. HERCKENRATH; publs. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every two years).

Syndicat des Éditeurs Belges: 32 av. Louiso, Brussels 5; f. 1921; 200 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYMAEKER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, Brussels 5.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Pres. R. BORN; Dir.-Gen. R. WANGERMÉE; Programme Dir. Radio M. HANKARD.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Pres. A. MAERTENS; Dir.-Gen. P. VANDENBUSSCHE; Programme Dir. Radio C. MARTENS.

Institut des services communs—Instituut der gemeenschappelijke diensten: Dir.-Gen. L. WALLENBORN; Technical Services: Dir.-Gen. G. DE LAFONTÉYNE.

Number of receivers (1970) 3,603,833.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, Brussels 5.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Programme Dir. L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Programme Dir. B. JANSSENS.

Number of receivers (1970) 2,087,846.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; m. = million, dep. = deposits; frs. = francs)

Commission Bancaire: 99 avenue Louise, Brussels 5; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964) and of holding companies (1967); Pres. E. DE BARSY.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale de Belgique: 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, Brussels 1; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. H. ANSIAUX; Vice-Gov. F. DE VOGHEL; Exec. Dirs. E. MALAISE, J. BRAT, C. DE STRYCKER, P. CALLEBAUT, R. BEAUVOIS; 43 bns.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.), Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.): 16 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels; f. 1919; semi-public credit institution; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises; dep. 112,930m. frs.; Chair. R. VANDEPUTTE.

Herdisconteringen en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.), Institut de Réescompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.): 78 rue Commerce, Brussels; f. 1935; furnishes private banks with credits for rediscounting and mobilization operations; Chair. FRANZ DE VOGHEL; Gen. Man. Chev. GUY SCHEYVEN; cap. and dep. 1,640m. frs.

Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissement (S.N.I.): 30 blvd. du Régent, Brussels 1; f. 1962; promotes the establishment or expansion of industrial and commercial concerns by participations in limited liability companies with registered offices in Belgium. Equity capital of 3 billion frs. (subscribed by large public service, financial institutions, the State and private shareholders); Pres. H. NEUMAN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank J. Van Breda & Co.: Plantin and Moretuslei 295, Antwerp 1; f. 1930; Man. Partners F. VAN ANTWERPEN, V. LEYSEN; Man. J. WAUMANS.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extrême Orient), S.A.: 3 Montagne du Parc, Brussels 1; f. 1935; cap. 45m. frs.; dep. 1,410m. frs.; Chair. EDMOND FERON.

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie: 12 rue du Bois-Sauvage, Brussels 1; f. 1934; cap. and reserves 270.2m. frs.; dep. 1,868.1m. frs.; Chair. G. DE SPIRLET; Man. Dir. Prince E. DE CROY.

Banque Borsu: 24 rue du Marché, Huy; f. 1868; cap. 20m., frs.; Dirs. J. C. FRANÇOIS, LOUIS-J. BORSU.

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.: 2 rue de la Régence, Brussels; f. 1935, in conformity with Banking Law of 1934, to take over the banking business of the former Banque de Bruxelles (f. 1871); cap. 4,000m. frs.; Chair. LOUIS CAMU.

Banque Européenne d'Outre-Mer, S.A.: 46-48 rue des Colonies, Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, Antwerp; f. 1914; cap. and res. 217.5m. frs.; dep. 2,302m.; Chair. ALFRED F. MIOSI; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. H.S.H. Prince J. D'ARENBERG; subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1911; cap. and res. 310m. frs.; dep. 3,409m. frs.; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Banque Lambert: Head Office: 24 avenue Marnix, Brussels 5; f. 1946; in 1953 took over the Banque de Reports et de Dépôts which was founded in 1874; cap. 700m. frs.; res. 300m. frs., dep. 17,739m. frs.; Partners: Baron LAMBERT, DANIEL GILLET, PIERRE CAMBIER, JEAN GODEAUX, JACQUES THIERRY, PHILIPPE LAMBERT, HENRI RUHL, JEAN FRÈRE.

Crédit Foncier International: 4 rue de Hornes, Brussels 5; f. 1959; cap. 151m. frs.; Pres. Baron DE BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. Comte BRUNO DADVISARD.

Kredietbank: 7 Arenbergstraat, Brussels; f. 1935; cap. and res. 3,968m. frs.; Chair. FERNAND COLLIN; Vice-Chair. L. WAUTERS.

Nagelmackers, Fils et Cie., Soc. en Com. Simple: 32 rue des Dominicains, Liège; f. 1747; Partners JEAN NAGELMACKERS, GÉRARD NAGELMACKERS, HERVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS.

Société Générale de Banque (Generale Bankmaatschappij): 3 Montagne du Parc, Brussels 1; f. 1965 as a result of a merger between the Banque d'Anvers, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, and the Société Belge de

BELGIUM—(FINANCE)

Banque; cap. 6,600m. frs.; dep. 142,841m. frs.; Pres. JULES DUBOIS-PÉLERIN; Vice-Pres. PHILIPPE DULAIT, Baron CHARLES EMMANUEL JANSSEN.

Union du Crédit de Bruxelles, S.A.: 57 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères, Brussels 1; f. 1848; cap. 70m. frs.; dep. 832m. frs.; Man. GEORGES LEHEUWE.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Belge des Banques: 36 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1936; 77 mems.; Pres. F. A. SMETS; Vice-Pres. HENRI MONVILLE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ETIENNE DE BRABANDERE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange): Palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. JEAN REYERS; Sec. CHARLES TIMMERMANS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

L'Abeille, Compagnie Anonyme Belge d'Assurances contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et les Risques Divers: 138 rue Royale, Brussels 1; f. 1948; Chair. J. MARJOULET, Gen. Man. J. GUERIN; fire, accident, general.

Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.: 4 place de Louvain, Brussels 1; f. 1935; Chair. F. BIHIN; Man. A. DE WALQUE; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.

Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A.: Meir 1, Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. P. VAN DER MEERSCH; Man. A. THIÉRY; marine, reinsurance.

La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.: 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, Brussels 1; f. 1855; cap. 2m. frs.; Chair. Comte de la BARRE D'ERQUELINNES; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE.

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Anvers "Securitas": Kipdorp 46, Antwerp; f. 1819; Gen. Man. MARCEL COMMERMAN; fire, accident, life.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. F. DIERCXSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Man. M. KEUSTERMANS; credit.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques d'Incendie: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1830; Gen. Man. JEAN JAMEZ; fire insurance and consequential loss, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte Ch. DE JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, fire, health, accident, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie de Bruxelles, S.A. d'Assurances: 4 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1821; Chair. J. MATTHIEU DE WYNENDAELE; Gen. Man. J. VAN WASSENHOVE; fire, life, general.

Compagnie des Propriétaires Réunis: 3 rue du Marquis, Brussels; f. 1821; Gen. Man. M. HAMOIR; fire insurance.

La Concorde, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 36 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1954; Chair. P. WIGNY; Man. P. LOHEST; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, Brussels 1; f. 1910; Chair. L. DAVIN; Gen. Man. A. ANNEET; life.

Groupe Josi, Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909, S.A.: 11 rue des Colonies, Brussels 1; f. 1909; Chair. J. M. JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge, Le: 91 place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1856; Dirs. ALFRED ENGELS, CHARLES DE CATERS, ROBERT ENGELS, MARC SCHUCHARD; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

La Paix, S.A. Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1941; Chair. J. PLAQUET; Mans. A. POUCHÉLON and A. DEVILLÉ; car, accident, fire, marine, life.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: 52 rue du Lombard, Brussels 1; f. 1887; Chair. and Gen. Man. F. CASSE; Sec.-Gen. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 25 blvd. Jonverain, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. G. MARTIN, Baron F. PUISSANT BAÉYENS, J. DUBOIS-PÉLERIN, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

U.P.B. (Union des Propriétaires Belges): 120 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1890; Pres. Baron LOUIS D'UDEKEM D'ACQZ; Man. Dir. J. J. LEMAÎTRE; Dirs. JULES MILLER, MARCEL LEBRUN, HUBERT ANCIAUX, ROBERT WILLAERT, MARC HERINCKX; fire, life, accident.

L'Urbaine, S.A., Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 63 rue de la Loi and 12 rue Jacques de Lalaing, Brussels 4; f. 1900; Chair. Comte P.-M. DE LAUNOIT; Gen. Man. C. WEIL; all risks, except marine.

Utrecht—Vie et Risques Divers: 13 rue de la Loi, Brussels 1; f. 1948; Dirs. G. F. M. GOUGE and C. SPOELDER.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances: square de Meeûs 29, Brussels 4; 275 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises non-industrielles de Belgique*; Pres. J. BASYN.

Chambre syndicale des Producteurs d'Assurance de la Province du Brabant: 8 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1933; 300 mems.; member of the *Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique*, and affiliated to *Brussels Chamber of Commerce*; Chair. HENRI VAN DUYNEN.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: 8 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1933; 1,050 mems.; Pres. EMILE THILLY; Dir. JEAN SCHOUTERDEN; publ. *Principium*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Anvers: Markgravestraat 12, Antwerp; f. 1803; Pres. RAYMOND J. LHONNEUX; Gen. Man. MAURICE VERBOVEN; 2,600 mems.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 113 rue de Trèves, Brussels; f. 1875; Pres. JEAN-MARIE LEFÈVRE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ SPIETTE; 10,000 mems.

Fédération Nationale des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Belgique: 40 rue du Congrès, Brussels 1; f. 1875; 47 mems.; Pres. PAUL HIERNAUX; Sec.-Gen. J. D'HAESELEER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Industries Belges (General Industrial Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1946; Pres. R. DE STAERCKE; Man. Dir. R. PULINCKX; federates all the main industrial associations; publs. *Bulletin* (in French and Flemish; 3 times monthly).

Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal): 31 avenue des Arts, Brussels 4; Pres. GUY PAQUOT; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL PEETERS.

Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement): 96 rue de Trèves, Brussels 4; Pres. JULIEN VAN HOVE; Dir.-Gen. PAUL DE VEL.

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbesto-Ciment (Asbestos-Cement): 9 rue Ducale, Brussels 1; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.

Union des Agglomérés de Ciment de Belgique (Precast Concrete): 207-209 blvd. Reyers, Brussels 4; f. 1936; 240 mems.; Pres. JEAN COYETTE; Gen. Sec. WILLY SIMONS; publs. *Beton*.

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (Lime, limestone, dolomite and related products): 61 rue du Trône, Brussels 5; Pres. LUCIEN LHOIST; Dir. JEAN WOUTERS.

Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Iron and Steel): 47 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; Pres. PIERRE VAN DER REST; Dir. DONALD FALLON.

Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals): 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, Brussels 1; f. 1947; 180 mems.; Pres. MARCEL DE MERRE; Dir. PIERRE GUILLAUME.

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques "Fabrimetal" (Metal Working): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1946; Pres. Comte MOENS DE FERNIG; Man. Dir. JEAN PONCELET; publ. *Fabrimetal* (bi-monthly).

Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Ceramics): 47 Cantersteen, Brussels 1; Pres. GEORGES DU BOIS D'ENGHIEN; Man. Dir. PAUL WITTOUCK.

Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (Brick Industry): 13 rue des Poissonniers, Brussels 1; f. 1947; 158 mems.; Pres. ALFRED VERBEECK; Sec.-Gen. F. THOEN; publ. *La Brique (Baksteen)*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre "F.I.V." (Glass): 5 blvd. de l'Empereur, Brussels 1; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEY; Dir. Vicomte LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU.

Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique "Féchimie" (Chemical Products): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; Pres. ANDRÉ LEROUX; Dir. ARMAND GUILMOT.

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Central Association of Food Industries): 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1937; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Man. and Sec. J. VAN DER POORTEN; publ. *Vita* (fortnightly).

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés (Sugar): 182 avenue de Tervuren, Brussels 15; f. 1938; mems. 11 groups, 149 firms; Pres. JULES DELACROIX; Dir.-Gen. PAUL HOLOGNE.

Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (Millers): 165 rue du Midi, Brussels 1; Pres. FERNAND PEETERS; Dir. WALTER DIERCKX; Publ. *Meunerie Belge-Belgische Maalderij*.

Association Belge des Brasseries (ASSBRA) (Breweries): maison des Brasseurs, 10 Grand Place, Brussels 1; Pres. CLAUDE P. WIELEMANS; Dir. JEAN CORBAU.

Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges (Breweries): 28 rue des Colonies, Brussels 1; f. 1869; Pres. P. DE BOECK; Dir. M. VERMEULEN.

Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Febeltext): 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. JACQUES CANTAERT; Dir. Gen. Dr. WILFRID REYNAERT; publ. *L'Industrie Textile Belge* (monthly).

Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection (Clothing and allied industries): 20 ave. des Arts, Brussels 4; f. 1946; Pres. A. DE STEXHE; Dir. J. DECAT.

Confédération Nationale de la Construction (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Ancillary Trades, Confederated Associations): 12 rue de l'Etuve, Brussels 1; 16,000 members; Pres. PIERRE PERÉ; Gen. Dir. FERNAND PLUMIER; Gen. Sec. RENÉ FREYER.

Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois, "Febelbois" (Wood): 57 rue d'Arlon, Brussels 4; Pres. POL PROVOST; Dir. LOUIS LECOCQ.

Fédération Belge de l'Industrie de la Chaussure (FEBIC) (Shoes and Slippers): 91-97 blvd. M. Lemonnier, Brussels 1; f. 1954; 133 mems.; Dir. J. VAN PARIJS.

Chambre Syndicale des Articles de Voyage et de la Maroquinerie (Travel Goods): 216 rue Belliard, Brussels.

Chambre Syndicale de la Ganterie (Gloves): 205 rue Gaucheret, Brussels 3.

Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie Belges, "Unitan" (Leather and Leather Goods): 13 rue de Hollande, Brussels 6; f. Jan. 1962; replaces fmr. "Fedetan"; Pres. J. WAUTERS; Dir. J. NEIRINCK.

Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins): 4 rue de l'Autonomie, Brussels 7; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHIELS.

Union des Exploitations Electriques en Belgique (Electricity): Galerie Ravenstein 4, Brussels 1; f. 1911; 11 mems.; Pres. PIERRE GOSSELIN; Gen. Dir. J. M. DELOBE; publ. *Electricité* (three-monthly).

Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (Industrial Electricity): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1922; Pres. PAUL RENDERS; Admin. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publs. *Revue Energie, Bulletin d'Information*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz, "Figaz" (Gas): 4 ave. Palmerston, Brussels 4; Pres. MICHEL PERIER; Dir. E. VAN DEN BROECK.

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Groupeement Professionnel de l'Industrie Nucléaire** (*Nuclear Industry*): 4 rue de la Chancellerie, Brussels 1; f. 1957; mems. 75 entreprises; Pres. F. SEYNAEVE; Dir. F. VANDENABEELE.
- Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique, "Cobelpa"** (*Paper*): 14 rue De Crayer, Brussels 5; f. 1940; 20 mems.; Pres. JEAN DUPONT; Man. Dir. P. FAYT.
- Fédération des Industries Transformatrices de Papier et Carton, "Fétra"** (*Paper and Board*): 93 avenue Louise, Brussels 5; 300 mems.; Pres. ROGER HANQUINET; Dir. ROBERT J. VAN ASSCHE.
- Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges** (*Port Employers*): 17 Longue rue Neuve, Antwerp; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. A. VAN DEN BULCKE.
- Union des Armateurs Belges** (*Shipowners*): Tavernierkaai 2, Antwerp; Pres. VICTOR GOYENS; Dir. J. DE BRUYN.
- Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac, "Fédétab"** (*Tobacco*): 24 avenue de Cortenberg, Brussels 4; Pres. F. VANDEN BERGH; Gen. Sec. P. CATTELAÏN; publ. *Bulletin Fédétab* (monthly).
- Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique** (*Large Distributing Concerns*): 3 rue de la Science, Brussels 4; Adm. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MICHA.
- Union Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Métal** (*Small and Medium-Sized Metalworking Enterprises*): 95 rue de Stassart, Brussels 5.
- Fédération Pétrolière Belge** (*Petroleum*): 176 square de Margrave, Antwerp.
- Union Professionnelle des Industries des Huiles Minérales de Belgique** (*Mineral Oils*): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. CHARLES ENGELS.
- Union Professionnelle des Teinturiers-Dégraisseurs de Belgique** (*Dyers and Cleaners*): 11 avenue des Arts, Brussels 4; f. 1938; Pres. M. TILKIN; Sec.-Gen. L. MUSING.
- Groupeement des Agents maritimes d'Usines** (*Works' Agents Association*): Bourse de Commerce, Borzestraat 31, Antwerp; f. 1930; Pres. M. P. THOUMSIN; Vice-Pres. G. HERFURTH and G. VAN ELEGHEM; publ. *Annual Report*.
- Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances** (*Insurance Enterprises*): Square de Meeûs 29, Brussels 4.
- Groupeement des Activités Diverses** (*Sundry Activities*): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1.
- UNIAPAC-Belgique (ADIC-VKW)** (*formerly Fédération des Patrons Catholiques de Belgique*): 71 ave. Cortenberg, Brussels 4; f. 1945; 3,000 mems.; Pres. J. VAN HOVE; Sec.-Gen. J. TASSIN; publs. *Bulletin Social des Industriels, Ondernemen*.

TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (F.G.T.B.)** (*Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond*): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1899; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEBUNNE; publ. *Syndicats, De Werker*; has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 800,000. Affiliated unions:
- Centrale Générale des Services Publics** (*Central Union of Public Service Workers*): Maison des Huit Heures, 9 Place Fontainas, Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. E. HAMONT;

Vice-Pres. L. MELIS; Secs.-Gen. C. CRÈVECOEUR, A. RESIMONT, J. MERTENS, R. FERNANDEZ; 180,000 mems.

- Centrale Générale des Services Publics: Secteur Tramways, Vincinaux et Autobus** (*Central Union of Public Services, Bus and Tramway Division*): 17 rue du Poinçon, Brussels; f. 1919; 10,000 mems.; Sec. MAURICE VERGRACHT.
- Belgische Transportarbeidersbond** (*Belgian Transport Workers' Union*): Paardenmarkt 66, Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. R. DEKEYZER; publ. *Transport* (monthly); 32,700 mems.
- Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique** (*Union of Employees, Technicians and Admin. Workers*): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1891; Sec.-Gen. M. O. LECLERCQ; publ. *L'Employé—De Bediende* (monthly); 82,000 mems.
- Centrale Syndicale Nationale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique** (*Central Union of Miners*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. A. DELATTRE; Gen. Sec. N. DETHIER; Nat. Secs. J. DEDOYARD, L. GILLOT, O. STIEMAN; 26,000 mems.
- Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique** (*Central Union of Metal Workers*): 17 rue Jacques, Jordaens Brussels; f. 1887; Sec.-Gen. G. WALLAERT; Nat. Secs. F. DECOSTER, G. DUHIN; 150,000 mems.
- Centrale Générale du Bâtiment, du Bois et des Industries diverses de Belgique** (*Central Union of Building, Wood and General Workers*): 6 rue Watcu, Brussels 1; Pres. E. JANSSENS; Vice-Pres. E. TRUYENS; Nat. Secs. A. VANDEN BROUCKE, J. DE NOOZE, H. LORENT, A. VAN UYTVEN; 192,000 mems.
- Centrale des Ouvriers de la Pierre de Belgique** (*Central Union of Stone Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Ecaussines d'Enghien; f. 1889; Pres. H. LAPAILLE; Nat. Sec. J. TAMINIAUX; 9,800 mems.
- Algemene Diamantbewerksbond van België** (*Diamond Workers' Union*): 66-68 Plantin en Moretuslei, Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. A. BUELENS; Treas.-Sec. M. SMETS; 6,500 mems.; publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).
- Textielarbeiderscentrale van België** (*Union of Textile Workers*): Keizer Karelstraat 66, Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. MARCEL LEFÈVRE; Nat. Sec. FRANK GOETHALS; 68,000 mems.; publ. *Bulletin d'Information et de documentation*.
- Centrale der Kleding en aanverwante vakken van België** (*Union of Clothing Workers*): Ommeganckstraat 49, Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FRANS CHRISTIAENSSENS; Gen. Pres. L. DEPAUW; 15,000 mems.
- Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie** (*Union of Food and Catering Workers*): 110 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1912; 32,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. H. CEUPPENS; publ. *Unité, Voeding* (monthly).
- Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre** (*Central Union of Book-trade Workers*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels 1; f. 1945; 13,400 mems.; Chair. J. DE BOE; Gen. Sec. A. PLUYS; publ. *Le Travailleur de Livre* (circ. 14,000).
- Syndicat des Journalistes**: 128 rue Jakob Smits, Brussels 7; f. 1919; 160 mems.; Pres. OSCAR DE SWAEF; Sec. JEAN-LOUIS LHOEST.
- Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (C.S.C.)** (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions*): 135 rue de la Loi, Brussels; affiliated to Int. Fed. of Christian Trade Unions, Brussels; Pres. AUGUSTE COOL; 904,672 mems. Affiliated unions:

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture, du Tabac et de l'Hôtellerie (*Food, Tobacco, Farming and Catering Workers*): 27 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. E. MACHIELSEN; Sec.-Gen. M. REYNAERT; 64,094 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtimement (*Wood and Building Workers*): 62 rue du Trône, Brussels 5; Pres. K. NUYTS; 166,250 mems.; publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).

Syndicat Chrétien du Personnel des Chemins de Fer, Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones, Marine, Aéronautique et R.T.B. (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telephone Offices, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4; f. 1919; Pres. L. THYS; Secs. B. DE SMET, C. WALGRAEF; 39,000 mems.; publs. *Formation Syndicale*, *Syndicale Vorming*, *Le Bon Combat*, *De Rechte Lijn*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Energie, de la Chimie, de Cuir et Diverses (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): ave. d'Auderghem 26-32, Brussels 4; f. 1912; 43,729 mems.; Pres. H. VAN HOORICK; Sec.-Gen. Th. MORTELMANS; publs. *Bestuursblad*, *Bulletin des Dirigeants*.

Christelijke Belgische Diamantbewerkercentrale (*Diamond Workers*): 30 Brialmontlei, Antwerp; 8,953 mems.; Pres. K. KETS.

Centrale Nationale des Employés (*Employees*): 20 avenue de l'Astronomie, Brussels 3; f. 1912; 82,500 mems.; Sec. Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé*.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels; Pres. L. VAN RAEMDONCK; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 20,000 mems.; publs. *Enseignement et Technique*, *Onderwijs en Techniek*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier (*Paper Workers*): 6 rue de Toulouse, Brussels; Pres. E. DE BONDY; 11,358 mems.

Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique (*School Teachers*): 159 rue Belliard, Brussels 4; Sec.-Gen. F. VALVEKENS; 41,832 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Metal Workers*): 17 rue Bara, Brussels; Pres. G. HEIREMANS; 149,095 mems.

Centrale des Francs Mineurs (*Miners' Union*): 36 rue Montoyer, Brussels; Pres. M. THOMASSEN; 41,241 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierre, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4; Pres. F. DE CRAEN; 29,000 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics (*Public Service Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels; 57,000 mems.; Pres. P. DE RIEMAECKER; Sec.-Gen. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 13 blvd. Roi Albert, Ghent; Pres. L. FRURU; 120,000 mems.; publs. *Ons Verbond*, *Notre Centrale*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Transport (*Transport Workers*): 12-14 Entrepotplaats, Antwerp; Pres. A. MEEUWISSEN; 12,686 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Professeurs Laïcs de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 159 rue Belliard, Brussels 4; f. 1950; 7,500 mems.; Pres. C. VANDELOOK; Sec.-Gen. G. TROMMELMANS; publ. *Docéo*.

Union Chrétienne des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Officiel (*State Teachers*): 135 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; Pres. A. BOGAERTS; 2,500 mems.

Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique (*C.G.S.L.B.*) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): 69 blvd. Albert, Ghent; f. 1889; 120,000 mems.; National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly, Flemish and French separate editions for private and public sectors).

Syndicat Libéral des Services Publics (*Public Services' Union*): 2 rue Bréderode, Brussels; Pres. FERNAND MOUILLARD; Gen. Perm. Del. JEAN VAN DOREN; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral des Services Publics* (monthly—French and Flemish).

Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, Brussels 1; f. 1919; 25,000 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE DUMONT DE CHASSART; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMANNE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).

Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels; 50,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 25,000 in Public Sector; Pres. (Public Sector) FERNAND STULENS; Gen. Sec. RAYMOND GAUBE; publs. *Le Cartel*, *Het Kartel*, *Het Ambtensorgaan*, *Waarvoor wij strijden*.

De Vlaamse Journalistenclub: Brussels; defends rights of the Flemish journalists.

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge (*Professional Union of the Belgian Press*): Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; 850 mems.; affiliated to ITS (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Bruxelles (*Brussels International Industries Fair*): Palais du Centenaire, Brussels; f. 1919; holds more than 15 fairs and trade shows each year; Pres. LUCIEN COOREMANS, Burgomaster of Brussels; Dir.-Gen. G. CHANTREN; Dir. J. ISAAC.

International Ghent Fair: Palais des Floralies, Ghent; annual; September 11th-26th, 1971; f. 1946.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.): 17-21 rue de Louvain, Brussels 1; f. 1926; 40,270 manual workers, 15,308 administrative staff; previously "State Railways"; directed by a board of 21 members; 4,266 km. of lines; Gen. Man. M. LATAIRE.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (Light Railways): 14 rue de la Science, Brussels 4; f. 1884; 2,000 buses, 327 electric railway carriages, 6,585 operators; Pres. J. STORME; Gen. Dir. R. HOENS.

ROADS

There are 91,843 km. of roads in Belgium, 10,239 km. of which are main roads.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club de Belgique (R.A.C.B.): 4 rue de Luxembourg, Brussels; f. 1896; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Prince AMAURY DE MERODE; publ. *Royal Auto* (monthly) and *Guide* (annually).

Royal Touring Club de Belgique (T.C.B.), Touring Secours (T.S.): 44 rue de la Loi, Brussels; touring, patrolling of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. J. VERSCHAVE.

Length of Inland Waterways: 1,005 miles.

Under the Ten-Year Plan of Port Extension started in 1956: construction of several harbour docks in the Port of Antwerp; building of new giant sluice at Port Frederic, near Antwerp, to take four 30,000-ton vessels or one 100,000-ton vessel.

Under the Investment Plan started in 1957: canals and rivers widened and deepened to allow passage of 1,350-ton barges; Meuse system down to French border widened and deepened; under a new investment plan, studies for the harbour docks on the Left Bank of the Scheldt river between Antwerp and the Holland/Belgium frontier. Modernization of the ports of Ghent and Zeebrugge. Work has started on the widening and deepening of the Albert canal to allow the passage of 10,000-ton ore convoys (pushed convoys).

Following the ratification of the Scheldt-Rhine Treaty in April, 1965, construction is to start on a new canal, about 54 miles long, between Antwerp and Dordrecht, connecting the Scheldt with the Rhine. Construction is scheduled to take 8-10 years and 92 per cent of the cost is to be borne by Belgium.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium. It is also the largest railway port on the Continent. 15,000 dockers are employed and in 1965 Antwerp was visited by over 18,000 ships. Over 45,000 million francs have been invested since

1960 in the modernization and industrialization of the port. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Administration de la Marine: 30 rue Belliard, Brussels 4; Gen. Man. G. BERTRAND; Ostend-Dover/Harwich lines: 6 cross-Channel steamers, 5 car ferries, 1 cargo boat.

Alpina, Transports & Affrètements, S.A.: 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; shipbrokers, managers, chartering and liner agents, Rhine agents, forwarders and Customs House brokers; Chair. H. SCHWARZ; Man. Dir. A. WITTLIN.

F. Alexander Fils et Cie, S.A.: Antwerp; f. 1890; steamship owners and brokers.

Belgian Fruit Lines, S.A.: 3 Zeevaartstraat, Antwerp; transport of fruit and meat in refrigerated vessels; Chair. L. VAN PARYS; Man. H. MENNEKENS.

John Cockerill Lino (owners: *Cockerill-Ougrée S.A.*): 3 Goudbloemstraat, Antwerp; Antwerp and Ostend to London (Tilbury Docks) and vice versa.

Compagnie Dens-Océan, S.A.: 52 Meir, Antwerp; f. 1900; 2 motor vessels; Chair. F. E. DENS; Man. Dir. P. P. RUBBENS.

Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal), S.A.: 61 St. Katelijnevest, Antwerp; f. 1895; 30 vessels for freight and passengers; Chair.-Man. Dir. Baron DE SPIRLET.

Deppe S.A., Armement: 11 Meir, Antwerp; services: Continent to Florida and U.S. Gulf ports; Continent to Mexico; Chair. and Man. Dir. CARL DE BROUWER.

Gulf Oil (Belgium), S.A.: 53-55 Frankrijkde, Antwerp; f. 1933; import, manufacture and sale of petroleum products; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. DE MAN.

United States Lines (represented by *Agence Maritime De Keyser Thornton S.A.*): Lange Gasthuisstraat 14, Antwerp; f. 1945; services: Antwerp to U.S.A. North and South Atlantic ports; Vice-Pres. Wm. J. KLAUBERG; Man. for Belgium N. HIERSTRAETEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

The main International Airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal. Ostend airport was greatly enlarged during 1968.

Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne (SABENA) (*Belgian World Air Lines*): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. J. VAN HOUTTE; Man. Dir. GASTON CLAEYS; Pres. WILLEM DESWARTE; fleet of 12 Boeing 707s, 5 Boeing 727s, 10 Caravelles SE-210, 1 DC-6B, 3 DC-3, 1 F.27; services to most parts of the world.

Belgium is served by 32 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Belgian National Tourist Office: Central Station, Brussels;
High Commissioner for Tourism A. HAULOT.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Opernring 9, Vienna.
Denmark: 7-9 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.
France: blvd. des Capucines 21, Paris; 73 rue Fridherbe, Lille; 17 rue d'Upsal, Strasbourg.
German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 47, Düsseldorf.
Irish Republic: 58 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin.
Italy: 3 Via Barberini, Rome.
Luxembourg: Place de Paris 2, Luxembourg.
Netherlands: Leidseplein 7, Amsterdam.
Portugal: Rua do Salitre 84, Lisbon.
Spain: Plaza Santo Domingo, 13-41°, Madrid; 78 Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona.
Sweden: St. Eriksgatan 103, Stockholm 21.
Switzerland: Viaduktstr. 60, Basle.
United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel Métropole, Place Sverdlova, Moscow.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: 158 av. de Cortenberg, Brussels 4; promotion of French and Flemish cultures and their harmonious development; general administration of arts and letters; Dirs. J. REMICHE (French culture), W. DEBROCK (Flemish culture).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: place Rogier, Brussels 1; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.
Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (Royal Dutch Theatre): Komedieplein 19, Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. LODE VERSTRAETE.
Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (Royal Flemish Theatre): 146 rue de Laken, Brussels 1; f. 1874; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dir. VIC DE RUYTER.
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, Brussels 1; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.
Ballet du XXe Siècle: ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE BÉJART.
Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Royal Flemish Opera): Opera House address: 3 Frankrijklei; Office address: 8 Van Ertbornstraat, Antwerp 2; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. RENAAT VERBRUGGEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de Belgique—Nationaal Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1936; Dir. ANDRÉ CLUYTENS.
Orchestre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, Brussels 5; f. 1930; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Administration de l'Energie; Service: Applications nucléaires (Nuclear Energy Service): Ministry of Economic Affairs, 24-26 rue de Mot, Brussels; Dir. RENÉ BATAILLE.

This service promotes the industrial application of nuclear energy, establishes contact between interested parties and the laboratories at Mol, *see* below.

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commission): Ministry of Economics and Power, 24-26 rue J. A. De Mot, Brussels 4; f. 1950; Commissaire PAUL DE GROOTE.

The Commission co-ordinates the promotion of nuclear affairs in Belgium.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire—GEN: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, Brussels 4; f. 1952; Pres. Maj.-Gen. GÉRARD LETOR.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium. Radioisotopes are produced there.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires: 11 rue d'Egmont, Brussels 5, f. 1947; 150 scientific researchers; Pres. D. VANDEPITTE; Sec.-Gen. P. LEVAUX, DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities, *see* below, and centres at the Polytechnic Institute of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Libre de Bruxelles: Brussels; 2,009 teachers, 10,030 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent: Ghent; 450 teachers, 11,000 students.

Université de Liège: Liège; 365 teachers, 8,100 students.

Université Catholique de Louvain: Louvain; 1,214 teachers, 27,663 students.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Romania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The language is Bulgarian, a branch of the Slavonic group, written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The flag carries three horizontal stripes of white, green and red with the white uppermost. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

The Fatherland Front, a left-wing alliance formed in 1942, seized power with help from the Soviet Union in 1944 and set up a government under Kimon Georgiev. The constitutional monarchy formally ended when Bulgaria was declared a republic in 1946, and in elections soon after Georgi Dimitrov became both Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party in a government formed from members of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. Opposition parties were now abolished and a new constitution based on the Soviet model was adopted. On his death in 1949, Dimitrov was succeeded by Vulko Chervenkov as Prime Minister in the same year and as First Secretary in 1950. The political trials and executions which were common during this period and into the fifties became less frequent after the death of Stalin, and rehabilitation of those who had been disgraced began in 1956. Bulgaria has remained, however, a satellite under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Todor Zhivkov became First Secretary in 1953 and, following an ideological struggle within the Communist Party, succeeded Anton Yugov as Prime Minister in 1962. In the last decade relations with western states have strengthened; Zhivkov made his first visit to the West in 1966 when he was welcomed in Paris by General de Gaulle. In 1965 a coup against the government failed. Bulgaria was one of the five Warsaw Pact countries which occupied Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Government

Bulgaria is a People's Democracy modelled on the Soviet Union. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power. It is elected for a four-year term and meets twice yearly. It appoints the Presidium, initiates legislation and elects the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive organ and is responsible to the National Assembly or to the Presidium between sessions. The Communist Party is the main policy-making organ and plays a leading part in government. Between Party Congresses work is carried on by the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

Defence

Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact. National Service is for two years in the Army and three years in the Navy and Air Force. Total armed forces strength is 149,000, comprising Army 130,000, Air Force 12,000 and Navy

7,000. Para-military forces number 17,000, including border troops. There is a People's Militia of 150,000. Defence estimates for 1970 total 324 million Leva.

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a very fertile country and since the end of the Second World War her agriculture has been thoroughly reorganized on a large-scale co-operative and mechanized basis. Wheat, maize, beet and barley are the chief crops. Farm produce is being marketed in more than 60 countries and amongst Bulgaria's chief exports are fruit, vegetables, tomatoes and tobacco. Industry is publicly owned and output has increased by more than 12 per cent annually from 1949 to 1968. Engineering, in particular, has been greatly developed, as have the chemical, fertilizer and metallurgical industries. Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined and some oil is extracted on the Black Sea coast. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are about 3,600 miles of railway track and 21,900 miles of roads; a major motorway is under construction from Sofia to the coast. The Danube is the main waterway used by some 97 vessels with an average tonnage of 990 tons. External services link Black Sea ports to Russia, the Mediterranean and West Europe. Balkan, the state airline, maintains services with East European capitals and other capitals in Europe and the Middle East.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is directed by the Department of Public Insurance and the Pensions Directorate under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. State insurance contributions are compulsory for all workers irrespective of the nature of their work but contribution payments, rights and benefits are scaled according to the following three categories: workers and employees, labour co-operative farmers, private craftsmen and private farmers. Insurance contributions are determined by the Council of Ministers. Depending on the category of worker, contributions are either paid by the enterprises, employers, etc., who in turn levy the employees and workers, or they are paid by the workers individually.

Insured persons are paid money compensation during the time of sick leave, the amount of compensation depending on the duration of uninterrupted years of service. Every woman who is insured is entitled to full paid leave for so many days before and after childbirth—the amount of leave allowed depending on the number of children in the family already, and the number of years the woman has been insured. In 1967 the Bulgarian government increased the size of grants paid to mothers of large families. Disablement and old age pensions are paid to those who have contributed to the insurance scheme. The amount of pension will vary according to the nature of work the disabled or retired person was formerly engaged in, his length of service and his age.

BULGARIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Since 1951 all medical services and treatment have been free for the whole population, and these are provided for by the state medical authorities. All medical treatment establishments and medical schools, training colleges and research institutes are controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. Departments of Public Health in the Regional People's Councils actually supervise medical work together with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Education

The Bulgarian educational system follows the Soviet system more closely than the other Eastern European countries. Much importance has been attached to the development of education in Bulgaria, with the result that considerable progress has been made in recent years. A series of educational acts were passed between the years 1944 and 1950 and these provided for expansion in the educational field. In 1959 a law was passed for the "further development of education in the Bulgarian People's Republic".

In 1968, 378,770 children between the ages of three and seven years attended non-compulsory crèches (*jashi*) or kindergartens (*detski gradini*). Education is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, when they attend the elementary eight-class school (*osnovno učilište*), and are taught both general and specialized subjects. The elementary eight-class school provides the first two stages of the "eleven-year school". Only 3,038 children (0.34 per cent) of those liable for compulsory education do not attend school. More than 95 per cent of all Bulgarian children continue with their education after the age of fifteen years, when education is no longer compulsory. There are three types of school in Bulgaria to which a student may progress after he has completed the basic school. The *gimnazia* provides a general education and completes the third stage of the "eleven-year school", the *technikum* is a vocational school offering a general curriculum together with a course leading to vocational qualifications in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. The third type of secondary school is the *profesionalno tehničko učilište* (vocational technical school), which is equivalent to a trade or an apprentice school, and which provides a general curriculum together with practical work in factories and on farms. Each student may choose freely whichever secondary school he wishes to attend, and

about 40 per cent choose the *technikum*, while 20 per cent choose the *profesionalno tehničko učilište*. Some 2,500 pupils attend special schools for art, ballet, foreign languages, etc.

Higher education in Bulgaria can be divided into two main categories, i.e. *poluvisši instituti*, which can best be described as teacher training colleges, and *visši učebni zavedenija*, or higher educational institutes, including universities. There are 16,000 students in *poluvisši instituti* including part-time students, while there are 85,270 students in 26 higher institutes; these are all situated in Sofia except for four in Plovdiv, Russe, Svishtov and Varna.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from Russia and East Europe. In 1962 the Government launched a campaign to attract tourists from the West and tourism, particularly from the United Kingdom, has increased with over two million visitors in 1969, representing a 20 per cent growth rate, compared with the 8 per cent average for Europe. As part of the 1967 International Year of Tourism, Bulgaria abolished visas for all foreign citizens visiting the country for 24 hours to two months and announced that Bulgaria would dispense with visas after 1967 on a basis of reciprocity. The tourist exchange rate is 4.8 Leva to £1 sterling.

Sport

Sport receives state encouragement, football being the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1, 2 (Labour Days), May 24 (Education Day), September 9, 10 (National Days), November 7 (October Revolution).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Leva which is divided into 100 Stotinki.

Notes: Leva 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Coins: Leva 1; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 2.81 Leva = £1 sterling

1.17 Leva = \$1 U.S.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	FORESTS	POPULATION (1969)
110,912 sq. kilometres	60,217 sq. kilometres	36,750 sq. kilometres	8,464,264

Sofia (capital) 868,231; Plovdiv, 247,473; Varna, 218,988; Russe, 149,600.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	124,582	15.0	8.7	74,696	9.0
1968 . .	141,460	16.9	8.9	72,176	8.6
1969 . .	143,060	17.0	8.7	80,183	9.5

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture and Forestry * . .	285.7	275.7	286.2
Industry and Construction . .	1,371.1	1,380.4	1,416.3
Trade	201.7	211.7	221.0
Transport and Communications . .	198.1	210.4	214.1
Education and Welfare	281.8	289.2	299.2
Administration	45.5	45.6	50.5
Science and Scientific Institutes . .	31.6	37.4	40.2
Finance and Credit	12.9	14.4	15.2

* Excluding co-operative and private farms.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (,000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	1,064	1,060	1,039	3,254	2,549	2,569	30.6	24.0	24.7
Rye	31	24	24	38	24	29	12.1	10.0	11.6
Barley	387	402	412	985	807	905	25.4	20.0	22.0
Oats	120	96	76	169	76	78	13.9	7.9	10.3
Maize	567	557	578	1,971	1,768	2,415	34.3	31.3	41.3
Tobacco	103	114	117	118	115	95	11.3	10.0	8.4

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	HORSES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS	POULTRY
1967 . .	229	291	1,385	2,276	9,998	409	23,637
1968 . .	224	301	1,363	2,314	9,905	384	27,726
1969 . .	199	300	1,297	2,140	9,652	376	24,874
1970 . .	182	299	1,255	1,967	9,223	350	29,590

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FARM PRODUCE

	1967	1968	1969
Honey ('000 metric tons) . .	5.1	4.5	7.3
Milk (million litres) . . .	1,562	1,570	1,534
Eggs (million units) . . .	1,683	1,627	1,519
Wool (uncleaned) ('000 metric tons) . . .	27.2	28.9	28.3

FORESTRY ('000 cu. metres)

	1967	1968	1969
Round and Hewn Timber . .	4,118	3,930	4,103
Hewn Beams	79	68	53
Lumber	1,611	1,631	1,640

FISHING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Fish (tons)	23,596	39,319	54,846	77,272

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Brown Coal	8,829	7,891	7,315	6,875
Hard Coal	300	280	263	215
Lignite	15,824	18,848	20,967	21,757
Anthracite	191	188	176	155
Iron Ore	815	798	870	881
Copper Ore	30.0	35.1	37.3	39.3
Lead and Zinc Ore . . .	176.4	175.3	168.4	169.4

INDUSTRY

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cement (thousand metric tons)	2,851	3,358	3,512	3,551
Soda Ash (" " ")	230	223	229	270
Sulphuric Acid (" " ")	353	360	472	498
Electric Power (mWh)	11.8	13.6	15.5	17.2
Cotton Fabric (million metres)	299	307	319	335
Woollen Fabric (" " ")	21.7	22.4	23.3	26.0
Leather Footwear (million pairs)	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.8
Paper (thousand metric tons)	132.7	150.8	186.9	191.6
Pig Iron (" " " ")	903	1,028	1,109	1,134
Crude Steel (" " " ")	699	1,239	1,461	1,515
Cellulose (" " " ")	69	73	76	75
Meat (" " " ")	224	249	267	259
Tinned Vegetables (" " " ")	240	241	201	225
Tinned Fruit (" " " ")	171	196	220	223
Cheese (" " " ")	87	91	74	76
Sugar (" " " ")	354	397	288	316
Television Sets (thousand units)	90	130	153	174
Building Bricks (million units)	1,217	1,280	1,351	1,351

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

(1 Leva=100 Stotinki)

2.81 Leva=£1 sterling; 1.17 Leva=U.S. \$1.

100 Leva=£35.83 sterling=U.S. \$85.365

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million leva)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gross National Product	7,274	7,853	8,556	9,350
Percentage Distribution of Resources:		%		
Balance of Exports and Imports of Goods and Service		-4		
Private Consumption Expenditure		66		
General Government Consumption Expenditure		6		
Gross Fixed Capital Formation		20		
Increase in Stock and Statistical Discrepancy		12		

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports	1,730	1,839	2,085	2,047
Total Exports	1,527	1,706	1,890	2,100

COMMODITIES

(million leva)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Power and Electrical Equipment	130.0	81.5	65.9
Equipment and Materials for Complete Enterprises	215.9	231.9	199.6
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery	58.5	74.0	65.2
Transport Mobile Equipment	250.8	293.4	251.9
Oil Products and Synthetic Fuel Oil	61.5	76.9	81.8
Ferrous Metals	210.7	231.2	247.5
Fertilizers and Pesticides	51.9	52.3	44.4
Rubber and Rubber Products	23.8	30.9	31.7
Timber, Cellulose and Paper Products	49.1	62.0	65.6
Textile Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactures	75.7	86.8	94.5
Cotton, Woollen and Other Fabrics (excl. Industrial)	14.5	27.4	26.8
Goods for Cultural Purposes	36.2	52.0	58.2
EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Power and Electrical Equipment	80.1	88.4	94.8
Agricultural Machinery	69.0	66.3	82.1
Transport Equipment	98.7	114.1	132.5
Metal Ores and Concentrates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-ferrous Metals	40.9	47.0	48.1
Timber, Cellulose and Paper	19.2	20.6	21.7
Tobacco	121.3	117.4	104.1
Oilseeds, etc. . . .	38.2	31.2	41.1
Meat and Dairy Products, Fats and Eggs	83.6	102.4	97.5
Fresh and Tinned Vegetables	67.8	69.4	68.7
Fresh and Tinned Fruit	54.4	54.4	80.2
Fabrics	13.9	15.7	16.9
Clothing and Underwear	115.8	121.4	134.2

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
<i>Eastern Market:</i>						
Albania	7.4	6.6	7.1	4.9	4.9	3.8
Czechoslovakia	114.9	96.8	92.5	94.0	103.6	118.7
German Democratic Republic	147.7	176.1	178.5	137.9	141.5	174.4
Hungary	34.9	35.5	37.9	42.6	33.4	35.8
Poland	55.3	75.3	95.6	51.9	55.6	70.1
Romania	24.6	23.4	18.4	30.5	29.8	35.9
U.S.S.R.	915.9	1,107.0	1,139.3	903.5	1,045.8	1,146.2
<i>Other Markets:</i>						
Austria	46.0	38.4	35.6	24.6	25.2	23.7
France	40.8	57.4	29.1	25.2	21.4	25.1
German Federal Republic	78.9	83.9	53.2	64.5	63.2	63.4
Italy	73.6	67.1	64.9	64.7	50.7	57.4
United Kingdom	23.3	23.7	23.1	25.8	30.8	34.2

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Visitors	1,083,935	1,480,667	1,752,214	1,783,076	2,131,352

VISITORS TO BULGARIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Austria	31	29	31
Belgium	11	9	11
Czechoslovakia	182	146	159
France	42	40	46
Federal Republic of Germany	129	120	165
German Democratic Republic	107	130	135
Greece	9	7	22
Hungary	35	31	50
Italy	19	24	32
Netherlands	10	13	13
Poland	125	99	138
Romania	86	128	128
Sweden	9	12	13
Switzerland	14	9	9
Turkey	338	380	510
U.S.S.R.	126	158	159
United Kingdom	27	31	39
United States	13	13	15
Yugoslavia	354	291	345
Others	85	113	111

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	5,429	5,707	6,061
Freight ton-kilometres .	11,719	12,198	12,618

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
'000 Passenger-kilometres	656,792	680,405	985,719
'000 Freight ton-kilometres	11,319	14,484	7,093

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1969)

Telephone Subscribers . . .	414,113
Radio Licences	2,270,554
Television Licences	829,383
Book Titles	3,548
Daily Papers	13
Circulation ('000)	1,764
Periodicals	731
Circulation ('000)	40,621

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	6,825	8,965	8,327
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	2,471	2,066	2,202
Goods Unloaded („ „ „)	8,833	10,602	11,662

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Million Passenger-kilometres .	33	30	33
Million Freight ton-kilometres .	1,260	1,364	1,466

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary and Secondary .	4,610	1,166,995	54,382
Technical	255	153,348	9,233
Higher	26	85,675	6,657
Teacher Training	13	7,040	409
Other Post-Secondary	7	2,991	125

Source: Central Statistical Office of the Council of Ministers, Ul. 6 Septemvri 10, Sofia.

THE CONSTITUTION

BULGARIA was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946 King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. On December 4th, 1947, a new Constitution was approved by the National Assembly. The following are its salient features:

Bulgaria is a People's Republic with a representative Government. All power derives from the people and belongs to the people, being exercised through freely elected representative organs and referenda.

All citizens of over 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, race, religion or social status, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

All representative organs of the State are elected by a general, equal, direct and secret ballot. Representatives are responsible to their electors and may be recalled.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

National property is the main basis of the country's economic development. The State can itself manage or concede to another the management of the means of production at its disposal.

All mineral and other underground natural resources, forests, waters, railway and air communications, posts, telegraphs, telephones, and radio broadcasting are State (national) property. All economic activity is directed by the State, and co-ordinated by a State Economic Plan.

Private property and its inheritance together with private enterprise in economy, are recognized and protected by law, but no one can exercise his right of ownership to the detriment of the public interest, and private property may be subject to compulsory restrictions or expropriation for State or public use, and against fair indemnity.

Foreign and home trade are directed and controlled by the State. The State aids and fosters co-operative associations.

The State can nationalize fully or in part certain branches of individual enterprise or industry, trade, transport and credit, and may reserve to itself the exclusive right to produce or trade in any goods which are of particular importance to national economy. Private monopoly agreements and associations such as Cartels and Trusts are prohibited.

The land belongs to those who till it. The law determines how much land private persons may own, and large landed estates are not permitted.

Co-operative farms are fostered and aided by the State and enjoy its special protection. The State may also organise State farms. Labour is the object of the State's care in every aspect, and is directly assisted by the general economic and social policy, cheap credits, tax systems and co-operative associations.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of State power, and the only legislative organ of the People's Republic. It is composed of elected representatives of the People's—one for every 30,000 inhabitants. It is elected for a term of four years, and is convened at least twice a year. Representatives may be recalled before their term of office has expired. The powers of the National Assembly are very far-reaching; it elects the Presidium of the National Assembly, consisting of the President, two vice-

presidents, fifteen members and a secretary; passes all laws; elects the Prime Minister; decides on the holding of referenda; votes on the general economic plan of the country and the budget; decides questions of war and peace; grants amnesties; elects the President of the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor; and can amend the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of the whole Assembly.

Legislative initiative belongs to the Government and to the People's Representatives, who can introduce Bills. Half the total number of representatives constitutes a quorum, and decisions are then taken by a simple majority.

THE PRESIDIUM

The Presidium is invested with the following powers: to represent the Republic in its international relations; to appoint ministers plenipotentiary; to appoint the ministers indicated by the Prime Minister; to decide the date of a general election; to convene and adjourn the National Assembly; to ratify international treaties made by the Government; to exercise the right of pardon; to exercise general control over the activities of the ministers, by requiring and receiving reports, and in case of disagreement by referring back for further consideration the orders of individual ministers or of the Council of Ministers, and to repeal all decisions and directives of the Council of Ministers which do not conform with the Constitution and the Laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government (Council of Ministers) is the supreme executive administrative organ of the State. It is composed of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Ministers of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers, the Chairmen of the State Planning Commission and of the Committee for State Control, and the chairmen of various Committees at the Council of Ministers. The Government is responsible and gives account to the National Assembly, or to the Presidium when the Assembly is not in session. Persons who are not Representatives may be members of the Government. The Government controls the administration of the State and of its branches, is responsible for carrying through the general economic plan, and for securing public order and the observance of the laws. The Council of Ministers may take under its direct control certain branches of the administration by forming for the purpose commissions, committees, etc., and services directly subordinate to it. The members of the Government are jointly responsible for the general policy of the Government, and are individually responsible for their respective actions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils, elected by the local population for a period of three years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

BULGARIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

Citizens whose rights have been violated by government organs may appeal against such violations before higher-ranking organs and courts, in accordance with the Law of Administrative Procedure, 1970.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges based on national origin, religion, sex or property are recognized. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

All citizens have the right to free medical treatment in hospitals.

Labour is recognized as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is free and compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends and the formation of religious organizations with a political basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press, secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of association and assembly, except for fascist and certain other meetings.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGI TRAIKOV.

First Vice-President: DANCHO DIMITROV.

Vice-President: GEORGI KOULISHEV.

Secretary: MINCHO MINCHEV.

Members: ALI RAFIEV, Dr. GEORGI SLAVCHEV, ENCHO STAIKOV, RADI NAIDENOV, RADA TODOROVA, TODOR PRAHOV, TODOR YANAKIEV, BOYAN BULGARANOV,

Acad. TODOR PAVLOV, Prof. KIRIL LAZAROV, NIKOLAI GEORGIEV, RADENKO VIDINSKI, ROZA KORITAROVA.

THE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: Acad. SAVA GANOVSKI.

First Vice-President: EKATERINA AVRAMOVA.

Vice-Presidents: YANKO MARKOV, Dr. PENCHO KOSTOURKOV.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1970)

Chairman: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

First Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Economic Co-ordination Committee: ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: Gen. IVAN MIHAILOV, PETER TANCHEV, TANO TSOLOV, PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, LUCHEZAR AVRAMOV.

Minister of the Interior: Col.-Gen. ANGUEL SOLAKOV.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. DOBRI DZHOUROV.

Minister of Finance: DIMITER POPOV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: IVAN BASHEV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: LUCHEZAR AVRAMOV.

Minister of Home Trade: PEKO TAKOV.

Minister of Education: Prof. Eng. STEFAN VASSILEV.

Minister of Chemistry and Metallurgy: GEORGI PAVLOV.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: VULKAN SHOPOV.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. KIRIL IGNATOV.

Minister of Transport: GRIGOR STOICHKOV.

Minister of Building and Architecture: PENCHO KOUBADINSKI.

Minister of Communications: STOYAN TONCHEV.

Chairman of the State Control Committee: NINKO STEFANOV.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: TANO TSOLOV.
Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress: Prof. IVAN POPOV.

Chairman of the Committee of Arts and Culture: PAVEL MATEV.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: MISHO MISHEV.

Minister of Engineering: Eng. MARI IVANOV.

Minister of Power and Fuels: Eng. KONSTANTIN POPOV.

Minister of Light Industry: DORA BELCHEVA.

Chairman of the Committee for Youth and Sport: IVAN PANEV.

Minister of Forestry and Forest Industry: Prof. MAKO DAKOV.

Minister of Supply and State Reserves: Doz. Eng. APOSTOL PASHEV.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Albania: 8 Khan Asparuh St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIKO DODBIVA.
Algeria: 16 Slavyanska St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD KARA TERKI.
Argentina: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Austria: 13 Ruski Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF KRIPPL-REDLICH.
Belgium: 21 Patriarch Eftimi Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE LOTS.
Brazil: 27/11 Ruski Boulevard (L); *Minister:* LUIZ DE ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA PORTO.
Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Cambodia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Chile: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
China, People's Republic: 18 Ruski Boulevard (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WANG PEN-TSO.
Cuba: 3 Aprilov Street (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE TORRES TRUJILLO.
Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).
Czechoslovakia: 9 Vladimir Zaimov Blvd. (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV DAVID.
Denmark: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Block 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL JYRKANKALLIO.
France: 29 Oborishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL FONTAINE.
German Democratic Republic: 1 Kapitan Andreyev St. (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER WENNING.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: 69 Klement Gotvald Blvd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN COLIACOPOULOS.
Guinea: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Hungary: 57 Shesti Septemvri St. (E); *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN ROSKA.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: 31 Patriarch Eftimi Blvd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GOPAL SINGH.
Indonesia: 32 G.G. Dej St. (E); *Ambassador ad interim:* ABDULLAH HADI.
Iraq: Rooms 208, 210 and 211, Balkan Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* DHIAB AL-ALGAWI.
Iran: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Italy: 2 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE PURI PURINI.
Japan: 1 Alexander Zhendov St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGEAKI YAMACHITA.
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Korea, People's Democratic Republic: 1 Lazar Stanev St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHOI MIN SIN.
Libya: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Lebanon: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolia: 16 Tolbukhin Blvd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DORGIN SAMDAN.
Morocco: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: 31 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS IGNACE GRAF.
Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Pakistan: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Peru: 145 Rakovski St., II Floor, G (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ CANESSA.
Poland: 46 Khan Krum St. (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY SZYSZKO.
Romania: 10 Dimitar Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE BLEJAN.
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: 1 Velchova Zavera Ploshtad (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF RIPA.
Switzerland: 33 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN-BERNARD GUILLAUME.
Syrian Arab Republic: 47 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AL-KHACH.
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: 28 Dimitar Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* NEJAT ERTÜZÜN.
U.S.S.R.: 92 Rakovski St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR MIHAILOVICH PUZANOV.
U.A.R.: 91 Tsar Ivan Asen II (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RECHIM EZZAT.
United Kingdom: 65 Tolbukhin Blvd. (E); *Ambassador:* D. A. LOGAN.
Uruguay: 34 Lyuben Karavelov St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. CARLOS GURMEÑEZ.
U.S.A.: 1 Alexander Stamboliisky Blvd. (E); *Ambassador:* HORACE G. TORBERT, Jr.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: 12 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* LUONG XUONG.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of (South): 1 Mladezhka St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUYNH PHAN.
Yugoslavia: 3 G. G. Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* KIRIL MILJOVSKI.

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Fifth National Assembly, elected for a four-year term on February 27th, 1966, has 416 Members. Bulgarian Communist Party 281, Bulgarian Agrarian Union 100, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union 17, Non-party 18. New elections have been postponed until 1971.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party: This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; First Secretary of Central Committee TODOR ZHIVKOV (re-elected June 1958, November 1962 and November 1966); publs. *Rabotnichesko Delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Partien Zhivot*.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Members: TODOR ZHIVKOV, BOYAN BALGARANOV, BORIS VELCHEV, IVAN POPOV, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV, IVAN MIHAILOV, TODOR PAVLOV, STANKO TODOROV, PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, TANO TSOLOV, TSOLO DRAGOYCHEVA.

Candidate Members: LUCHEZAR AVRAMOV, PEKO TAKOV, ANGUEL TSANEV, KOSTADIN GIAUROV, KRUSTU TRICHKOV, IVAN ABADJIEV.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1 Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organization participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Sec. GEORGI TRAIKOV; publ. *Zemedejsko Zname* (daily).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha Blvd. 18; the largest mass organization covering both political parties and mass organizations; it has elected local and central committees throughout the country controlled by the National Council in Sofia; supreme body—the Congress, which convenes every five years; nearly 4 million mems.; Chair. BOYAN BALGARANOV; First Deputy Chair. Dr. VLADIMIR BONEV; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Young Communist League: Sofia, Stamboliiski Blvd. 11; f. 1947; a mass social and political organization of youth, controlled by a Central Committee; Sec. IVAN PAVEV; publs. *Narodna Mladesht* (daily), *Mladesht* (periodical).

Dimitrov Pioneer-Children's Organization Septemvriiche: a mass social and political organization of children.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Blvd. Patriarch Eftimi 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 171 mems.; Pres. Mrs. ELENA LAGADINOVA; Secs. Mrs. DIMITRINA RUSSINOVA, Mrs. LILYANA ZARCHEVA; publs. *The Woman Today* (monthly), *The Bulgarian Woman* (annual).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is administered by the people's, regional and military courts and by the Supreme Court. All labour disputes are considered by the conciliation committees of the enterprises and by the people's courts. Civil law disputes among state enterprises, offices and co-operative and public organizations are heard by the State Court of Arbitration, and disputes connected with international trade by the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce.

Judges and assessors at the people's courts are elected for a term of three years by universal, direct and equal suffrage through secret ballot. The regional court judges and assessors are elected by the regional people's councils for a term of five years. Judges and assessors of the Supreme Court and the military courts are elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly. Judicial control over the

activities of all courts is exercised by the Supreme Court. Control for the correct observance of the law by Governmental local government authorities and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. All other prosecutors of courts are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General. All courts and prisons are under the Ministry of Justice. All lawyers are organized in consultation offices and citizens have the right to choose their own legal representatives from among the members of any such group. State enterprises may employ their own legal adviser.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

President of the Supreme Court: ANGEL YELEV.

Attorney-General: IVAN VACHKOV.

RELIGION

The Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations (Chairman MIHAIL KYUCHUKOV) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with relations between religious organizations and the Government.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naicho Tzanov St. 31, Sofia; administered by Bishop DIRAIR MARDIKYAN (resident in Bucharest); Chair. of the Diocesan Council ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church: Synod Palace, 4 Oborishte St., Sofia; f. A.D. 865; administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; there are 11 dioceses, each under a Metropolitan; 6 million adherents; Patriarch KIRIL; publs. *Tsurkoven Vestnik* (Church Newspaper) (weekly), *Duhovna Kultura* (Spiritual Culture) (monthly), *Godishnik na Duhovnata Akademia* (Yearbook of the Theological Academy).

Central Jewish Theological Council: 16 Ekz. Yossif St., Sofia; 6,000 adherents; Head ISAAC MOSCONA.

The Muslim Community: Sofia, Bratiya Miladinovi St. 27; 600,000 adherents; Chief Mufti of the Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria HASAN ADAMOV; Mufti of the Bulgarian Muslims ISSEIN SEFERKOV, Smolyan.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop KIRIL KURTEV, 10-b Bratya Pashovi St., Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for the Sofia-Plovdiv metropolis Bishop SIMEON KOKOV, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv; acting Head of the Nikopol Diocese DAMYAN TALEV, Dragomirovo, District of Veliko Turnovo.

Supreme Episcopal Council of the Bulgarian Evangelical Methodist Church: Sofia, Rakovski St. 86; Head IVAN NOZHAROV.

Union of the Churches of the Seventh Day Adventists: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 10; Head PAVEL KOSTOV.

Union of the Evangelical Baptist Churches: Varna, Georgi Dimitrov St. 100; Head GEORGI TODOROV.

Union of the Evangelical Cathedral Churches: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 49; Head ASSEN M. SIMEONOV.

Union of the Evangelical Pentacostal Churches: Sofia, Bacho Kiro St. 21; Head ANGEL DINOV.

"White Brotherhood" Religious Community: Sofia, Kvartal Izgrev, Desseta St. 2; Head NIKOLA ANTOV VULCHEV.

THE PRESS

As in most Communist countries, the press in Bulgaria is considered a powerful instrument of the Party and part of the educational system, and for that reason it is subject to strict control by the Government. Its structure closely resembles that of the Soviet press, being dominated by the Communist Party and by organizations attached to the Fatherland Front, and much of its news originates from TASS, the Soviet news agency. Censorship is not usually necessary, since editors are Party members and aware of their responsibility to the Government.

The style of the Bulgarian press is serious and articles continually defend the Communist system. However, advertising is on the increase with the realization of its usefulness in the economy, and newspapers are beginning to take on a western appearance. Most publications enjoy a steady increase in circulation.

A total of 715 newspapers of varying frequency is published in Bulgaria; there are seventeen daily papers in Bulgaria, eight of which are published in Sofia, and their total circulation is 5,496,670 copies. The most important is *Rabotnichesko Delo* (circ. 650,000), the organ of the Communist Party. Other important newspapers are *Otechestven Front* (circ. 150,000), the Fatherland Front daily, and *Narodna Mladezh* (circ. 170,000), the youth newspaper. These dailies set the tone of the rest of the press.

There are 737 magazines and periodicals published in Bulgaria with a total circulation of 37,179,000 copies; they cater for almost every possible interest and are extremely popular. Several magazines are also published in foreign languages for export.

DAILIES

Rabotnichesko Delo (*Workers' Cause*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1927; organ of the Communist Party; Editor GEORGI BOKOV; circ. 650,000.

Otechestven Front (*Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the Presidium and the National Council of the Fatherland Front; morning and evening editions; Editor GEORGI NAIDENOV; total circ. 247,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor KOSTA ANREYEV; circ. 110,000.

Zemедelsko Zname (*Agrarian Banner*): Sofia, Yanko Zabanov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor HARALAMPI TRAIKOV; circ. 130,000.

Narodna Mladezh (*People's Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1947; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV; circ. 225,000.

Vecherni Novini (*Evening News*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1951; a popular advertising paper; Editor MISHO ZAHARIEV; circ. 100,000.

Narodna Armia (*People's Army*): 12 Ivan Vasov St., Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief IVAN UZUNOV; circ. 50,000.

Ko-operativno Selo (*For Co-operative Farming*): 18 August 11 St., Sofia; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1951; Editor-in-Chief VELCHO CHANKOV; circ. 215,000.

Otechestven Glas (*The Voice of the Fatherland*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Chernomorski Front (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kamak 9; f. 1950; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Dounavska Pravda (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1950; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS)

Narodno Delo (*People's Cause*): 4 Batak, Varna; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

WEEKLIES

Darzhaven Vestnik (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Blvd. Cherni vrah 2; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week; Editor KOSTA MIHAILOV; circ. 28,500.

Fotbal (*Football*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; published by the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; weekly; circ. 50,000.

Literaturen Front (*Literary Front*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev Street 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief LYUBOMIR LEVTSHEV; circ. 50,000.

Naroden Sport (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; circ. 115,000.

Narodna Kultura (*Culture*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief IVAN RUSCH; circ. 50,000.

Pogled: Sofia; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; circ. 235,000.

Radio-televisionen-pregled (*Radio-Television Review*): Sofia, ul. Lavele 32; organ of the Office of Radio Information and Television; Editor HRISTINA PETROVA; circ. 64,000.

Septomvriiche (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; twice weekly; circ. 250,000; Editor N. ZIDAROV.

Sofiiska Pravda (*Sofia Truth*): Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; three times a week; Editor VIKTOR PCHELAROV; circ. 13,000.

Sturshel (*Hornet*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO PELITEV; circ. 240,000.

PERIODICALS

Bulgarski Ezik (*Bulgarian Language*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; f. 1951; bi-monthly organ of the Institute of the Bulgarian Language; Editor-in-Chief L. ANDREJCHIN; circ. 1,500.

Bulgaria: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; monthly; illustrated magazine; in Russian, circ. 97,000; in Chinese (Peking), circ. 3,000; Editor K. GEORGIEVA.

Bulgaria Today: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; Editor STELLA NIKOLOVA; French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Esperanto; monthly; total circ. 46,000.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade: Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski 11A; f. 1952; quarterly journal of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; in French, German, English, and Russian; Editor T. KONSTANINOV; circ. 13,000.

Bulgarosuvetska Druzhba: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; monthly organ of the Union of Bulgarian Soviet Societies; Editor ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 40,000.

Bulgarska Musika (*Bulgarian Music*): Sofia, Vazov 2; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Composers and of the State Committee of Culture and Art; ten issues a year; circ. 2,000.

Bulgarski Voin (*Bulgarian Soldier*): Sofia, Sofiiska Komuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Political Department of the Ministry of Defence; Editor LJUBOMIR ROBERTOV; circ. 18,000.

Chitalishte (*Reading Room*): Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; monthly organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; Editor SLAVCHO VASEV; circ. 5,000.

Druzhinka (*Little Company*): Sofia; general children's magazine; monthly; circ. 80,000.

Economic News of Bulgaria: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliiski 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German and Spanish; circ. 18,000.

Filosofska Misal (*Philosophical Thoughts*): Sofia, Blvd. Patriarch Eftimi; philosophy and psychology; bi-monthly; published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor Acad. TODOR PAVLOV; circ. 2,500.

Ikonomicheska Misal (*Thoughts on Economics*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor Prof. K. DOBREV; circ. 4,100.

Istoricheski Pregled (*Historical Review*): Sofia, Benkovsky Street 3; f. 1944; bi-monthly of the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor-in-Chief JACK NATHAN; circ. 3,000.

Izkustvo (*Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1949; ten issues a year; organ of the Committee of Culture and Arts, and of the Union of Bulgarian Painters; Editor A. OBRE-TE NOV; circ. 3,500.

Jenata Dnes: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; Editor SONJA BAKISH; circ. 370,000.

Kinoizkustvo (*Cinematic Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1946; monthly; cinema; Editor EMIL PETROV; circ. 8,000.

Literaturna Misal (*Literary Thoughts*): Sofia, 39 ul. Vitosha; f. 1957; literary history and criticism; bi-monthly organ of the Institute for Literature at the Academy of Sciences; Editor PANTELEI ZAREV; circ. 4,500.

Lov i Ribolov (*Hunting and Fishing*): Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fishers' Union; Editor BORIS GUFORGUEV; circ. 80,000.

Mladezh (*Youth*): Sofia, 10 Kaloyan St.; f. 1946; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union.

Narodna Prosveta (*National Education*): Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski 18; monthly organ of the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor SERGEI JANEV; circ. 10,000.

Nasha Rodina (*Our Country*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; socio-political and literary; illustrated; monthly; Editor DIMITR METODIEV; circ. 26,000 Bulgarian, 30,100 Russian.

Novo Vreme (*New Time*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 27,000.

Plamak (*Flame*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1924; literature, art and publishing; fortnightly magazine; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor EFREN KARANFILOV; circ. 11,000.

Planovo stopanstvo (*Planning of the Economy*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 21; f. 1946; ten issues a year; organ of the State Planning Committee; Editor ZVETAN MARINOV; circ. 5,000.

Pravna Misal (*Thoughts on Law*): Sofia, ul. Alabin 36; organ of the Institute of Law of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor S. PAVLOV; circ. 2,400.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Radio i televizia (*Radio and T.V.*): Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 18; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Organization of Volunteers for Defence and the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Editor N. JOVCHEV; circ. 20,000.

Resorts: Sofia, 51 Blvd. Tolbuhin; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German; Editor-in-Chief GUILLERMO ANGELOV; circ. 40,000.

Septemvri (*September*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 2; monthly; literary; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor KAMEN KALTCHEV; circ. 15,000.

Slavyani (*Slavs*): Sofia, 1 Kaloyan St.; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI STAIKOV; circ. 10,000.

Sofia: Sofia, Paris St. 5; monthly organ of the Sofia People's Council; Editor VESSELIN POPOV; circ. 2,000.

Teater (*Theatre*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; monthly organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor Prof. JULIAN VUCHKOV; circ. 3,000.

Turist: Sofia, Blvd. Tolbuhin 18; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor STEFAN STANCEV; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; f. 1898; the official news agency, having agreements

with the leading foreign agencies and correspondents in all major capitals; Dir. LOZAN STRELKOV.

Sofia-Press Agency: Sofia 2, 1 Levski St.; f. 1967 by the Union of Bulgarian Writers, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Union of Bulgarian Artists; an autonomous body preparing articles and films about Bulgaria for the foreign press and publishing houses and for radio and television companies; publishes books, pamphlets, albums, magazines, journals, bulletins and articles in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Esperanto; newspapers in English and German; Chair. GEORGI DJAGAROV; Vice-Chair. GEORGI BOKOV, NIKOLA MIRCHEV; Gen. Dir. SPASS ROUSSINOV; Deputy Dir.-Gen. DIMITER PAUNOVSKI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Četeka: Blvd. General Zaimov 9.

Novosti: 1 Dunov St., Apt. 3.

The following agencies are also represented: Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Journalists: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 4; f. 1955; 2,740 mems.; Pres. GEORGI BOKOV; Gen. Sec. P. KARADELKOV; Sec. Iv. KOVATCHEV; publ. *Bulgarski Journalist*, *Pogled*.

PUBLISHERS

The Publishing and Printing Board: Sofia, "Polygrafizdat", pl. Slaveikov 10; f. 1950; the Board is under the administration of the Committee on Culture and Art and it directs the State Publishing Houses listed below; Chief Dir. VALCHO KIROV.

State Publishing House, "Nauka i Izkustvo": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; f. 1948; Dir. ZVETAN PENEV.

State Publishing House, "Narodna Kultura": Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 2A; f. 1945; Dir. DANIJAN BARNJAKOV.

State Publishing House, "Zemizdat": Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1948; works on rural and forestry economy and organization, horticulture, stock-breeding, veterinary medicine, mechanization, hunting, fishing, silviculture, woodwork and the timber industry. Dir. JOSEF GRIGOROV.

Other publishing houses include the following:

Bulgarski Pisatel: Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35; publishing house of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Kh. G. Danov, Plovdiv; medical and agricultural works, fiction; Dir. PETKO VELICHKOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Varna; Dir. STEFAN ALEXIEV.

Foreign Language Press: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; Dir. SPASS ROUSSINOV.

Izdatelstvo Bulgarski Houdozhnik: Sofia, Moskovska 37; Dir. VASSIL GEDOV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*): Sofia

13, Geo. Milev St. 36; f. 1869; scientific works and periodicals of the Academy of Sciences; Man. KRASTYU KRASTEY.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party*): Sofia, 47 Lenin Blvd.; Man. VASSIL MIHAILOV.

Izdatelstvo na Nacionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (*Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Dondukov 32; Dir. CHERNJU CHEVDOR.

Izdatelstvo "Narodna Mladjezh" (*People's Youth Publishing House*): Sofia, 10 Kaloyan St.; Man. VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV.

Profizdat (*Publishing House of the Trade Unions*): Sofia, 82 Blvd. Dondukov; Man. TSvetan DANKIN.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Jusautor: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; represents Bulgarian authors, acting as an intermediary between them and intending foreign purchasers of their works; deals with all formalities connected with the grant of options, authorizations for translations and the drawing up of contracts for the use of foreign literary works by Bulgarian publishers.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Bulgarian Writers: Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1913; Pres. GEORGI DJAGAROV; publs. *Literaturen front*, *Septemvri*, *Plamak*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bulgarian Radio and Television: Sofia 4, Blvd. Dragan Tzankov; f. 1935; Gen. Dir. TODOR STOYANOV; directed by the Committee of Culture and Art.

RADIO

Radio Sofia: Two medium-wave transmitters of 100 and 250 kW; four short-wave transmitters of 120 kW; and two short-wave transmitters of 50 kW. There are medium-wave relay transmitters at Varna, Plovdiv, Shoumen, Blagoevgrad, Kardjali and Stara-Zagora, and ultra-short-wave transmitters at Plovdiv, Sofia (two), Slantchev Prjag (two) and Botev (two).

There are three Home Service programmes broadcasting 34 hours a day and the Foreign Service broadcasts for 24

hours a day in Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, Macedonian, French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Esperanto and Arabic. In 1970 there were estimated to be 1,551,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Channel VII 0.5–0.25 kW at Sofia started operating in November 1959 with two programmes a week. These were increased to four in 1962. Programmes are now transmitted daily. There are TV transmitters at Botev (Channel XI), Slanchev Briag (Channel VII), Varna (Channel IX), Petrohan (Channel IX). There are also over 30 minor relay transmitters. In 1970 there were estimated to be 955,000 television receivers.

Publ. *Radio-televisionen pregled.*

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 9th September Square; f. 1879 c.; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; in 1968 it took over the business of the Bulgarian Investment Bank; Pres. KIRIL ZAREV.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komuna Street; f. 1964; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; incorporating the Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd.; cap. 40m. leva; Pres. V. TODOROV; First Vice-Pres. ASSEN ZLATANOV; Vice-Pres. J. NAKOV.

Central Bank of the Bulgarian Merchant Marine: Burgas; f. 1970; operates on behalf of trusts and enterprises attached to the Merchant Marine.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute: Sofia, 102 Rakovsky Street; all insurance firms were nationalized during 1947, and were re-organized into one single State insurance company.

Bulstrad: (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*), Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Dir. G. ABADJIEV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce: Sofia, 11A Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organizations; organizes participation in international fairs and exhibitions; registers patent and trade marks; publishes economic publications in foreign languages; Pres. Ing. AVAKOUM BRANICHEV.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia 12, Sofiiska Komuna St.; contacts all foreign trade through the Commercial State Enterprises listed below:

COMMERCIAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Agromachina: Sofia, Belogradchik St.; export and import of agricultural machines, etc.; Dir. N. LEPOEV.

Agromachinainpex: Sofia, 5 Aksakov St.; carries out the foreign trade activity of Agromachina.

Balkancar: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; production and export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries; Dir. T. CHAKUROV. Associated units:

Balkancarimpex—Export: Sofia, 56 Alabin St.; export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries.

Balkancarimpex—Import: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; import of materials, components and equipment.

Balkancarimpex—Reklama: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; advertising the products of Balkancar.

Balkancarimpex—Service: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; service and spare parts.

Bilkocoop: Sofia, ul. Rakovsky 103; import and export of herbs, dried wild fruits, fennel, coriander, aniseed, fresh and processed, wild and cultivated mushrooms.

Bulet: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 10; import-export; Dir. I. KOBARELOV.

Bulgarcoop: Sofia, Rakovski St. 103; export of live snails, tortoises, snakes; honey and bee products; medicinal plants, rose hips and rose-hip shells, aniseed, coriander, fennel, etc.; onions and mushrooms; consumer goods; Dir. P. PETROV.

Bulgarplod: Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski 7; f. 1947; production, import and export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir. I. BOUDINOV.

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, 19 Exarch Yossif St., production export and import of sugar, candy and alcohol, etc.; Dir. N. JORDANOV.

BULGARIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bulgarsko Pivo: Sofia 4, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley; Gen. Man. TANJU IVANOV.

Bulgartabac (*State Tobacco Monopoly*): Sofia, 14 Blvd. Al. Stamboliyski; covers manufacture, import and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Man. K. VULKOV.

Bulgartzvet: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.; export of fresh flowers, bulbs, seeds, live frogs, etc.

Cementinramor: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia Sq.; imports and exports cement, marble, mosaics, bricks etc.

Chimimport (*Chemical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Stephan Karadja St. 2; exports all basic chemicals for industry and other purposes, pharmaceutical products, attar of roses and other essential oils; imports medical goods, instruments, film papers, chemicals, etc.; Man. M. KOLEV.

Coopimpex: Sofia, ul. Tsar Kaloyan 8; exports handicraft articles, carpets, toys, kitchen utensils, imports raw materials.

Corecom: Sofia, ul. Tsar Kaloyan 8; f. 1961; export, import, transit and retail sale of Bulgarian and foreign goods against foreign currency; Dir.-Gen. DIMITAR KOSTADINOV.

Electroimpex (*Electrical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 17 George Washington Street; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Gen. Man. St. POPOV.

Energoobedinenie: Sofia, 2 Dondukov St.; marketing, import and export of electrical power and thermal energy.

Hemus: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; import and export of literature, records, cameras and office materials.

Hranexport (*Miscellaneous Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev Street; import and export of grain, seeds, coffee, tea and spices, etc.; Dir. I. GOLOMEEV.

Industrialimport (*Industrial Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; import and export of textile raw materials, chemical fibres (rayon, acetate, non-cellulose materials, etc.), ready-made goods and garments, knitwear, fur and leather goods and glassware; Gen. Man. CHR. GUMNEROV.

Jaizeimpex: Sofia, 216 Septemvri St.; import and export of eggs, poultry, down, feathers, etc.

Kintex: Sofia, 66 Anton Ivanov Blvd.; import and export of sports and hunting goods and ammunition.

Korabostroene i Koraboplavane: Sofia, Gourko St. 5; transport of cargo and passengers by sea and river; export and import of ships, ship and port equipment, repairs. Associated Unit:
Koraboimpex: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; imports and exports ships and ship equipment.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 2 Tsar Assen St.; import and export of furniture and wooden products.

Machinoexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of machines, equipment, tools, wagons and spare parts; Gen. Dir. I. NIKOLOV.

Machinoimport: Sofia, Slavianska St. 2; import of machines, equipment and spare parts; Gen. Dir. Eng. S. BACHINSKI.

Mototehnika: Sofia, 25 Blvd. Vitosha; imports cars, trucks and spares.

Neftochim: Sofia, 6 Edinadeseti Avgust St.; production, export and import of petrol, fuel oil, kerosene, petrochemicals, etc.

Pharmachim: Sofia, Iliensko chaussée 16; manufacture, import and export of drugs, essential oils, cosmetics and dentist materials; Dir. A. KIRKOV.

Philatelia: 44 Denkoglu St., Sofia; import and export of postage stamps and philatelic accessories.

Photographia: Tsar Shishman St. 31; f. 1948; import and export of photographic materials.

Pirin (*State Economic Union*): Sofia, 2 Benesh Sq.; f. 1965; production of leather goods; Gen. Dir. Dip. Ing. GANI GANEV; foreign activity is carried out by:
Pirinimpex: Sofia, Tsar Assen St. 19; f. 1965; import and export of furs and leather goods; Gen. Dir. N. NIKUSCHEV.

Raznoiznos (*Miscellaneous Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsmen's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Man. D. GOROSTANOV.

Ribno Stopanstvo: Sofia, 48 K. Irechek St.; import and export of fish and fish products.

Rodopa: Sofia, 2 ul. Gavril Genov; production, import and export of cattle, meat, meat products, dairy products, bee products and concentrated fodder; Gen. Dir. K. JANKOV.

Rudmetal (*Ores, Minerals and Metals Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Dobroudja Street 1; export and import of metals and metal products, lead, zinc, copper and iron ores, pure lead, kaolin, asbestos, chalk, etc.; Man. R. KEREMIDCHIEV.

Sortovi Semena: Sofia, 55 Christo Botev St.; production, import and export of planting materials, seeds; foreign trade carried out by:
Bulgarsem: 10 Graf Ignatiev St., Sofia.

Technoexport (*Technical Export Company*): Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Dir. E. YORDANOV.

Technoexportstroy: Sofia, 17 George Washington St.; designing, construction and prospecting abroad; Dir. D. DIMITROV.

Technoimpex: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.; technical and scientific assistance abroad, purchase and sale of licences, patents and trade marks.

Technoimport (*Technical Import Company*): Sofia, 207 Joliot Curie St.; f. 1947; import of factory equipment; Man. S. DIMITROV.

Texim (*Textile Import Company*): Sofia, ul. Aksakov 21; f. 1961; import and export of consumer goods; imports machinery and equipment, installations, apparatus; deals in financial, re-export and switch transactions; exports mineral waters; Gen. Dir. G. BAIDENOV.

Tezhko i Obshto Machinostroene: Sofia, 8 Slavianska St.; production and export of complete plant and complete lines for industry.

Vaglishta: Sofia, 2 Dondukov St.; mining, import and export of coal, production of briquettes.

Vinimpex: Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; import and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Dir. A. MOUTAFCHIEV.

Zarneni Hrani: Sofia, 15 Vitosha Blvd.; import and export of industrial oils, soap and vegetable oils; foreign trade carried out by:
Hranexport: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St..

BULGARIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions: Sofia, 8 Pozitano St.; the central Trade Union organization, to which are affiliated 14 individual trade unions; Pres. ROZA KORITAROVA; total mems. 2,409,336.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; 83,259 mems.; Pres. Dr. VLADIMIR VASSILEV; Sec. LUSHKA PETROVA.

Central Committee of the Miners' and Metallurgists' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 September 6 Street; 105,421 mems.; Pres. KRASHTIU BOSHKOV; Sec. KIRIL GEORGIEV.

Central Committee of the Administrative and Communal Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 52 ul. Alabin; 128,196 mems.; Pres. ILIYA BALEVSKI; Sec. MARIN GANEV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Light and Food Industry Workers: Sofia, 8 Pozitano St.; 297,188 mems.; Pres. NENO LALEV; Sec. OLGA HRANOVA.

Central Committee of the Teachers' Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; Pres. MARIN GESHKOV; Sec. STEFAN DYULGEROV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Forestry Workers: Sofia, 29 Dimo Hadjidimov St.; 116,000 mems.; Pres. Ing. SLAVI SLAVOV.

Central Committee of the Construction and Building Materials Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 48, 29 Dimo Hadjidimov Street; 200,530 mems.; Pres. MINKO MINKOV; Sec. NIKOLA ZDRAVKOV; publ. *Constructor* (weekly).

Central Committee of the Heavy Industry and Electrification Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; 131,145 mems.; Pres. IVAN DIMITROV; Sec. VLADO MITOV.

Central Committee of the Transport and Communication Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 106 Blvd. Georgi Dimitrov; 138,891 mems.; Pres. GEORGI TURLAKOV; Sec. STOEDIN PETKOV.

Central Committee of the Commercial Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 September 6 St.; 144,748 mems.; Pres. GEROI BUDINOV; Sec. K. TZONTCHEV.

Central Committee of the Polygraphic Workers' Trade Union and Workers in the Cultural Institutes: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; Pres. PETER PANAYOTOV; Sec. PETER ILIEV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers: Sofia, ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; Pres. IVAN VASILEV.

Central Committee of the Musicians' Union: Sofia, ul. Alabin 52; Pres. DIMITER RUSKOV.

Union of Bulgarian Actors: Sofia, 52 ul. Alabin; f. 1921; Pres. RUJA DELTICHEVA; Sec. GUERGUI MOLEVSKY.

Union of Bulgarian Artists: 37 Moskovska St., Sofia; Pres. Prof. DECHKO OUZOUNOV.

CO-OPERATIVES

Bulgarian Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovsky 103, P.O. Box 55; f. 1904; the central body to which are affiliated the regional unions of co-operatives; Pres. STOYAN SJULEMESOV.

Central Union of the Crafts Producers' Co-operatives: Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 41; f. 1951; members: all productive co-operatives; Pres. SLAVCHO PÉCHEV; First Vice-Pres. TRAIKO BÉBOV; publ. *Industrie Coopérative*.

TRADE FAIR

Plovdiv International Trade Fair: Plovdiv; f. 1933; yearly in September; mainly products of the mechanical, electrical and engineering industries.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport: ul. Levski 9, Sofia; publ. *Railway Transport*. Directs the following:

General Administration of Railways: ul. Iv. Vazov 3, Sofia.

"Shipbuilding and Shipping" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

"Autotransport" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

"Civil Aviation" Economic Union: Sofia Airport; f. 1966; Gen. Man. LAZAR BELOUHOV.

"Transpred" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

RAILWAYS

Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ): owns and controls all railway transport.

There are approximately 3,950 km. of track, of which about 800 km. are electrified. Main lines include the following: Svilengrad, on the Turkish border, via Plovdiv and Sofia, to Dragoman on the Yugoslav border. Other west-east lines include: Sofia via Karlovo, Sliven and Karnobat to Burgas and Varna; Sofia via Gorna Oryahovitsa and Shumen to Varna; Plovdiv via Stara Zagora

and Yambol to Burgas and Varna. Principal north-south routes run from Vidin via Sofia to Podkova. At Vidin there are train ferries across the Danube. The Russe-Giurgiu bridge (opened 1954) links Bulgaria with Romania across the Danube.

ROADS

There are about 35,040 km. of roads in Bulgaria, of which 15,430 km. are asphalted, 1,118 km. are paved and 13,006 km. are macadamized. Some of the main tourist routes were surfaced in 1960.

MOTORING ASSOCIATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Bulgaria: Sofia, 6 Sveta Sofia St.; f. 1957; Pres. G. BOJKOV.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Bulgarian Merchant Navy: 5 Gourko St., Sofia; f. 1968; an economic group for transport, foreign and inland trade, production, banking and insurance activities; comprises the following bodies: Bulgarian Shipping Corporation, Corporation of Bulgarian Ports, Bulgarian Shipbuilding Industry, Texim, Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd., Morstrad Insurance and Reinsurance Co.

BULGARIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

Bulgarian Shipping Corporation: 5 Gourko St., Sofia; organization of sea and river transport; carriage of goods and passengers on waterways; controls all aspects of shipping and shipbuilding, also engages in research, design and personnel training.

In 1969 Bulgaria had a sea-going fleet of c. 1,000,000 d.w.t. and vessels on the Danube with a total capacity of c. 180,000 tons.

Bulgarian River Lines: Russe.

Steamship Navigation Service: Chervenoarmeyski Blvd., Varna I; fortnightly services between East and West Mediterranean ports, weekly services to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and tramp ships which call at ports all over the world.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bulgarian Civil Aviation—Balkan: Sofia, Pl. Narodno Sobranie 12; f. 1947; internal services to Varna, Burgas, Russe, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Khaskovo, Targovishte, Kardjali, Silistra, Pleven, Vidin and Gorna Oriakhovitsa; external services to Algiers, Athens, Baghdad, Beirut, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Frankfurt am Main, Istanbul, Khartoum, London, Moscow, Paris, Prague, Rome, Stockholm, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Zürich; fleet of over 200 TU-134, AN-24, Il-18 and Il-14; Gen. Man. LALYU KUCHUKOV.

Bulgaria is served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, AUA, BEA, Czechoslovak Airlines, Interflug, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, Malev and Taron.

TOURISM

Balkantourist: Sofia, 1 Lenin Square; f. 1948; the State tourist enterprise; Gen. Man. T. SHTILYANOV.

Committee of Tourism at the Council of Ministers: Pres. P. TODOROV.

Rodinatourist: Sofia, Slavianska 17; car-hire and transport department of Balkantourist.

Tourist: Sofia, Hotel Balkan, 14a Blvd. Stamboliyski; directs hotels and restaurants; Dir. I. NESTOROV.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Komitet po kulturata i izkustvoto (Committee on Culture and Art): Chair. Dr. PETUR VUTOV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Naroden teatur 'Ivan Vasov' (Ivan Vasov People's Theatre): Sofia; Dir. SLAVCHO VASEV.

Naroden teatur za mladezhata (National Theatre for Young People): Sofia; Dir. YOSIF GRIGOROV.

Teatur 'Narodna stsena' (People's Stage): Sofia; Dir. SASHO STOYANOV.

Durzhaven satirichen teatur (State Satirical Theatre): Sofia; f. 1957; Gen. Dir. METODI ANDONOV; Artistic Dir. EMIL BOSCHNAKOV; Administrator VALTSCHO DRAGANOV.

Narodna opera (National Opera): Blvd. Dondukov 58, Sofia; Dir. DIMITRE TAPKOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Sofiyska durzhavna filkharoniya (Sofia State Philharmonic): Sofia, ul. Benkevski No. 1; f. 1929; Dir. LYUBOMIR SAGAEV; Chief Conductor KONSTANTIN ILIEV.

Simfonichen orkestur na bulgarskoto radio i televiziya Sofia; Chief Conductor VASIL STEFANOV.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics and Atomic Research Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Science: Lenin Street 72, Sofia; f. 1946; Dir. Acad. G. NADZHAKOV.

A heterogeneous swimming-pool reactor, with a thermal capacity of 1,500 kW, came into operation near Sofia in 1961. The reactor, supplied under a bilateral agreement by the U.S.S.R., is used for the production of radioactive isotopes as well as for experimental work.

Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction at Kozlodouzi by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Its ultimate capacity will be 880 MW.

UNIVERSITY

Sofiiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridsky": Sofia, Blvd. Ruski 15; 745 teachers, 12,039 students (1970).

CYPRUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cyprus is an island in the eastern Mediterranean about 60 miles south of Turkey. It is the third largest Mediterranean island after Sicily and Sardinia. Climate is mild though snow falls in the mountainous south-west between December and March. About four-fifths of the people speak modern Greek and the remainder Turkish. The Greek-speaking community adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church while most of the Turks are Muslims. The flag is white with a map of Cyprus in gold in the centre garlanded by olive leaves. The capital is Nicosia.

Recent History

Cyprus was created a British Crown Colony in 1925. In 1955 Greek-Cypriot nationalists seeking independence and unification with Greece resisted British rule by force. The civil war ended in 1959 with the granting of independence. Unification with Greece and the Turkish-Cypriot demand for partition were both rejected. Britain remained in certain agreed areas to be used as military bases. Cyprus was admitted to the United Nations in 1960 and joined the Commonwealth in 1961. Serious fighting broke out between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in late 1963 and in April 1964 a United Nations Peace-Keeping force was set up and a UN Mediator appointed. Talks aimed at reaching agreement on a new constitutional framework have been going on since June 1968, but hopes of a settlement acceptable to both Greek and Turkish communities are not great.

In February 1968 President Makarios was re-elected by a large majority. Since the summer of 1968 there has been a renewal of normal social and commercial exchange between the two communities, and the United Nations force has been considerably reduced.

The fifteen Turkish members of the House of Representatives have not attended sessions since January 1964, and in their absence a number of measures have been passed which, without amending the Constitution, make temporary provisions for the administration of the country (*see below, Constitution*).

Government

According to the Constitution, legislative authority is vested in a House of Representatives elected by adult universal suffrage for a five-year term and consisting of 35 members from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community. The House exercises authority on all matters save those reserved for the Communal Chambers. These bodies, elected by both communities, deal with communal affairs such as religion, teaching and culture. Executive authority is vested in the President who is Greek-speaking and the Vice-President who is from the Turkish community. They are assisted by a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek and three Turkish members.

Note: Turkish participation in government and legislation was withdrawn in January 1964. In March 1965 the Greek Communal Chamber was abolished and its functions taken over by the Ministry of Education. In June 1966, all Turkish judges resigned.

Defence

The National Guard has been increasingly modernized in training and equipment since its foundation in 1964. National Service is compulsory, the term of conscription has been increased from six months to two years, and all males between the ages of eighteen and fifty are liable. The Cyprus Police Force, which is armed, "is mainly employed for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of peace and the prevention and detection of crime".

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on agriculture. Principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables and citrus fruits. Vines are cultivated and wine produced. Mining provides two-thirds of the island's exports. The most important minerals are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, copper and gypsum. There is no heavy industry and manufactures are limited to food processing, textiles and woodworking. In 1966 a refinery was opened near Larnaca by a consortium of Shell, Mobil and B.P. Despite political and military troubles the country is relatively prosperous, with an estimated *per capita* income of £297 in 1968.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The three main ports are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. There is an international airport at Nicosia.

Social Welfare

Since the foundation of the Republic a comprehensive social insurance scheme covering every working male and female and their dependants has been established. It embraces protection against arbitrary and unjustified dismissal, industrial welfare, and tripartite co-operation in the formulation and implementation of labour policies and objectives. A second five-year plan for economic and social development was introduced in 1967. Benefits and pensions from the social insurance scheme cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, old age and death.

Education

The educational system in Cyprus is centralized under the authority of the Ministry of Education. A six-year course of elementary education, starting usually at the age of six is compulsory for all children. There is a *Six Year Elementary School* in every community, supplemented in some areas by *Lower Mixed Schools* (infant) and *Eight Grade Schools*. About 75 per cent of all pupils progress after examination to the non-obligatory *Gymnasias* (secondary schools), which normally demand fees. Three years at a *Lower Secondary School* gives a general practical education, and a further three years of *Senior Secondary School* allows for specialization in classical, scientific, and commercial directions. There are also technical, vocational, and agricultural schools. A certain number of scholarships are

CYPRUS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

granted by the Ministry of Education for secondary education.

Schools are divided into Greek and Turkish. In 1970 there were 555 Greek elementary schools, 70 secondary, 10 technical and vocational (including a forestry college and a school of nursing and midwifery) and a teacher training college. Figures for all establishments give an average ratio of about 1 teacher to every 28 pupils. The Turkish Education Office caters for the Turkish-speaking population and administers 10 kindergartens, 227 elementary schools, 15 junior secondary schools, 5 lycées, 4 technical schools, and 1 teacher training college.

Tourism

There are many beaches providing excellent sea bathing during the long, dry summer. Skiing is possible in the mountains during winter.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, U.S.A.

Sport

Football, hockey, gymnastics and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1971

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 19 (President's Name Day), March 22 (Lent Monday), March 25 (National Day), April 1, April 9, 12 (Church of England Easter), April 18 (Greek Orthodox Easter), May 1 (Labour Day), October 1, October 26 ("Ohi" Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

Weights and measures follow the standard British weights and measures (*see* under United Kingdom). The Metric System is also in use, as well as a special internal system as follows:

1 pic = $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; 1 oke = 2.8 pounds; 1 kilé = 8 Imperial gallons.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Cyprus Pound which is divided into 1,000 mils. In November 1967 Cyprus followed Britain in devaluing her currency by 14.3 per cent.

Notes: £5, £1, 500 mils, 250 mils.

Coins: Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3.

Exchange rate: £1 Cyprus = £1 sterling
416.6 mils = \$1 U.S.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1969 estimates)					
TOTAL	CULTIVATED	TOTAL	GREEKS	TURKS	NICOSIA (capital)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
3,572	2,300	630,000	516,000	114,000	114,000	25.5	6.8

Limassol 51,000, Famagusta 42,000, Larnaca 21,300, Paphos 11,800, Kyrenia 4,900. Immigrants: nil; Emigrants: 2,371

EMPLOYMENT

(1969)

Agriculture	96,000
Manufacturing and Construction	60,900
Mining	5,100
Commerce and Administration	45,500
Services	19,900
Military	6,200
Other	28,400

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

(1969)

Wheat ('000 tons)	80	Olives ('000 tons)	19
Barley (" ")	100	Wine (million gals.)	10
Potatoes (" ")	160	Oranges ('000 tons)	105
Carrots (" ")	23	Grapefruit (" ")	44
Carobs (" ")	55	Lemons (" ")	23

EXPORTS (tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Citrus Fruit	111,857	130,639	134,589
Potatoes	137,205	135,520	117,009
Carrots	17,226	14,254	20,920
Grapes	7,925	10,075	11,277
Raisins	5,295	4,364	5,333

Livestock (1969): 415,000 sheep, 335,000 goats, 113,000 pigs, 33,000 cattle.

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUIT (tons)

	1967	1968	1969 Jan.-June
Oranges	63,858	74,856	80,353
Grapefruit	32,300	32,735	18,083
Lemons	15,346	22,507	3,548
Others	353	541	81

Fishing (1969): Value of catch £418,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING EXPORTS (tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Asbestos	18,888	18,541	17,614	18,842
Chromite	2,501	26,948	23,779	26,467
Cupreous concentrates	57,755	44,625	61,922	62,780
Cement copper	14,545	8,773	11,398	9,412
Cupreous pyrites	161,653	183,673	141,131	84,660
Iron pyrites	735,022	710,260	802,368	834,082
Gypsum	56,846	13,247	10,837	9,300
Terra umbra	5,346	6,143	6,569	8,731
Yellow ochre	314	456	570	550
Other minerals	4,128	5,107	12,376	12,902

INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (£'000)

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
12,400	12,400	14,200	16,300	18,000	19,900	22,600

FINANCE

£1 Cyprus=1,000 mils.

£1 Cyprus=£1 sterling; 416.6 mils=U.S. \$1.

£100 Cyprus = £100 sterling = U.S. \$240.

BUDGET 1969 (£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	6,591,350	Agriculture and Forests	700,365
Indirect Taxes	13,480,000	Water Development	192,725
Fees, Charges and Reimbursements	3,310,049	Public Works	659,494
Interest on Public Money	2,271,600	Cyprus Army and Tripartite Agreement	144,201
Rents and Royalties	495,000	Customs and Excise	311,043
Fines and Forfeitures	72,000	Public Debt Charges	1,378,693
Lotteries	830,000	Pensions and Grants	1,164,500
Miscellaneous	337,010	Cost of Living Allowances	1,187,000
Sales of Immovable Property	5,000	Medical	1,700,302
		Police	2,078,190
		Subsidies and Contributions	1,300,000
		Education Grants	4,006,633
		Other	9,776,323
TOTAL	27,392,009	TOTAL	24,599,469

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1969

(£)

Water Development	2,566,558
Road Network	1,693,245
Harbours	1,161,218
Agriculture	1,302,270
Commerce and Industry	520,362
Airports	440,910

SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1967-71

Aims to develop the water and agricultural resources of Cyprus; estimated expenditure £60 million approx. 1968
Expenditure: £10 million on development projects, including road works, harbours and the civil airports.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	150.6	165.1	188.5
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	32.1	32.7	39.0
Construction	10.4	12.2	14.5
Income from abroad	6.4	6.9	7.2
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	157.0	172.0	195.7
Less depreciation allowances	-7.6	-8.2	-9.5
NET NATIONAL INCOME	149.4	163.8	186.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	11.8	13.1	14.2
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	161.2	176.9	200.4
Depreciation allowances	7.6	8.2	9.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	168.8	185.1	209.9
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	8.7	11.0	17.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	177.5	196.1	226.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	115.9	126.3	141.1
Government consumption expenditure	18.7	20.9	24.0
Gross fixed capital formation	32.6	41.8	51.0
Increase in stocks	3.9	0.2	3.6

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

June 30th, 1969: £16,716,000.

June 30th, 1970: £17,891,000.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(1967=100)

	1968	1969
All Items	103.8	106.2
Food and Drinks	104.3	108.6
Rent	99.9	101.1
Fuel and Light	104.2	104.2
Household Equipment	109.5	112.3
Household Operations	103.8	104.7
Clothing and Footwear	101.5	102.4
Miscellaneous	106.4	108.3

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (£ million)

	1966	1967	1968
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-20.4	-23.3	-26.6
Travel	3.6	4.3	5.8
Military	22.1	23.5	24.5
Official aid	0.4	0.3	0.3
Insurance and freight	-5.3	-5.7	-6.8
Investment income	-4.3	-3.0	-3.7
Travel and passenger fares	-4.6	-5.0	-5.7
CURRENT BALANCE	1.4	1.4	-0.4
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Short-term capital	0.3	0.4	0.8
Long-term loans	0.7	0.2	-0.3
Other private long-term capital	2.7	3.5	4.2
Other official long-term capital	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
CAPITAL BALANCE	3.5	3.6	4.2
Net Errors and Omissions (incl. Multilateral Adjustments)	-0.6	2.8	0.4
OVERALL BALANCE	4.3	7.8	4.2

LONG TERM LOANS (£'000)

	1966	1967	1968
I.B.R.D. (Electricity Authority)	1,257	472	210
German Federal Republic	89	—	—
U.S.A. (P.L. 480 program)	102	139	11
TOTAL	1,448	611	221

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

	MILITARY	POLICE
Australia	—	50
Austria (medical unit)	55	45
Canada	595	—
Denmark	289	40
Finland	258	—
Ireland	418	—
Sweden	283	40
United Kingdom	1,070	—
TOTAL	2,995	175

There are 40 civilians attached to UNFICYP. Grand total:
3,210

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost of UN Forces March 1964 to
June 1970 was \$115,000,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS*	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1964 . . .	37,616	20,549	-17,067
1965 . . .	51,407	25,288	-26,119
1966 . . .	55,368	29,238	-26,130
1967 . . .	59,712	29,697	-30,015
1968 . . .	70,944	36,959	-33,985
1969 . . .	86,462	40,903	-45,559

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food	8,635	9,132	11,832	Food	14,061	16,318	18,846
Beverages and Tobacco . .	871	1,077	1,136	Oranges	3,195	3,841	4,352
Crude Materials, Inedible .	1,329	1,977	1,859	Potatoes	4,950	4,426	4,795
Mineral Fuels and Lubri-				Beverages and Tobacco .	2,713	3,405	3,844
cants	4,410	6,006	6,365	Crude Materials, Inedible .	9,713	13,143	12,941
Petroleum Products . . .	4,399	5,631	5,976	Iron Pyrites	2,478	3,063	3,172
Animal and Vegetable Oils				Cupreous Concentrates .	2,493	4,005	4,370
and Fats	972	900	990	Copper Cement	1,794	2,773	2,264
Chemicals	5,231	6,892	7,190	Mineral Fuels and Lubri-			
Manufactures	16,597	20,046	25,022	cants	39	46	30
Iron and Steel	2,747	3,381	4,740	Animal and Vegetable Oils			
Machinery and Transport				and Fats	121	324	221
Equipment	13,711	17,627	21,962	Chemicals	65	81	390
Non-electric Machinery . .	5,784	7,623	8,489	Manufactures	431	514	864
Electrical Machinery . . .	3,039	4,371	5,292	Machinery and Transport			
Transport Equipment . . .	4,888	5,633	8,181	Equipment	1,459	1,751	2,381
Miscellaneous Manufactures	6,303	5,156	6,178	Miscellaneous Manufactures	695	809	883
Other Items, n.e.s. . . .	1,653	2,132	2,074	Other Items, n.e.s. . . .	400	568	503
TOTAL	59,712	70,945	84,608	TOTAL	29,697	36,959	40,903

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Austria	487	768	721	Belgium	611	414	537
Belgium	1,263	1,220	1,582	Czechoslovakia	349	371	360
France	2,792	3,093	3,928	Denmark	247	261	295
German Fed. Republic . .	5,134	5,365	6,897	France	451	1,047	942
Greece	2,455	2,929	4,071	German Dem. Republic .	713	433	830
India	451	587	505	German Fed. Republic .	2,913	6,955	6,994
Israel	1,052	1,475	1,595	Greece	544	775	1,006
Italy	5,673	7,585	8,429	Israel	339	363	552
Japan	2,066	2,168	3,111	Italy	1,606	1,893	2,786
Lebanon	664	732	1,140	Lebanon	411	450	447
Netherlands	1,951	2,228	3,046	Netherlands	1,367	1,979	1,503
Netherlands Antilles . .	691	368	—	Spain	1,404	1,851	1,098
Portugal	688	1,062	656	Sweden	169	240	195
Sweden	935	1,151	1,205	Turkey	58	70	119
Turkey	283	221	299	U.S.S.R.	1,717	1,837	2,410
U.S.S.R.	1,311	1,606	2,319	United Kingdom	11,956	13,724	16,028
United Kingdom	19,044	23,895	26,309	U.S.A.	364	513	522
U.S.A.	3,172	3,459	4,095				
Yugoslavia	704	573	1,736				

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cars . . .	33,228	35,424	40,135	46,463
Taxis . . .	1,817	1,918	2,103	2,386
Lorries . . .	12,738	12,795	13,455	13,897
Motor Cycles . . .	10,661	11,293	12,096	13,331
Tractors . . .	5,032	6,078	6,298	7,037
TOTAL . . .	63,476	67,508	74,087	83,114

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons) . . .	4,308	4,506	4,867
Goods Loaded ('000 tons) . . .	1,425	1,532	1,496
Goods Unloaded ('000 tons) . . .	991	1,016	1,265

CIVIL AVIATION CYPRUS AIRWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres flown . . .	1,453,000	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger arrivals . . .	116,626	133,925	165,544
Passenger departures . . .	120,268	133,229	167,309
Freight landed (tons) . . .	1,339	1,150	1,402
Freight cleared (tons) . . .	2,059	3,277	3,930

TOURISM

VISITORS*

	1967	1968	1969
United Kingdom . . .	35,976	41,970	56,132
Israel . . .	1,614	3,320	4,718
Greece . . .	6,542	8,292	9,964
United States . . .	6,471	11,428	10,720
Lebanon . . .	2,367	3,415	7,134
TOTAL (inc. others) . . .	68,397	88,472	118,006

* Excluding one-day visitors.

Tourist Earnings: (1966) £3.6m.; (1967) £4.3m.; (1968) £5.8m.; (1969) £7.7m.
 Number of Hotel Beds: (1966) 6,020; (1967) 6,379; (1968) 6,612; (1969) 7,244.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	GREEK			TURKISH*	
	Establish-ments	Teachers	Pupils	Establish-ments	Pupils
Elementary	555	2,185	70,125	227	16,700
Secondary (Public)	38	976	22,211	15	} 7,600
Secondary (Private)	32	522	12,727	n.a.	
Technical and Vocational	10	261	4,154	4	
Teacher Training	1	22	210	1	

* Figures refer to 1965-66.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, Nicosia.

THE CONSTITUTION

SUMMARY

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an Independent Republic. In March, 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 1

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential régime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and

secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

CYPRUS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

- All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.
- Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.
- Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128

Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125

The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132

The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year from July 1965; extended by a further year, July 1966; extended by a further year, July 1967.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Archbishop MAKARIOS.

In the presidential elections of February 1968 Archbishop Makarios defeated Dr. Takis Evdokas (Enosis) by 220,911 votes to 8,577.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1971)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SPYROS KYPRIANOU.

Minister of Finance: ANDREAS PATSALIDES.

Minister of Communications and Works: NICOLAOS ROUSSOS.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: PANAYOTIS TOUMAZIS.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ANDREAS LOIZIDES.

Minister of the Interior and Defence: EPA MINONDAS KOMODROMOS.

Minister of Justice: GEORGE IOANNIDES.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: ANDREAS MAVROMATIS.

Minister of Education: FRIKOS PETRIDES.

Minister of Health: MICHAEL GLYKYS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia, except where otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Austria: Athens 148, Greece (E).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Tel Aviv, Israel (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GATCO GATCEV.

Canada: Tel-Aviv, Israel (HC).

Chinese Republic (Taiwan): 3 Papanicoli St. (E); *Ambassador:* MATHEW TSENG-HUA LIU.

Colombia: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Czechoslovakia: 5 Glafkos St. (E); *Ambassador:* PANOL MAJLING.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Federal Republic of Germany: 10 Nikitaras St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXANDER TÖRÖK.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

France: 43 Savvas G. Rotsides St. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE GARNIER DES GARETS.

Greece: 8-10 Byron Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINOS PANAYOTAKOS.

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Israel: 27 Androcleous St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL BAR-HAIM.

Italy: 7 Alexander Diomedes St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALLESSANDRO CAPECE M. DI BUGANO.

Ivory Coast: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE AMMOUN.

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Poland: Athens, Greece (E).

Romania: 8 Catsonis St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* STELIAN PEREANOU.

Spain: Damascus, Syria (E).

Sudan: Athens, Greece (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 28 Stassinis Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMED JOUHEIR ACCAD.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuncuoğlu St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ERCÜMENT YAVUZALP.

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St. (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA P. TOLUBEYEV.

United Arab Republic: 3 Egypt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN MOHAMED SHARAWAY.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallis St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* PETER RAMSBOTHAM.

U.S.A.: Therissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID H. POPPER.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* Pio LAGHI.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilissis Olgas St. (E); *Ambassador:* DUSAN BLAGOJEVIĆ.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with Congo Democratic Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Somalia and Uganda.

CYPRUS—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS, ETC.)

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives consists of 50 members. Thirty-five Greeks are elected by the Greek community and 15 Turks by the Turkish community. (The Turkish members have not attended the House since January 1964.) Election is for a term of five years.

President: GLAFKOS CLERIDES (Greek).

ELECTIONS FOR THE GREEK REPRESENTATIVES
(July 5th, 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Unified Party	15
AKEL (Communist Party)	9
Progressive Front	7
EDEK (Unified Democratic Union)	2
Independents (Pro-Government)	2
TOTAL	35

THE COMMUNAL CHAMBERS

The Greek Communal Chamber was abolished in 1965 and its former functions are now performed by the Ministry of Education.

The Turkish Communal Chamber continues to legislate on matters of a communal nature (e.g. religion, education and social affairs). Members are elected for a five-year term, and the President and Vice-President are elected by the members.

Turkish Chamber:

President: RAUF DENKTAŞ.

Vice-President: Dr. Ş. KIZIAM.
30 elected members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Unified Party (Enicon): Diagoras St., Chanteclair Building, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; supporters of Archbishop Makarios; maintains the Hellenic character of the state, right of private ownership; 15 seats in the House of Representatives; Chair. GLAFKOS CLERIDES.

Cyprus Turkish National Union (Kıbrıs Milli Türk Birliği): f. 1959; formed out of the Cyprus-is-Turkish Party; is mainly concerned with the welfare of the Turkish minority; stands for full implementation of the London and Zürich agreements, which established the 1959 Constitution; anti-Communist; 15 seats in House of Representatives; Chairman Dr. KÜÇÜK; Vice-Chairman OSMAN ÖREK.

AKEL—Progressive Party of the Working People (Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou): 2 Spyrou Lambrou St., Nicosia; f. 1941; the Communist Party of Cyprus; over 14,000 mems.; 9 seats in the House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. E. PAPAIOANNOU.

Progressive Front (Proodeftiki Parataxis): Dionyssios Solomos Sq., Nicosia; f. 1970; sponsored by the right-wing farmers' union; pro-Government; 7 seats in the House; Chair. Dr. ODYSSEAS IOANNIDES.

EDEK—Unified Democratic Union Party (Eniaia Demokratiki Enosis Kentron): f. 1969; supports the Government and stands for non-alignment; 2 seats in the House; Chair. VASSOS LYSSARIDES.

DEK—Democratic National Party (Demokratikon Ethnikon Komma): Archbishop Makarios Ave., Nicosia; f. 1968;

opposition party governed by Central Committee of 17 mems.; secured 9.8 per cent of votes in the 1970 elections; Chair. Dr. TAKIS EVDOKAS; Gen. Sec. POLYCARPOS PETRIDES; publ. *Gnomi* (weekly).

United Democratic Youth Organization (Eniaia Demokratiki Organosis Neolaias—EDON): P.O.B. 1986, Nicosia; f. 1959; 16,000 mems.; Pres. PANIKOS PEONIDES; Gen. Sec. DONIS CHRISTOFINIS; Org. Sec. NICOS CHRISTODOULOU.

BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS

AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA

Administrator: Air Marshal WILLIAM DEREK HODGKINSON, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.

Chief Officer of Administration: J. E. CARRUTHERS.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: J. P. MURPHY.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August, 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended at intervals of three or six months) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and help to solve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND.

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General:
Dr. BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. VASSILIADES.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice J. P. JOSEPHIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. STAVRINIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice T. HADJIANASTASSIOU.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law, including recourses on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical and Communal Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Civil disputes relating to personal status of members of the Turkish Community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the decisions of the courts of first instance.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and the two senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the senior District Court President, the senior District Court Judge and a practising advocate of at least twelve years practice.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

RELIGION

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	. . .	449,000
Muslims (Turks)	. . .	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	. . .	3,500
Maronite	. . .	3,000
Anglican	}	18,000
Roman Catholic		
Other		

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O. Box 1130, Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus, a part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, enjoys the privilege of independence with the right to elect its own Archbishop. 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop MAKARIOS III.

Metropolitan of Paphos: Bishop YENNADIOS.

Metropolitan of Kitium: Bishop ANTHIMOS.

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: Bishop KYPRIANOS.

Suffragan Bishop of Constantia: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS

Suffragan Bishop of Amathus: Bishop KALLINIKOS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Muslim community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: MUDERRIS MEHMET DANA.

Other Churches: Armenian Apostolic, Catholic (Maronite Rite), Roman Catholic and Church of England.

THE PRESS

The establishment and general running of newspapers and periodicals is defined in the Press law, consisting of Chapter 79 of the pre-independence Code of Law, later amended by Law 69 in 1965. Article 19 of the Constitution declares in connection with the rights of the Press: "Every person has the right to freedom of speech and expression in any form. This right includes freedom to hold opinions and impart information and ideas without interference by any public authority and regardless of frontiers." This freedom is subject to legally specified conditions and restrictions in the interest of state security, public safety, order, public health and morals, the protection of the reputation and the rights of others and the preservation of the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Cyprus has a small but vigorous Press, catering for all political viewpoints in the twofold community, and constituting the most influential of the communications media. Most newspapers are owned by private individuals but *Patris* is owned by a limited company. Although several dailies have a clear political leaning, and *Haravghi* is affiliated to AKEL, the Communist Party, none is directly owned by a political party.

Of the fourteen dailies, nine are in Greek, four in Turkish and one in English. This paper, the *Cyprus Mail*, appears each day, but all the Greek and some of the Turkish dailies do not publish a Monday edition, when most of the weekly papers appear.

Philelephtheros, *Agon* and *Makhi* (linked with the weekly *Tharros*) tend to be pro-government, while *Haravghi* (associated with the weekly *Nei Keri*) reflects the views of the extreme left, and *Patris* those of the political right. The moderate-liberal *Eleftheria*, a paper of some prestige, is politically independent, like the *Cyprus Mail*. *Bozkurt* and *Halkin Sesi* are the chief spokesmen for the Turkish community. *Eleftheria*, *Philelephtheros* and the *Cyprus Mail* are the dailies most respected for their serious news coverage. *Makhi* and *Haravghi* are also very influential, as they are the most widely read, with circulations of over ten thousand. Though low by West European standards this figure is high in comparison with Middle Eastern circulation figures. Precise, reliable circulation figures are virtually unobtainable.

Among the most respected weekly newspapers are the moderate *Kypros* and *Alithia*, though *Tharros* and *Nei Keri* are very popular. There are also a number of trade union papers, headed by *Ergatiko Vima*, the organ of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour.

DAILIES

Agon (*Struggle*): Cnr. Ledra and Apollon St., P.O.B. 1417, Nicosia; f. 1964; morning; Greek; nationalist; Owner and Editor N. KOSHIS; circ. 7,500.

Akin: 37 Mecidiye St., P.O.B. 867, Nicosia; Turkish; Editor KEMAL AKINCI.

Bozkurt (*Grey Wolf*): P.O.B. 324, 144 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Turkish; Independent; Editor CEMAL TOGAN; circ. 4,000.

Cyprus Mail: P.O.B. 1144, Vasiliou Voulgaroctonou St. 24, Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent; Editor C. H. W. GOULT; circ. 5,460.

CYPRUS—(THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Eleftheria (*Freedom*): P.O.B. 1050, 30 Plutarch St., Nicosia; f. 1906 as bi-weekly, 1936 daily; Greek; Independent; Editor G. J. HADJINICOLAOU; circ. 13,250.

Halkin Sesi (*Voice of the People*): P.O.B. 339, 172 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1942; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor Dr. H. FAIZ; circ. 3,000.

Haravghi (*Dawn*): P.O.B. 1556, Bouboulinas 25, Nicosia; f. 1956; Left-wing; Greek; Editor ANDREAS FANTIS; circ. 12,750.

Makhi (*Battle*): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1960; morning; Greek; Owner and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 8,460.

Mesimurini: 25D Diagoras St., Nicosia; Greek; afternoon; Editor K. HADJINICOLAOU.

Patris (*Fatherland*): P.O.B. 2026, 1 Androcleous St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; right wing; Editor K. KONONAS; circ. 7,500.

Philelephtheros (*Liberal*): P.O.B. 1094, Ledras 250-252, Nicosia; nationalist; Greek; morning; Editor N. PATTICHIS; circ. 12,750.

Ta Nea: 4 Leonidas St., Nicosia; Greek; morning; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 4,000.

Telefta Ora (*Stop Press*): P.O.B. 1543, 36 Arsinois St., Nicosia; f. 1964; afternoon; Greek; Independent; Editor-in-Chief C. J. SOLOMONIDES.

WEEKLIES

Alitheia (*Truth*): P.O.B. 1605, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; Pan-Cyprian; Liberal; Editor ANTONIOS PHARMAKIDES; circ. 14,500.

Athlitiki (*Athletics*): 7 St. Dimitriou St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor A. TSIALIS; circ. 8,500.

Asyrmatos (*Wireless*): P.O.B. 2082, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor NT. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 7,400.

Elephtheron Vima (*Liberal Tribune*): P.O.B. 2408, 166 Ledra St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor C. N. HADJICOSTIS; circ. 4,300.

Ergatikhi Phoni (*Workers' Voice*): P.O.B. 1138, 23 Athanasiou Diakou, Nicosia; f. 1946; Greek; organ of Cyprus Workers' Confederation; Editor CHR. A. MICHAELIDES; circ. 3,500.

Ergatiko Vima (*Workers' Tribune*): P.O.B. 1885, Volonaki St., Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of the Pancyprian Federation of Labour; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE TSIRPONOURIS; circ. 8,300.

Ethniki (*National*): P.O.B. 1902, 8 Metaxas Sq., Nicosia; f. 1959; organ of Democratic Union; Greek; Edited by a Committee; circ. 5,000.

Gnomi (*Opinion*): P.O.B. 2137, 6 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; organ of the Democratic National Party; circ. 5,000.

Heranan: P.O.B. 355, 43 Kallipolis Ave., Nicosia; Armenian.

Kafer (*Victory*): P.O.B. 636, 21-23 Yedier Mahallesi St., Nicosia; Turkish.

Kypros (*Cyprus*): P.O.B. 1491, 10 Apostle Barnabas St., Nicosia; f. 1952; Greek; non-party; circ. 12,300; Editor J. KYRIAKIDIS.

Nei Kaeri (*New Times*): P.O.B. 1963, 8 Vasiliou Voulgaroktonou St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor LYSSANDROS TSIMILLIS; circ. 7,300.

Official Gazette: Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; published by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Philathlos (*Sports Fan*): P.O.B. 2233, 96 St. Paul St., Nicosia; Greek; Dir. TH. THEMISTOCLEOUS; circ. 4,400.

Savash (*Combat*): 93 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; Turkish.

Synagermos: P.O.B. 1061, 217 Ledra St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; Owner and Editor PH. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 4,000.

Tharros (*Courage*): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1961; Greek; Independent; Propr. and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 9,200.

PERIODICALS

Apostolos Barnabas: Cyprus Archbishopric, Nicosia; bi-monthly; Greek organ of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Dir. CHR. AGAPIOU; circ. 1,200.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1943; bi-monthly; Greek published by the Cyprus Public Information Office.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O.B. 93, Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; English and Greek; Editor Dr. G. N. MARANGOS.

Cyprus Today: c/o Paedagogical Academy, Nicosia; f. 1963; quarterly; published in English by the Public Information Office for the Ministry of Education; cultural and general information; Chief Editor FRIXOS P. VRACHAS.

Dimossios Ypallilos: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union; circ. 1,500.

International Political Review: 21A Nicodimou Mylona, Nicosia; Editor A. KANNAOUROS; circ. 2,400.

Kyriagos Logos: (*Christian Word*): 20 Kimon, Engomi-Nicosia; bi-monthly; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 1,620.

Mathitiki Estia (*Student Hearth*): Pancyprian Gymnasium, Nicosia; f. 1950; monthly; Greek; organ of the Pancyprian Gymnasium students; Editor FRIXOS PETRIDES.

Nea Epochi: 25 Bouboulina St., Nicosia; f. 1959; quarterly; Greek; miscellaneous material; Editor ST. ANGELIDES; circ. 2,500.

Paediki Hara: 18 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; monthly; published by the Pancyprian Union of Greek Teachers; Editor N. LEONTIOU; circ. 13,500.

Panta Embros: P.O.B. 1156, Nicosia; monthly; published by the Cyprus Scouts' Association; Greek; circ. 3,700.

Pnevmatiki Estia: Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; literary; monthly.

Radio Programme: Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the C.B.C.; circ. 18,600.

Synergatistis (*The Co-operator*): P.O.B. 1447, Nicosia; f. 1961; monthly magazine; Greek; official organ of the Pancyprian Confederation of Co-operatives; Editor G. I. PHOTIOU; circ. 4,250.

Trapezikos: P.O.B. 1235, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES; circ. 17,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; f. 1952; programmes in Greek, Turkish and English; two medium-wave transmitters of 20 kW., one of 2 kW and one of 0.5 kW; relay stations at Paphos and Limassol; Chair. F. PETRIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Radio Programmes CH. PAPADOPOULOS; publ. *Radio and T.V. Guide* (fortnightly).

H.Q. British Forces Broadcasting Service (Near East): British Forces Post Office 53; 110 hours per week in English; Station Controller R. W. MORGAN.

In March 1970 there were 146,588 radio receivers in use in Cyprus.

TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—T.V. Division: P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; began in 1957; transmitters give full coverage of the Island; programmes every day from December 1968; two Band III 40 kW ERP transmitters; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Television Programmes G. MITSIDES.

In March 1970 there were 43,855 television receivers in use in Cyprus.

FINANCE

Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O. Box 1087, 36 Metochiou Street, Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1966; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £16.0m. (1967); Gov. C. C. STEPHANI; publ. *Report* (annual); *Bulletin* (quarterly).

CYPRIOI BANKS

Bank of Cyprus, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1899; cap. p.u. £2,250,000; dep. £53.1m. (Dec. 1968); Gov. Dr. REGHINOS THEOCHARIS; Chair. C. D. SEVERIS.

Banque Populaire de Chypre, Ltd.: cnr. Athens and T.P. O'Connor Streets, Limassol; f. 1924; cap. p.u. £327,500; dep. £3.3m. (March 1970); Chair. PANOS LANITIS; Gen. Man. KIKIS N. LAZARIDES.

Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1861, Mahmoud Pasha St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies.

Güven Türk Anonim Şirketi (Turkish Bank of Nicosia): P.O.B. 1742, Kyrenia St. and Turkish Bank St., Nicosia; f. 1943; cap. p.u. £111,480; dep. £4.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. UMIT SÜLEYMAN; Gen. Man. I. ORHAN.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cyprus Development Corporation, Ltd., The: Nicosia; f. 1963; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; Provides medium or long term loans, working capital requirements or equity share participation supplementary to existing Cyprus sources to encourage the development of manufacturing industries, agriculture and tourism in Cyprus; performs related economic and technical research, and acts as investment banker; Chair. M. G. COLOCASSIDES; Gen. Man. A. M. PIKIS; Sec. S. G. AMBIZAS.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Local Director's Office, P.O.B. 2081, Metaxas Sq., Nicosia; branches at Nicosia (Metaxas Sq., Aturk Sq., Nicosia Airport Rd.), Famagusta, Limassol, Larnaca, Kyrenia, Akrotiri, Dhekelia and Episkopi; Cyprus Dir. C. CAROLIDES.

Chartered Bank, The: P.O.B. 1047, Nicosia, and at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: Athens, Greece; main branch Ledras Street 64/68, Nicosia; brs. also at Limassol, Larnaca, Morfou, Paphos, and Famagusta; Gov. ACHILLES Z. COMINOS.

Ottoman Bank: Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, Istanbul, Turkey; 58-64 Paphos Street, Nicosia; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord LATYMER.

Türkiye İş Bankası: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara, Turkey; brs. at Famagusta and Nicosia.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Janus Exchange Co., Ltd.: Nicosia; f. 1961; Man. Dir. N. M. HADJIGAVRIEL.

INSURANCE

General Insurance Company of Cyprus, Ltd., The: Bank of Cyprus Building, P.O. Box 1668, Nicosia; f. 1951; Chair. M. S. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. G. C. CHRISTOFIDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Chair. M. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. ATHAN KOVOTSOS, SPYROS JOANNOU; Sec.-Gen. P. BENAKIS.

Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 147, Famagusta; Pres. CHR. MAVROUDIS; Sec. Gen. PAUL VANEZIS.

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. ZENON SEVERIS; Vice-Pres. STELIOS GEORGALLIDES.

Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce: 99 Kyrenia Ave., Nicosia, P.O.B. 718; Chair. EKREM F. SARPER; Vice-Chair. MEHMET CAN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Cyprus Employers' Consultative Association: 4th Floor, Charalambides Building, Grivas-Dhigeris Ave. Corner, P.O.B. 1657, Nicosia; f. 1960; 11 Trade Associations mems., 265 direct mems. and 340 indirect mems.; Sec.-Dir. C. KAPARTIS; Chair. S. TRIANTAFYLIDES; publ. *Newsletter*.

There are also a number of independent employers' associations, the two largest of which are:

Cyprus Cinematographists' Association: Nicosia; 60 mems.

Turkish Employers' Association: 69 Arasta St., Nicosia; f. 1961; 40 mems.; Pres. A. RAŞİD MUSTAFA; Vice-Pres. R. N. MANYERA.

TRADE UNIONS

Pankypria Ergatiki Omospondia (Pancyprian Federation of Labour): Archemos St. 32-36, Nicosia; f. 1941; branches in all Cyprus towns and local branches and offices in 284 villages; 19 unions with total fully paid-up membership of 37,000; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. ZIARTIDES; publ. *Ergatiko Vima* (Workers' Forum); weekly.

Synomospondia Ergaton Kyprou (Cyprus Workers' Confederation): 23 Athanasiou Diakou, P.O.B. 1138; f. 1944; 7 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 39 Unions, 162 Branches; 20,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL PISSAS; publs. *Ergatiki Phoni* (weekly), circ. 5,000.

Kıbrıs Türk İşçi Birlikleri Federasyonu (Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation): 13-15 Müftü Zaii St., P.O.B. 681, Nicosia; f. 1954, re-organised 1959; 22 trade unions with a total membership of 3,800; affiliated to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. NECATİ TAŞKIN; publ. *Turkish Bulletin* (weekly).

Cyprus Civil Servants Trade Union: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; restricted to persons in the civil employ-

CYPRUS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

ment of the Govt.; 51 branches with a total membership of 3,700; Pres. L. CHRISTODOLOU; Gen. Sec. C. DEMETRIOU.

Demokratiki Ergatiki Omospondia Kyprou (*Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus*): 29 Major Poulliou St., Nicosia; f. 1962; 4 district branches, 64 local offices; membership 2,500; Gen. Sec. PETROS STYLIANOU; publ. *Ergatikos Agonas* (fortnightly).

Pankypria Omospondia Anexartition Syntechion (*Pan-Cyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions*): 4 G. Hadgidaki, Nicosia 118; f. 1956; has no political orientations; 11 trade unions with a total membership of 2,250; Pres. COSTAS ANTONIADES; Gen. Sec. KYRIACOS NATHANAEL.

There was at the end of 1963 a trade union or a branch of one in each of the 222 villages as well as in the six main towns. There were over 350 trade unions in 1963. There were 6 Federations of Trade Unions and a number of independent unions. Membership of all Unions of Employees is approximately 70,000.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The total number of co-operative societies in 1966 reached 939. The total membership of the movement is approximately 200,000.

TRADE FAIR

Cyprus International Trade Fair: P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia; annually in September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

There are about 4,500 miles of roads, of which over 1,880 miles have been asphalted. Buses run from Nicosia to the main towns and most villages, and there are taxi services between the principal towns.

SHIPPING

Famagusta is the main port of the island and has a natural harbour; vessels of an overall length of 430 feet and a maximum draught of 22 feet can be accommodated alongside the quay in the inner harbour; ships with a maximum draught of 30 ft. can be accommodated in the outer harbour. There is open-roadstead accommodation at Larnaca and Limassol. The harbours of Paphos and Kyrenia offer good anchorage to small vessels and fishing craft. There is very little coastal shipping.

There are over fifty lines running cargo and passenger services to Cyprus at approximately weekly, bi-monthly and monthly intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Nicosia has recently been extended: the 8,000 ft. runway is suitable for all types of aircraft, including jets, and an extension to 10,700 ft. is planned; new terminal buildings costing £1.1 million (including £500,000 from a British Government grant) were opened by President Makarios in March 1968.

Cyprus Airways: Head Office: 16 Byron Avenue, P.O.B. 1903, Nicosia; f. 1946; Chair. G. ELIADES; Gen. Man. E. SAVVA; routes to Ankara, Istanbul, Tel-Aviv, Cairo, Rhodes and Beirut; operates two Viscount 806; routes to Athens, Rome and London operated in association with B.E.A. by Trident 2E. Two Trident 2E are on order, one to be put in operation from November 1969 on routes to London, Frankfurt, Athens and the Middle East and the second from May 1970.

Cyprus is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, B.E.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., El Al, Interflug, K.L.M., Malev, M.E.A., Olympic, Türk Hava Yolları and United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Cyprus Tourist Office—Ministry of Commerce and Industry: 6 Drama St., Nicosia; there are 135 established hotels with 7,750 beds; Dir.-Gen. of Ministry G. ELIADES; Senior Officer for Tourism C. MONTIS.

Cyprus Automobile Association: Flat 101, Pedhieos Building, Louki Akrita Ave., P.O.B. 2279, Nicosia; f. 1933.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprrian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Pres. STELIOS G. VOTSIS; Sec. Gen. GEORGE KYRIAKOU; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Othak: c/o Eleftheria, Nicosia; theatrical organization; Dir. GEORGE PHILIS.

FESTIVALS

Pancyprrian Folk Dance, Music, and Song Festival: c/o Municipal Committee, Limassol; Limassol, June.

Orange Festival: Famagusta and Morphou; early Spring.

Lefkara Lace Festival: c/o Lefkara Municipal Council; July.

Lemon Festival: c/o Karavas Municipal Council, Karavas; August.

Cyprus Night: Larnaka; Summer.

Platres Festival: Platres; August-September.

Wine Festival: Limassol; September.

Limassol Carnival: c/o Limassol Municipal Committee; early Spring.

During the Summer there are productions of Classical and Modern Drama at the ancient open-air theatres of Salamis and Curium.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lies in Central Europe between 48°-51° N latitude and 12°-23° E longitude. Its neighbours are Poland to the north, the German Democratic Republic to the north-west, the German Federal Republic in the west, Austria to the south-west, Hungary to the south-east and the U.S.S.R. in the extreme east. The state is composed of two main population groups, the Czechs (65.1 per cent of the total population) and the Slovaks (28.9 per cent). The climate is continental with warm summers and cold winters, average mean temperature 9°C (49°F). The official languages, which are mutually understandable, are Czech and Slovak, members of the west Slavonic group. About 70 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics, 15 per cent Protestants and the remainder unstated. The flag is divided horizontally red and white with a blue triangle superimposed. The capital is Prague.

Recent History

The 1946 post-war elections returned the Communists as the strongest single party and in 1948 they assumed full power. The country aligned itself with the Soviet-led East European bloc and joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Warsaw Pact military alliance. Government followed a rigid Stalinist pattern until 1963 when a new Government under Josef Lenárt was formed. In January 1968 Alexander Dubček succeeded Antonín Novotný as Party Secretary and in April, following Mr. Novotný's resignation as Head of State, Ludvík Svoboda became President. The policies of the new government expressed a spirit of independence and liberalism and envisaged widespread reforms. On August 21st, 1968, Warsaw Pact forces occupied Prague and other major cities. The Soviet Government has since exerted heavy pressure on Czech leaders to suppress their reformist policies, and in April 1969 Alexander Dubček was replaced by Dr. Gustáv Husák as First Secretary of the Communist Party. As relations with the Soviet Union have steadily strengthened, Dr. Husák has resisted some pressure for stricter control and even political trials.

Government

Czechoslovakia consists of the Slav nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, united in one state and sharing equal rights.

The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term by the Federal Assembly, to whom he is accountable. On 1st January, 1969, Czechoslovakia became a federal state in which Czechs and Slovaks have equal representation. There is a federal government, elected for a four-year term by all over the age of 18, as well as separate Czech and Slovak governments. The administration of Slovakia is carried out from Bratislava while foreign affairs, defence and important economic questions are run from Prague.

Defence

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty, the "Warsaw Pact". Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and three years in the Air Force. Service with the reserve lasts until the age of fifty years. The Army numbers

150,000 and the Air Force 18,000; para-military forces number 35,000, including 15,000 border troops. It is planned to increase the strength of the People's Militia, now at 90,000, to 250,000. Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 13,900 million crowns. As a result of the invasion of 1968, Soviet forces have taken up permanent positions on the frontier with Federal Germany.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 90 per cent of the land is in Agricultural Co-operatives, State Farms or Communal Enterprises.

Industry is state-owned. Until 1961 heavy industry received precedence under development plans, but under the Third Five-Year Plan, 1961-65, greater stress was laid on light industry. This Plan had to be abandoned due to economic difficulties, but elements were incorporated in a Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70; in 1966 this was superseded by the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, which has aimed to strike a balance between industry and agriculture; power and chemical industries are to be developed, machinery building modernized and consumer services improved. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering nation with a considerable output of motor cars and motor cycles. Other important industries are glass, beer, ceramics and textiles. In 1967 the national income rose by 8 per cent, industrial production by 7.1 per cent over 1966, and agricultural production by 3.5 per cent. Figures for 1969 are not so promising, and indicate that the Czechoslovak economy is going through a difficult period. Industrial output rose by 3.4 per cent over 1968, and labour productivity rose only by 2.7 per cent. For the first half of 1969, total exports have shown an increase of 1 per cent.

In May 1968 Dr. Ota Šik, then Deputy Prime Minister, announced plans for radical changes in the nation's economy with the aim of making it competitive both at home and in Western markets. These plans included the complete decentralization of industry, the granting of full autonomy to individual state enterprises, and the acceptance of Western capital for joint industrial ventures. As a result of the invasion of 1968, however, these plans were shelved. In October 1969, in the first policy speech of the new government, Oldřich Černík indicated that there would be a return to strong central management of the economy; this policy was reflected in the Government changes of January 1971. However, in spite of this and of measures to improve labour discipline, the feeling of uncertainty among the population is preventing any significant revival in the economy. Until normalization is better established, no firm decisions have been taken regarding the 1971-75 Economic Plan.

Transport and Communications

About 60 per cent of all freight traffic is carried by the railways which have a total length of 8,250 miles, 1,484 of which are electrified. Roads carry about 70 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

Social Welfare

A single and universal system of social security was established in Czechoslovakia after the Second World War. In 1948 a law was passed by which all workers and employees, irrespective of the nature of their work, benefited equally from the new insurance scheme. In 1966 the general protection of health was provided for by law, with particular emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than treatment and cure. Medical care, treatment, medicines, etc. are free for the entire Czechoslovak population. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare such as protection of the individual at work, housing conditions and recreation schemes. Since 1956 sickness benefit has been paid to all those workers who are temporarily unable to work due to illness, injury, medical treatment, etc. Sickness benefit may be paid for a maximum period of two years after which time disablement pension applies. Social security is guaranteed for all through different schemes: for wage-earners, members of co-operative societies, members of agricultural co-operatives, pensioners and members of the armed forces. Benefits and rights are the same for all these groups. Great importance is attached today to maternity benefits and family allowances, which are paid according to the situation of the woman and family concerned. It is hoped that in the near future these allowances will be increased to help large families with low incomes. Plans are being made to help old people by increasing old-age pensions.

Education

Plans for the expansion of the Czechoslovak educational system were launched in 1960. Emphasis has since been laid on the lengthening of the basic school, expansion of vocational and technical education, and extra educational facilities for adults. Children between the ages of three and six years attend kindergarten (*mateřská škola*). This form of primary education has proved very popular in recent years and it is hoped that in the near future all children may be assured a place at kindergarten. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years, when children attend the basic school (*základní devítiletá škola*). There are 10,908 basic schools with 2,002,053 pupils in attendance (1969-70). At first a general curriculum is provided, followed by more specialized subjects. Owing to lack of classroom space, the basic school suffers from overcrowding and many children in the larger towns and cities are forced to attend lessons in shifts.

The secondary school system in Czechoslovakia is similar to those of other countries in Eastern Europe. The vast majority of Czechoslovak children continue their education in some form or other after the compulsory basic school. The general secondary school (*střední všeobecně vzdělávací škola*), provides three-year courses in either mathematics and science, or languages and the social

sciences. Vocational secondary schools (*střední odborná škola*), as their name suggests, provide a general education together with vocational training. The apprentice school (*učňovská škola*) trains the student to enter a trade in industry, agriculture, etc., straight from school. Within the higher educational system there are 701 technical and teacher training colleges with 282,674 students, 37 higher institutes including 6 universities with 133,524 students. In 1959 a new type of school was set up, the *střední škola pro pracující*. This school is attended by workers and adults and in most cases is actually run by industrial plants for their employees. They are immensely popular and have attracted far greater numbers than was originally anticipated.

Tourism

Czechoslovakia has magnificent scenery, with winter sports facilities. Prague is the best known of the historic cities and there are famous castles and cathedrals, numerous resorts and 29 spas with natural mineral springs, notably Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) and Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad). 2,899,213 tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1969, including a considerable proportion from West European and overseas countries, but this figure represents a considerable drop on the previous year. There is a special tourist exchange rate of 38.74 koruna to £1 sterling.

Visas are required by nationals of all non-communist countries.

Sport

Two voluntary bodies, the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training and the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Culture, plan the development of sport, conduct research and encourage physical training of all kinds. According to the latest available figures, there are about 7,842 sports clubs in Czechoslovakia, having a total of 1,752,460 members. The largest sections are football 367,704 members, track and field athletics with 60,397 members, handball 49,232 members, followed by basketball, ice-hockey, water sports and chess in order of popularity.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 9 (National Day), August 29 (Slovakia only), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the koruna (Kčs), which is divided into 100 heller.

Notes: 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3 Kčs.

Coins: 5, 3, 1 Kčs, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 heller.

Exchange rate: 17.28 Kčs. = £1 sterling
7.20 Kčs. = \$1 U.S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS	POPULATION (July 1969)	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS
127,869.55	78,861	49,009	14,418,175*	9,898,444*	4,519,731*

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1969)

Prague (capital)	1,103,185	Píseň (Pilsen)	146,010
Brno	337,247	Košice	136,997
Bratislava	285,905	Olomouc	79,545
Ostrava	274,547	Ústí nad Labem	73,897

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	16.4	7.9	10.0
1966	15.6	8.1	10.0
1967	15.1	8.4	10.1
1968	14.9	8.6	10.7
1969*	15.5	8.7	11.2

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Agriculture and Forestry	1,360	1,333	1,314	1,296
Mining and Manufacturing	2,549	2,570	2,605	2,623
Building and Construction	541	557	576	585
Commerce	550	555	590	624
Transport	427	436	445	470
Services	1,181	1,235	1,267	1,318

* Provisional figures.

AGRICULTURE

MAIN CROPS

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	thousand tons	2,247	2,516	3,153	3,257
Rye	" "	790	689	769	687
Barley	" "	1,608	1,936	2,113	2,499
Oats	" "	746	968	869	969
Potatoes	" "	5,846	6,037	6,526	5,180
Sugar Beet	" "	7,762	7,663	8,098	5,809

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk (mill. litres)	4,044	4,205	4,417	4,608
Eggs (million)	3,080	3,218	3,270	3,430
Butter ('000 tons)	84.2	82.2	86.9	87
Meat (" ")	544	574	615	590

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cattle	4,462	4,437	4,249	4,223
Pigs	5,305	5,601	5,136	5,037
Sheep	670	770	906	977
Hens	21,307	21,411	20,757	21,159

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Production. . . .	million cubic metres	13.2	14.6	13.7	14.0
Softwood	" " "	10.1	11.6	10.4	10.3

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Hard Coal. . . .	million tons	26.7	26.2	26.1	27.2
Brown Coal	" "	69.9	67.2	70.8	75.3
Coke	" "	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.0
Iron Ore	" "	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6
Manufactured Gas	thousand million cu. metres	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.8
Electric Power	million mWh.	36.5	38.6	41.4	43.0
Pig Iron	million tons	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.0
Crude Steel	" "	9.1	10.0	10.5	10.8
Cement	" "	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.7
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	493.6	492.5	479.8	471.9
Woollen Fabrics	" "	45.2	46.1	45.3	48.5
Paper	thousand tons	544.4	584.0	600.3	598.2
Refined Sugar	" "	984.1	956.1	910.7	864.3
Beer.	million litres	1,937.5	1,939.3	2,006.6	2,081.7
Radio Sets	number	247,114	222,182	299,941	282,877
TV Sets	"	227,942	255,730	350,235	382,168
Motor Cars	"	92,717	111,718	125,517	132,409
Motor Cycles	"	120,995	114,842	136,200	133,343
Tractors	"	28,164	28,669	24,424	18,617

FINANCE

One koruna=100 heller.

17.28 kčs.=£1 sterling; 7.20 kčs.=U.S. \$1.

100 korunas = £5.78 sterling = U.S. \$13.89 = 11.25 Soviet roubles.

BUDGET

(million korunas)

REVENUE	1969	EXPENDITURE	1969
Receipts from Socialist sector	148,112	National Economy	78,122
Taxes	23,854	Culture and Social Welfare	80,403
Other receipts	11,573	Defence	14,268
Payments and redistributions among Production Economic Units	890	Administration	4,149
TOTAL	184,429	TOTAL	176,942

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL INCOME (million korunas)

	1966	1967	1968
Industry	300,286	378,455	408,347
Building	39,795	56,083	61,832
Agriculture	64,413	74,961	76,642
Forestry	3,623	4,233	4,537
Freight	10,132	16,123	17,213
Manufactures	1,524	1,766	1,863
Industrial Supplies	1,836	4,008	4,617
Commerce and Public Housing	19,918	27,862	33,491
Purchases	2,023	2,076	2,190
Other Material Manufactures	3,187	4,021	4,855

EXTERNAL TRADE (million korunas)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	19,699	19,296	22,155	23,718
Exports	19,764	20,622	21,638	23,900

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (million korunas)

	1969
Machinery and Equipment	7,561
Fuels, Mineral Raw Materials, Metals	5,778
Chemicals	1,865
Building Materials	441
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,459
Live Animals	50
Raw Material for the Preparation of Food	1,467
Food, Beverages	2,132
Manufactured Goods	1,965

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (million korunas)

	1969
Machinery and Equipment	12,163
Fuels, Mineral Raw Materials, Metals	4,435
Chemicals	1,020
Building Materials	413
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	926
Live Animals	26
Raw Material for the Preparation of Food	461
Food, Beverages	653
Manufactured Goods	3,803

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million korunas)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
U.S.S.R.	7,460	7,957	7,257	8,096
German Democratic Republic . .	2,877	2,988	2,362	2,590
Chinese People's Republic . .	146	243	173	186
Hungary	1,305	1,375	1,205	997
Poland	1,785	1,873	1,668	1,787
German Federal Republic . .	729	1,060	861	1,309
Bulgaria	650	713	590	581
Cuba	321	268	308	239
United Kingdom	575	564	507	557
Romania	787	1,001	718	769
United Arab Republic	n.a.	265	n.a.	391
Austria	505	635	384	518
France	317	349	268	302
Netherlands	506	376	232	264
Yugoslavia	429	459	768	979
Belgium	163	150	125	163
Italy	365	443	438	473
U.S.A.	118	133	163	129

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Visitors to Czechoslovakia . .	3,519,000	4,603,688	4,165,957	2,899,213
Hotel beds	105,239	n.a.	n.a.	116,174

TRANSPORT

	1967	1968	1969
Railway Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	226,123	227,341	225,616
Passengers (millions)	643.0	607.4	572.2
Public Road Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	230,377	231,920	219,362
Passengers (millions)	1,717.5	1,703.5	1,677.5
Waterway Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	4,197	4,340	3,851
Passengers (thousands)	3,844	n.a.	n.a.
Air Transport:			
Freight (tons)	22,543	21,417	23,311
Passengers (thousands)	1,393	1,359	1,471

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	1,582,852	1,678,717	1,789,373	1,895,229
Radio Sets	3,179,143	3,185,071	3,286,571	3,220,809
Television Sets	2,375,318	2,599,766	2,864,067	2,996,460
Book Titles	6,435	6,114	5,916	5,800
Newspapers (Dailies)	27	28	28	33
Periodicals	1,220	1,204	1,403	1,589

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary (classes 1-9)	10,908	2,002,053
Secondary (classes 10-12)	350	107,383
Technical and Teacher-Training	701	282,674
Higher	37	133,524

Source: Department of International Statistics, Federal Statistical Office, Prague.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960; amended October 1968.)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a unitary State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties without regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for work done is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mails, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

By the Constitutional Law on Federalization, passed by the National Assembly on October 27th, 1968, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic became, on January 1st, 1969, a federal state of two nations of equal rights—the Czechs and the Slovaks. It is composed of two republics: the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Each of them has its own government.

The supreme organ of state power in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the Federal Assembly (Parliament) which elects the President of the Republic for a five-year term of office. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers of equal rights: the House of the People and the House of Nations. The composition of the House of the People corresponds to the composition of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of its 200 deputies, 138 are Czechs and 62 Slovaks. The House of Nations has 150 deputies on parity basis: 75 are elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The President, elected by the Federal Assembly, appoints the Federal Government. The Government is the supreme executive organ of State power in Czechoslovakia; it consists of a Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers and state secretaries. It is composed of seven ministries, seven federal committees and other bodies. Of these the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence are within the exclusive competence of the Federation, i.e. there are no corresponding portfolios in the governments of the republics. The second group of Federal Government organs are ministries and federal committees (the federal committees are composed equally of members from the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic), sharing authority with organs of the two re-

publics, i.e. there are corresponding portfolios in the national governments.

Each of the republics has its own parliament: the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council. They are elected for a four-year term of office. The Czech National Council has 200 deputies, the Slovak National Council 150 deputies. The Czech Government consists of a Prime Minister, 2 deputy Prime Ministers and 18 Ministers; the Slovak Government consists of a Prime Minister, 2 deputy Prime Ministers and 16 Ministers.

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. They rely on the active participation of the working people of their area and co-operate with other organizations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

The execution of justice is vested in elected and independent people's courts. Benches are composed of professional judges and of judges who carry out their function in addition to their regular employment. Both categories are equal in making decisions. Judges are independent in the discharge of their office and bound solely by the legal order of the socialist State. The supervision of the observance of the laws and other legal regulations by public bodies and by individual citizens rests with the Office of the Procurator. The Procurator-General is appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic and is accountable to the Federal Assembly.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasizes the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organizations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organizations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

REVISED ELECTORAL SYSTEM, 1968

By a new law passed in the National Assembly new, larger electoral districts are to be established from which from four to eight deputies will be elected. Alternative candidates may also be put forward by the National Front, permitting a choice by the electorate. Those candidates who poll the most votes will become deputies and the

remainder will be made alternate deputies; in all cases candidates must poll more than 50 per cent of the votes. The new post of alternate deputy will give experience in the work of the representative bodies to those not elected as deputies, and will eliminate by-elections, as alternate deputies may take up vacated seats during the session of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: General LUDVÍK SVOBODA (elected March 1968).

MINISTERS

(February 1970)

Prime Minister: Dr. LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL LACO, JOSEF KORČÁK, FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ, PETER COLOTKA, VÁCLAV HŮLA, JAN GREGOR, MATEJ LŮČAN, JINDŘICH ZAHRADNÍK.

Minister of the Interior: RADKO KASKA.

Minister of Finance: RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JÁN MARKO.

Minister of National Defence: Col.-Gen. MARTIN DZÚR.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ANDREJ BARČÁK.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MICHAL ŠTANČEL.

Minister, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: VÁCLAV HŮLA.

Minister without Portfolio, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee: KAROL MARTINKA.

Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering: JOSEF SIMON.

Minister of Technological and Investment Development: LADISLAV ŠUPKA.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: BOHUSLAV VEČERA.

Minister of Fuel and Power: JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

Minister of Transport: ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: KAREL HOFFMANN.

Minister, Chairman of the Prices Committee: IGNÁC RENDEK.

Minister, Chairman of the State Control Committee: DRAHOMÍR KOLDER.

Minister without Portfolio: BOHUSLAV KUČERA.

Head of the Office of the President: JÁN PUDLÁK.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

First Secretary: GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Members: VASIL BILAK, PETER COLOTKA, EVŽEN ERBAN, GUSTÁV HUSÁK, ALOIS INDRA, ANTONÍN KAPEK, JOSEF KORČÁK, JOZEF LENÁRT, LUDVÍK SVOBODA, LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL, JOSEF KEMPNÝ.

Alternate Members: DALIBOR HANES, VÁCLAV HŮLA, KAREL HOFFMANN.

Secretaries of the Central Committee: GUSTÁV HUSÁK, VASIL BILAK, ALOIS INDRA, JÁN FOJTÍK, JOSEF KEMPNÝ, MILOSLAV HRUŠKOVÍČ, OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(In Prague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** V tišině 6, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAZZAQ ZIYAE.
- Albania:** Pod kaštiny 22, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PANDI ALLABASHI.
- Algeria:** Korejská 16, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador* (vacant).
- Argentina:** Washingtonova 25, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL MARCOS M. GALVEZ.
- Austria:** Viktora Huga 10, Smíchov (L); *Minister:* GEORG SCHLUMBERGER.
- Belgium:** Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* RAOUL DOOREMAN.
- Bolivia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Brazil:** Bolzanova 5, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE DE SOUZA GOMES.
- Bulgaria:** Krakovská 6, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* V. VIDENOV.
- Burma:** Romaina Rollanda 3, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* U BA NI.
- Cambodia:** Sverdlova 23, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* MEASKETH CAMERON.
- Canada:** Mickiewiczova 6, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS BLAKE BARRILL WAINMAN-WOOD.
- Ceylon:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Chile:** Dittrichova 25, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GONZALO LATORRE SALAMANCA.
- China, People's Republic:** Majakovského 22, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* YANG CHUNG-CHAO.
- Colombia:** Veveřkova 11, Prague 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO LEAL MORALES.
- Cuba:** Sibiřské nám. I, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MELÉNDEZ BACHS.
- Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Denmark:** U Havlíčkových sadů I, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SEVERIN MØLLER.
- Ecuador:** Zborovská 46, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO BARRIGA LEDESMA.
- Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Finland:** Sibeliova 6, Štřešovice (E); *Ambassador:* ATLE ASANTI.
- France:** Velkopřevorské nám. 2, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES VIMONT.
- German Democratic Republic:** Gottwaldovo nábřeží 32, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT KROLIKOWSKI.
- Ghana:** V tišině 4, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES TUFUO AFRIFA.
- Greece:** Španělská 14, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* IOANNIS TOULOUPOS.
- Guinea:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Hungary:** Míčurina I, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF VINCE.
- Iceland:** Oslo, Norway (E).
- India:** Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* S. H. DESAI.
- Indonesia:** Nad Budánkami 11/7, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SUDIO GANDARUM.
- Iran:** Na Zátorce 18, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* HOUSHANG SAFINYA.
- Iraq:** Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSIN DIZAYEE.
- Italy:** Nerudova 20, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLÒ DI BERNARDO.
- Japan:** Maltézské nám. 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* TAKEO OZAWA.
- Jordan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** R. Rollanda 10, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* KIM JENG SIK.
- Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Lebanon:** Goltwaldovo nábřeží 14, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HADJI THOMAS.
- Libya:** Bubenečská 59, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Mexico:** Na Florenci 23, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO VALLE.
- Mongolia:** Korejská 5, Dejvice (E); *Ambassador:* JAMBYI NYAMAA.
- Morocco:** Warsaw, Poland (E).
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Netherlands:** Maltézské nám. 1, Nosticův palác, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Nigeria:** Warsaw, Poland (E).
- Norway:** Žitná 2, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* THOR BRODTKOR.
- Pakistan:** Gorkého nám. 16, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Peru:** Hradecká 18, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN HEREDIA CABIESES.
- Poland:** Valdštejnská 8, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* WLÓDZIMIERZ JANIUREK.
- Romania:** Nerudova 5, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* ION OBRADOVICI.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Somalia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Sudan:** Janáčkovo nábřeží 49, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA MEDANI.
- Sweden:** Úvoz 13, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. AGDA VIOLA RÖSSEL.
- Switzerland:** Hradčanské nám. 1, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL CAMPICHE.
- Syrian Arab Republic:** Pod kaštiny 16, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ADIB ASFARI.
- Tanzania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Tunisia:** Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* MONGI SAHLI.
- Turkey:** Pevnostní 3, Štřešovice (E); *Ambassador:* ŞAHİN ÜZGÖREN.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(FEDERAL ASSEMBLY, THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

J.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany I, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* S. V. ČERVONENKO.

J.A.R.: Majakovského 14, Prague 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MAGDI HASSANIN.

United Kingdom: 14 Thunovská, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* H. F. T. SMITH, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM TOON.

Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* L. H. CLOSE-POZZO.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: V tišině 2, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN-HUA-NGO.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Government of the Republic of South: (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG-MINH-HAO.

Yemen: Příčná I, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR BABIČ.

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Democratic Republic, Dahomey, Luxembourg, Malta, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Federal Assembly: Consists of 350 deputies elected for a four-year term.

Chairman: DALIBOR HANES.

Chairman of the House of the People: Mrs. SOŇA PEN-NIGEROVÁ.

Chairman of the House of Nations: VOJTECH MIHÁLIK.

Czech National Council: Headquarters in Prague; f. 1969 under the new federation law; Chair. EVŽEN ERBAN.

Slovak National Council: Headquarters at Bratislava; organ of state power in Slovakia. Elected for a four-year term; Chair. ONDREJ KLOKOČ.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

(February 1971)

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: JOSEF KORČÁK.

Deputy Prime Minister: LADISLAV ADAMEC, STANISLAV RÁZL.

Minister of Finance: LEOPOLD LÉR.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF JUNG.

Minister of Justice: JAN NĚMEC.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: EMILIAN HAMERNÍK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: KAREL LÖBL.

Minister of Education: JAROMÍR HRBEK.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV BRŮŽEK.

Minister of Health: VLADISLAV VLČEK.

Minister for Industry: JOSEF ŠIMON.

Minister of Building: FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JOSEF ČERNÝ.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: LADISLAV HRUZÍK.

Minister of Trade: ŠTĚPÁN HORNÍK.

THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: PETER COLOTKA.

Deputy Prime Minister: HERBERT D'URKOVIČ, JULIUS HANUS.

Minister of the Interior: Major-Gen. EGYD PEPICH.

Minister of Finance: FRANTIŠEK MIŠEJE.

Minister of Industry: JÁN GREGOR.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JÁN JANOVIC.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DEZIDER KROCSÁNY.

Minister of Construction and Technology: JURAJ BUŠA.

Minister of Trade: FRANTIŠEK BARBÍREK.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: FRANTIŠEK HAGARA.

Minister of Education: ŠTEFAN CHOCHOL.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV VÁLEK.

Minister of Justice: FÉLIX VAŠEČKA.

Minister of Building: LADISLAV KOMPIŠ.

Minister of Health: VLADIMÍR ZVARA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); 1,698,002 mems.; Secretariat: Prague, nábr. Kyjevské brigády 12; First Sec. Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK; publ. *Rudé právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia: Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. Ing. JOZEF LENÁRT.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: Secretariat: Prague 1, nám. Republiky 7; Chair. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; Central Sec. Dr. JIŘÍ FLEYBERK; press organ *Svobodné slovo*.

Československá Strana Lidová (Czechoslovak People's Party): f. 1919; Christian Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Prague 1, Revoluční 5; Chair. ANTONÍN POSPÍŠIL; Sec.-Gen. JAN PAULY; press organ *Lidová demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Formed in 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Chair. JOZEF MJARTAN; Sec.-Gen. JOSEF GAJDOŠÍK; Secretariat: Bratislava, Sedliárska 7; press organ: *L'ud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Established in 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the

National Front; Secretariat: Bratislava, Štefánikova 6c; Pres. Dr. MICHAL ŽÁKOVÍČ; Sec.-Gen. LUDOVIT HANÚSEK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Front: Prague 2, Škrétova 6; a political organization embracing all political parties and mass organizations; Pres. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, Prague; f. 1945; 5,500,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and is headed by the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); Pubs. *Práce, Odborář, Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Technické noviny, Práce a mzdy, Československé odbory, Czechoslovak Trade Unions* (for foreign circulation).

Socialistický svaz mládeže (Socialist Union of Youth): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 24; f. 1970; a united mass youth movement replacing the numerous organizations set up after 1968; Chair. JURAJ VARHOLÍK; Chair. of Czech Central Committee ANTONÍN HIML; Chair. of Slovak Central Committee OTTO MONCMAN; publs. *Mladá fronta, Smena* (dailies), *Mladý svět* (weekly), etc

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through the People's Courts which consist of three ranks of law courts, the Supreme Court (the highest judicial body), Regional and District Courts, and Local People's Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the Federal Assembly, regional court judges by regional national committees, and district court judges by election by the people. Both the Supreme Court and the regional and district courts are elected for a period of four years. Judges are of two kinds, professional or lay judges, the latter having other

occupations, but both classes are equal in making decisions. Local People's Courts are found in work enterprises and small localities and are intended to encourage a general participation by the people in jurisdiction.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. VOJTĚCH PRICHYSTAL.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JÁN LEJEŠ.

RELIGION

State Bureau for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs; Dir. Dr. ERIKA KADLECOVÁ.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BOHEMIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Prague: Dr. FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK, Prague 1, Hradčanské nám. 56.

Bishops:

Prague: Dr. KAJETÁN MATOUŠEK, Prague 1, Pštrossova 17 (Bishop coadjutor).

Budějovice: Dr. JOSEF HLOUCH, Biskupský Ordinariát, České Budějovice.

Litomeřice: Dr. ŠTEPÁN TROCHTA, Biskupský Ordinariát, Litomeřice.

MORAVIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Český Těšín: Canon ANTHONY VESELÝ.

Bishops:

Brno: Dr. KAREL SKOUPÝ, Biskupský Ordinariát, Brno-Petrov 8.

Olomouc: (Vicarius capitularis) Prof. JOSEF VRANA.

SLOVAKIA

Bishops:

Prešov: Mgr. VASIL HOPKO.

Rožňava: Apostolic Administrator Dr. ROBERT POBOŽNÝ.

Trnava: Dr. AMBRÓZ LAZÍK.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Church: Prague 6, Kujbyševa 5; f. 1920; 750,000 members; divided into five dioceses, each presided over by a bishop; the supreme head is the Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publs. *Český zápas, Theologická revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian): Prague I, Jungmannova 9; Pres. Dr. VÁCLAV KEJŘ.

Vice-Pres. Dr. JAN POKORNÝ; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 296,000 adherents and 271 parishes; publs. *Kostnické jiskry*, *Český bratr*, *Bratrstvo*, *Křesťanská revue*.

Slovak Lutheran Church (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia*): the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General Dr. JAN MICHÁLKO, D., 52 Palisády, Bratislava; Eastern District Bishop JÚLIUS FILO, 1 Jesenského, Košice; Bishop of the Western District RUDOLF KOŠTIAL, Námestie SNP 5, Zvolen; 326 parishes in 14 seniorates; 450,000 baptized members; publs. *Církevné listy*, *Evangelický posol spod Tatier*, *Služba slova*.

Silesian Lutheran Church (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession*): Český Těšín, Na nivách 7; Bishop Jiří CYMOREK; 50,000 members; publ. *Přítel Lidu* (*Przyjaciel Ludu*), *Calendars*.

Reformed Church in Slovakia: Rimavská Sobota, ul. Družby 31; Bishop IMRICH VARGA; 110,000 members and 208 parishes, with 188 filial churches; publ. *Kalvinské Hlasy*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: Prague 1, V jámě 6; divided into four eparchies: Prague, Olomouc, Prešov, Michalovce; Head of the Autocephalous Church Metropolitan DOROTHEOS Prague; 250,000 mems.; 150 parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; Publs. *Hlas Pravoslavi*, *Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda*, *Zapovit sv. Kirila i Mefodija*, *Yearbook*, *Calendars*, *Theological Review*.

Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (*Moravian Church*): Prague 2, Hálkova 5; f. 1457; Head of Church Rt. Rev. ADOLF ULRICH (Pres.); 8,000 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská* (monthly).

Unitarians: Prague I, Karlova 8; f. 1923; Presiding Officers Dr. D. J. KAFKA, Dr. V. ANTROPIUS; 7,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop (Vacant); Acting Head Rev. MARTIN JAN VOCHOC, Jablonec, Bohemia; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Brethren Church and Congregational Church: Prague I, Soukenická 15; Pres. B. BENEŠ; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 29 congregations, 200 preaching stations.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Prague, Vinohradská 68; f. 1919; Pres. Rev. VÁCLAV TOMĚŠ; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,200 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organizations:

Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic (*Rada židovských náboženských obcí v České socialistické republice*): Prague 1, Maiselova 18; Chair. Ing. FRANTIŠEK FUCHS; Chief Rabbi of Prague (vacant); publ. *Věstník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Central Union of Jewish Communities of Slovakia (*Ústredný zväz židovských obcí v Slovenskej socialistickej republike*): Bratislava, Šmeralova ul. 29; 7,000 mems.; 26 communities; Chief Rabbi ISIDOR KATZ; Pres. Dr. BENJAMIN EICHLER.

THE PRESS

Although the development of the Czechoslovakian Press has been considerably affected by the events of 1968, its basic purpose is still that defined in the October 1966 Press Law (effective from January 1st, 1967): "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law, which codified previous legislation on the rights and duties of journalists and publishers and established a new Central Administration for Publications under the Ministry of Education and Culture (later under the Ministry of Culture and Information), states that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. Such a democratic press structure has not, however, precluded some control by the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Culture. Nevertheless, for some years before 1968 freedom of publication in Czechoslovakia was unrivalled in the rest of Eastern Europe and, although only *The Times* and *Le Monde* of non-communist Western newspapers were allowed, Western books circulated in large editions.

The desires for greater freedom of expression were stimulated by cultural and literary magazines in the late 1950s and early 1960s, by the radical changes in economic policy, approved during 1964 and 1965, though not

implemented until 1967, and by the increasing demands of individual writers. Demands from writers and dramatists critical of government policy reportedly reached a peak in June 1967 at the 4th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Writers' Union, where a resolution in favour of the abolition of pre-publication censorship was passed. As a result, the Ministry of Culture assumed control of the Union's influential weekly, *Literární noviny*, which had become, it was said, "a platform for opposition political views"; and the Union's structure was decentralized. The Union of Czechoslovak Journalists at its October conference dissociated itself from the writers and criticism of censorship.

However, after the resignation of Antonín Novotný as First Secretary of the Communist Party in January 1968, the opposition of editors began to make the system of censorship unworkable, and censorship was suspended on March 5th, when the Party Presidium announced the abolition of ideological management of the press by the Ministry of the Interior's Central Publication Office, and the derestriction of sales of foreign literature. Four days earlier the Writers' Union had been allowed to resume publication of its weekly under the new title, *Literární listy*.

Press censorship was officially abolished by the Czechoslovakian National Assembly on June 26th, although the actual list of some 8,000 unpublishable items was reduced to only just under 5,000. By this time almost all circulation figures had increased substantially, in the cases of papers like *Práce* and *Mladá fronta* doubling or trebling, and the shortage of newsprint and modern printing facilities became a serious problem.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE PRESS)

Newspapers and periodicals (like radio and television), which had been influential in bringing about the resignation of President Novotný on March 22nd, were among the first targets of the occupying forces of the Warsaw Pact countries in August. However, the week following the August 21st invasion probably saw the peak of press freedom in Czechoslovakia since, with most editorial offices occupied by troops, papers were published in secret and therefore without any official controls. Special editions were often distributed free in the streets of Prague.

On August 27th Mr. Dubček announced temporary restrictions on the freedom of expression, and on September 3rd the new Government Press and Information Office published regulations limiting comment on the role of the occupying forces and on ideological questions. Censorship was officially restored on September 13th, 1968, when the National Assembly accepted government recommendations to re-impose pre-publication controls.

Throughout 1969 the Czechoslovak Government imposed restrictions on the Press—purging editorial boards, suspending and banning newspapers and periodicals. *Literární listy*, the journal of the Writers' Union which ceased publication after the occupation in 1968, and reappeared as *Listy* in October of that year, was officially banned in May 1969. *Reportér*, the weekly news magazine published by the Journalists' Union, which had played an influential role in political and cultural life and had suffered temporary suspension after the occupation, was also banned in May 1969. Three other papers, *Práce*, *Svět v Obrazech*, and *My* 69 were suspended for three months. *Smena na Neделu*, published in Bratislava, was suspended for two months in July, and *Politika* was banned to be replaced by *Tvorba* with Jiří Hajek as editor. Later in the year three other papers were banned, *Doba* and *Filmové a Televizní* in September, and *Cervený Květ* in October. Changes were made on the editorial boards of many papers including *Práce*, *Mladá Fronta*, *Rudé Právo*, and *Nova Svoboda* (Ostrava).

The Czechoslovak people far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are twenty-eight daily papers, including nine in Prague and nine (one in Hungarian and the rest in Slovak) in Bratislava. About 500 weekly papers and magazines and an even greater number of less frequent periodicals are also published. In addition, farms and factories produce their own daily or weekly news-sheets, dealing mainly with local issues.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper, modelled on the Moscow *Pravda*, is the chief organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is eight pages long and receives an official allocation of newsprint. Produced both in Prague and Bratislava, it has a nation-wide circulation of 900,000 copies. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (270,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Práca* in their respective cities. Two other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo*, produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party.

There are also many small circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (650,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The Czechoslovak Union of Writers was re-formed during 1969 and has now been split into separate Czech and Slovak Unions. It is as yet undecided whether to retain the Union of Czechoslovak Writers as an umbrella organization. The Presidium of the Czech Journalists' Union resigned in September 1969, as a protest against

censorship of the Press. At the same time the Prague City Journalists' Association was dissolved—to be put in the hands of a thirty-man commission.

The national news agency, Československá Tisková Kancelář (Četeka), receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Ministry of Information.

DAILIES

Prague

Československý sport: Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; central organ of the Czech Association for Physical Training; Editor GUSTAV VLK; circ. 170,000.

Lidová demokracie (*People's Democracy*): Karlovo nám. 5, II; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor FRANTIŠEK TOUŠKA; circ. 179,000.

Mladá fronta (*Youth Front*): Panská 8; f. 1945; organ of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth.

Práce (*Labour*): Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; daily; central organ of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; Editor BEDŘICH KAČÍREK; circ. 300,000.

Rudé právo (*Red Justice*): Na poříčí 30; f. 1920; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor MIROSLAV MOC; circ. 900,000.

Svoboda (*Freedom*): Prague I, Na Florenci 3.

Svobodné slovo (*Free Word*): Václavské nám. 36; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; published by "Melantrich" publishing house; Editor JAN MACHOŠ; circ. 240,000.

Večerní Praha (*Evening Prague*): Prague I, Na poříčí 30; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief FRANTIŠEK NEBL; circ. 120,000.

Zemědělské noviny (*Agricultural News*): Václavské nám. 47; f. 1945; central organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Alimentation; Chief Editor MILOSLAV VYKUKA; circ. 350,000.

Bratislava

Československý sport: Slovak edition of Prague paper.

Hlas ľudu (*The Voice of the People*): West Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

L'ud (*People*): Gorkého 9/1; f. 1948; organ of the Slovak Reconstruction Party; Editors-in-Chief FLÓRA GEORGIJEVIČOVÁ, KAROL TRNČÍK; circ. 40,000.

Práca (*Labour*): Odborárske nám. 3; organ of the Slovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; circ. 155,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Štúrova 4; f. 1920; daily (including Sunday); organ of Slovak Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief BOHUS TRAVNICEK; circ. 270,000.

Rol'nicke noviny (*Agricultural News*): Bratislava; published by the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture.

Smena: Dostojevského rad 21; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Youth; Editor-in-Chief GAVRIL GRYZLOV; circ. 160,000.

Šport (*Sport*): Bratislava, Volgogradská 1; organ of the Slovak Association for Physical Training; Editor OLDO DRASTICH; circ. 50,000.

Új Szó (*New World*): Gorkého 10; f. 1948; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor LÖRINCZ GYULA.

Brno

Brněnský večerník (*Brno Evening News*): nám. Rudé armády 13; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief JAROSLAV ZÁSTĚRA.

Rovnost (*Equality*): nám. Rudé armády 13; f. 1885; published by Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; circ. 130,000.

Gottwaldov

Naše pravda: published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Olomouc

Stráž Lidu: Dominikánská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Ostrava

Ostravský večerník: Zeyerova 11, Ostrava 1; f. 1968; evening; Editor-in-Chief VLADISLAV PLUCNAR.

Nová Svoboda (*New Freedom*): Novinářská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor EDUARD HRABEC.

Práce: Hollarova 14; f. 1945; morning.

Plzeň

Pravda: Leninova 15; f. 1919; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JAN VENCOVSKÝ; circ. 65,000.

PERIODICALS

Architektura ČSSR (*Czechoslovak Architecture*): Prague 1, Letenská 5; Journal of the Union of Czechoslovak Architects.

Automobil (*The Automobile*): Prague 1, Spálená 51; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; published by SNTL—publishers of technical literature.

Československá fotografie: Prague 2, Vinohradská 2; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; published by Orbis, Prague 2; Vinohradská 46.

Československá televize: Prague 1, Jindřišská 16; f. 1965; cultural and television journal; published by Czechoslovak Television; Editor KAREL KOTÍNSKÝ.

Československý časopis historický: Prague 1, Jiřská 3; Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; f. 1953; original articles on Czechoslovak and general history; published in Czech, resumé in Russian, French, German, English; Editor B. ČERNÝ; six times a year.

Československý rozhlas: Prague 2, Vinohradská 42; f. 1923; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor JAN ULČÁK.

Československý voják: Prague 1, Jungmannova 24; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Ministry of Defence; Editor JIŘÍ PRAŽÁK.

Český lid (*The Czechoslovak People*): Prague 2, Lazarská 8; f. 1891; bi-monthly; published by the Institute for Ethnology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; folklore and ethnology.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1951; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French; monthly; Editor Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ; circ. 12,000.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; published by Rapid; scientific, technical monthly for heavy industry in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Life: Prague 3, Kalininova 5; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic, social, cultural and sports; in English, French, Italian and Swedish; Editor F. LEBENHART.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; monthly in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Czech.

The Democratic Journalist: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; Russian, English, French and Spanish.

Dikobraz (*The Porcupine*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; f. 1945; satirical weekly; Chief Editor ANTONÍN RUŽIČKA; circ. 450,000.

Divadelní Noviny (*Theatrical News*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 3; f. 1957; reviews and news including television and radio drama; Editor JAROSLAV OPAVSKÝ.

Divadlo (*The Theatre*): Prague 1, Valentinská 7; f. 1949; ten times yearly; theatre, drama, complete texts of plays; Editor MILAN LUKÉŠ.

Film a doba (*Contemporary Cinema*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; monthly.

Filmový přehled (*Film Review*): Prague 1, Národní třída 28; f. 1939; weekly.

For You From Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; in English, German, Spanish and French; quarterly.

Glass Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; glass-making and ceramics; monthly in English, French and German.

Historica, Jiřská 3; f. 1959; foreign language review; original articles by Czechoslovak historians; Russian, English, French and German; twice a year; Editor JOSEF MACEK.

Hospodářské noviny: Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; economic problems; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Hudební rozhledy (*Musical Review*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czechoslovak Composers.

Im Herzen Europas: Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1958; German language pictorial magazine; monthly; Editor (vacant).

Investa: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1970; all branches of precision engineering; six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kino: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; an illustrated film magazine published by Orbis; fortnightly; Editor FRANTIŠEK GOLDSCHIEDER.

Kovoexport: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; all branches of precision engineering; six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Krásy Slovenska: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; illustrated monthly; published by Šport, publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization.

Kulturní práce (*Cultural Work*): trade union monthly; circ. 20,000.

Květy: Prague, Na Florenci 13; f. 1834; illustrated weekly; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Editor MILAN COKR; circ. 300,000.

Mezinárodní politika (*International Affairs*): Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; published by the Socialist Academy; Editor EGON BUSCH.

Motoristická Současnost (*Motoring Today*): Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1969; six times a year; motoring; Editor J. HAUSMAN; circ. 60,000.

Národní divadlo: Prague 1, Divadelní 6; f. 1923; review of the Prague National Theatre; similar reviews are published by all the large theatres in Czechoslovakia; monthly; issued by Prague National Theatre.

- Naše rodina** (*Our Family*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 3; f. 1968; Christian and cultural weekly published by Lidová demokracie; Editor MARIE HEMZALOVÁ.
- Nové slovo**: Bratislava, Šmeralova 10; f. 1944, closed 1953 and restarted 1968; weekly published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; politics, culture and economics; Editor-in-Chief LEOPOLD PODSTUPKA; circ. 40,000.
- Novinář**: Prague 1, Pařížská ul. 9; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly.
- Novinářský sborník** (*Journalism Almanac*): Prague 1, Vinohradská 5; f. 1955; quarterly theoretical magazine of the Research Institute of Journalism.
- Obchod-průmysl-hospodářství** (*Trade-Industry-Economy*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; journal of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; published in Czech; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ.
- Odborář** (*Trade Unionist*): Prague, nám. M. Gorkého 23; fortnightly; circ. 135,000.
- Plamen** (*Flame*): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; f. 1959; published by the Czechoslovak Writers' Union; monthly; poems, short stories, criticism, essays.
- Právník**: Prague 1, Národní třída 18; f. 1861; monthly; law; owned by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law).
- Roháč** (*Stag-Beetle*): Bratislava, Štefánikova 39; f. 1948; humorous, satirical weekly, published by Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANTON HOLÝ; circ. 120,000.
- Slovakia-Slovensko**: Bratislava, Volgogradská 8; f. 1969; published by Tatrapress; quarterly; news about Slovakia for foreigners; in Slovak and English; Chief Editor JÁN JONÁK.
- Slovak News**: Bratislava, Volgogradská 8; f. 1968; monthly; published by Tatrapress (Slovak Cultural and Tourist News Agency); in English and French; Chief Editor JÁN JONÁK; Editor SVETOZÁR ŠRMKO; circ. 1,500.
- Slovanský přehled**: Prague 1, Thunovská 2; f. 1898; popular magazine for the study of Slavistics and European socialist countries; bi-monthly; Editorial Dir. J. MACUREK; Editor-in-Chief Dr. KAREL HERMAN; published by the Institute of History of Eastern Europe of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.
- Slovanský svět** (*Slav World*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; formerly Svět sovětů; f. 1932; central organ of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship.
- Slovenská literatura** (*Slovak Literature*): quarterly.
- Slovenské národné divadlo** (*Slovak National Theatre*): Bratislava, Gorkého 4; f. 1920; mems. 343; quarterly; Dir. IVAN TURZO.
- Slovenské pohľady**: Bratislava, Štúrova 8; f. 1846; reissued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor-in-Chief MILAN FERKO.
- Solidarity**: Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1962; Czechoslovak-African relations; monthly in English and French; Editor Dr. JOSEF KLÁNSKÝ.
- Sotsialisticheskaya Czechoslovakia**: Prague 1, Národní třída 17; monthly; political, cultural and technical; in Russian.
- Štart**: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; illustrated weekly; published by the publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization (Šport).
- Svět motorů**: Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1947; weekly; motoring; Editor Ing. J. HAUSMAN; circ. 250,000.
- Svět práce** (*The World of Labour*): Prague 4, Lopatecká 13; f. 1946, reorganized 1968; political, economic and cultural weekly; published by Práce, publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Chief Editor JÁN DRDÁ; circ. 70,000.
- Světová literatura** (*World Literature*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature.
- Svoboda**: Bratislava; published by the Freedom Party of Slovakia.
- Technical Information**: Prague 1, 13. ul. 28. října; organ of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; quarterly in Russian, English-French, Spanish-Portuguese.
- Technický týdeník**: Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; technical weekly; circ. 45,000.
- Tip**: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; weekly; football and ice-hockey; published by Šport, the publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization.
- Tribuna**: Prague 1, nábr. Kyjevské brigády 12; weekly; published by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party for directing Party work in the Czech lands; Editor OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA.
- Tvorba** (*Struggle*): Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; published by the Rudé právo Publishing House; weekly; political and cultural; Editor JIŘÍ HAJEK; circ. 34,000.
- Umění** (*Art*): Prague 1, Nové Město, Vodičkova 40; f. 1952; published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; six times yearly.
- Učitelské noviny** (*Teachers' Gazette*): Prague 1, Příkopy 12; f. 1950; published by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education and the Union of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Employees; Editor ZDENĚK KONEČNÝ.
- Universum**: Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; quarterly review of Czechoslovak literature and arts; published by Dilia (Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency) and the Union of Czechoslovak Writers; Dir. JOSEF KALAŠ; Editor-in-Chief LUMÍR ČIVRNÝ.
- Věda Ludu** (*Popular Science*): weekly; the Czechoslovak Society for the Dissemination of Political and Economic Knowledge.
- Věda a život** (*Science and Life*): Brno, nám. Družby národů 5; f. 1954; monthly; published by Horizont and SNTL; Editor Dr. OLEG ŠUS; circ. 25,000.
- Vesmír**: Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1871; a popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science which aims at stimulating an intelligent interest in recent scientific discoveries; twelve times yearly; Editors LADISLAV ČEPEK, JIŘÍ KORYTA, DAGMAR FRÝDLOVÁ.
- Világ**: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; social and cultural weekly; in Hungarian; published by the publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization (Šport).
- Vlasta**: Prague 1, Jindřišská 5; f. 1946; published by the Committee of Czechoslovak Women; illustrated weekly; concerned with the status of women in society, problems of family and education; circ. 650,000.
- Výber** (*Digest*): Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; f. 1968; fortnightly; digest of home and foreign press; in Czech and Slovak; published by the Union of Slovak Journalists; Editor Ing. JURAJ CHARVÁT, c.sc.; circ. 50,000.
- Výtvarná práce** (*The Artists' Work*): Prague; f. 1953; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Artists; fortnightly; Chief Editor Dr. JIŘÍ ŠETLÍK; circ. 9,000.
- Wir und Sie** (*We and You*): Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1961; German-language pictorial magazine; monthly; Editor LENKA REINEROVÁ.

World Student News: Prague 2, Vocolova 3; magazine of the International Union of Students; Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish; monthly.

Zítřek (Tomorrow): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1968; weekly; politics, economics, science, culture; Editor VLADIMÍR NOVOTNÝ; circ. 140,000.

Život (Life): Bratislava, Gorkého 8; f. 1950; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Editor VLADIMÍR LABATH; circ. 120,000.

Zora (Morning Star): Prague 1, Krakovská 21; f. 1917; monthly review for the blind; Editor ZDENĚK ŠARBACH; circ. 1,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Československá tisková kancelář (Četeka) (Czechoslovak News Agency): Prague 1, Opletalova 5; f. 1918; Gen. Dir. Dr. OTAKAR SVĚRČINA; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish news service for foreign countries; photo service; publs. weekly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German, international economic bulletin for the Czechoslovak press.

Pragopress Feature Service: Prague 6, Slavičková 5; supplies information about Czechoslovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses on a commercial basis; Editor-in-Chief JIŘÍ MUNCLINGER.

Tatrapress (Slovak Cultural and Tourist News Agency): Bratislava, Volgogradská 8; information about Slovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses; publs. *Slovak News, Slovakia-Slovensko*.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Prague, Petrske nám. 1, I; Bureau Chief PIERO BENETAZZO.

BTA: Prague, Ždanova 46, Dejvice; Bureau Chief STOIL MORTEV.

Novosti: Prague, Mezibranská 7; Bureau Chief A. PETROV.

The following Agencies are also represented: Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Union of Czech Journalists: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; f. 1877; 3,000 mems.; Pres. OLDŘICH SVESTKA.

Union of Slovak Journalists: Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. JÁN PODHRADSKÝ; publ. *Výber* (fortnightly).

Journalists' Centre of Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, Pařížská; f. 1968; 4,200 mems.; Pres. VLADO KAŠPAR; publ. *Novinář* (The Journalist) (monthly), *Sešity novináře* (6 times a year).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. In 1968 two new publishing associations were established, the Czech Association of Publishers and Booksellers, and the Slovak Association of Publishers and Booksellers. These operate in Czech lands and in Slovakia respectively. Almost all publishing houses are members of their appropriate association. In 1968, 5,916 titles were published.

CZECH PUBLISHING HOUSES

Academia: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1953; scientific books, periodicals; Dir. JOSEF ŽIKA.

Albatros: Publishing house of literature for children; Prague 5, Staropramenná 12; f. 1949; Dir. CESTMÍR VEJDĚLEK; Editor-in-Chief VÁCLAV STEJSKAL.

Blok: Brno, Rooseveltova 4; fiction, general; Dir. JAN STAVINOHÁ.

Československý spisovatel (Czechoslovak Writer): Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union, Prague 1, Národní 9; poetry, fiction, literary theory and criticism; Dir. LADISLAV FIKAR.

Horizont: Publishing house of the Socialist Academy; Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; f. 1968; general.

Kartografické nakladatelství: Publishing house of maps; Prague 7, Kostelní 42; Dir. Ing. KAREL PECKA.

Kruh: Hradec Králové, Klicperova 197; regional literature, fiction and general.

Lidová demokracie—Vyšehrad: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Prague 1, ul. 28 října 3;

general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. Ing. VÁCLAV KYPTA.

Lidové nakladatelství: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1968; formerly Svět Sovětů State Publishing House; classical and contemporary fiction, general, magazines; Dir. JIŘÍ PLACHETKA.

Melantrich: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Party; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1919; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. OLDŘICH BALABÁN.

Merkur: Prague 1, Gorkého nám. 11; commerce, catering; Dir. JAROSLAV ŽÁČEK.

Mladá fronta: Publishing house of Czech youth organizations; Prague 1, Panská 8; f. 1945; literature for young people, fiction and non-fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. KAREL ČERVINKA.

Nakladatelství dopravy a spojení: Prague 1, Hybernská 5; transport and communications; Dir. JAN FELCMAN.

Naše vojsko: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Army; Prague 2, Na Děkance 3; fiction, general.

Obelisk: Prague 1, Mikulandská 10; art books, history of art, architecture, art criticism, illustrated fiction; Dir. KAREL HANŽL.

Odeon: Prague 1, Národní třída 36; f. 1953; poetry, fiction (classical and modern), literary theory, art books, reproductions; Dir. JAN REZÁČ.

Olympia: Prague 1, Klimentův nám. 36; sports, tourism, children's books; Dir. LUDVÍK UHLÍK.

Orbis: Prague 2, Vinohradská 46; f. 1921; popular scientific literature, art, theatre, cinema, photography, foreign language books; Dir. JARMILA PROKOPOVÁ.

Panton nakladatelství Svazu čs. skladatelů: Publishing house of the Czech Composers' Union; Prague 1, Malá Strana, Riečnická 12; books on music, sheet music; Dir. M. ZÍTKO.

Práce: Publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; trade union movement, fiction, general, periodicals; Dir. VILÉM KÚN.

Profil: Ostrava 1, Hollarova 14; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. JAN GAVENDA.

Růž: České Budějovice, Žižkovské nám. 5; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. VÁCLAV VEJSADA.

Severočeské nakladatelství: Liberec, Alšova 1; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. LADISLAV DVORSKÝ.

Stnti—Publishers of Technical Literature: Prague 1, Spálená 51; technology, applied sciences, dictionaries, periodicals; Dir. Ing. JINDŘICH SUCHARDA.

Státní pedagogické nakladatelství (State Pedagogical Publishing House): Prague 1, Ostrovní 30; f. 1775; textbooks for all school levels, university textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. BEDŘICH SATRAPA; Editor-in-Chief Ing. JOSEF PAPEŽ.

Státní zemědělské nakladatelství: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 47; agriculture, periodicals; Dir. JAROSLAV JEHLÍČKA.

Státní zdravotnické nakladatelství: Prague 1, Malostranské nám. 28; f. 1950; medicine, periodicals; Dir. EVŽEN KLINGER.

Středočeské nakladatelství a knihkupectví: Prague 1, U Pražské brány 3; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. JOSEF PLACHÝ.

Supraphon: Prague 1, Palackého 1; books on music, biographies, sheet music, records; Dir. JAROSLAV ŠEDA.

Svoboda: Prague 1, Revoluční 15; politics, history, philosophy, fiction, general; Dir. JOSEF KADLEC.

Symposium: Prague 5, Podbělohorská silnice; general.

Ústřední církevní nakladatelství: Prague 1, Sněmovní 9; religion, churches.

Západočeské nakladatelství: Plzeň, tř. gen L. Svobody 36; regional literature, fiction, general.

SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

"Alfa" Publishing House: Bratislava, Hurbanovo nám. 6; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature; technical literature, technological books on civil, mechanical and structural engineering, physics, chemistry, electrotechnics, mathematics; economic literature, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. ONDREJ SRŠEŇ; Chief Editor Dr. E. KLIMO.

Central Slovakian Publishing House: Bánská Bystrica, nám. SNP 23; history, regional literature; Dir. PETER BENICKÝ; Chief Editor MILOŠ ŠILLA.

Church Publishing House: Bratislava, Palisády 64; religious literature; Dr. ONDREJ LIŠČÍK.

East Slovakian Publishing House: Košice, Orliá 11; regional and tourist literature; Dir. TOMÁŠ POVAŽAN.

"Epocha" Publishing House: Bratislava, Gunduličova 12; f. 1969; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Political Literature; politics, philosophy, history, economics, non-fiction, fiction, children's literature; Dir. Ing. JÚLIUS LIPTÁK; Chief Editor Ing. ŠTEFAN ŽOLNAY.

"Matica Slovenská" Publishing House: Martin, Škultétyho; 1; bibliography; Chief Editor FRANTIŠEK GNYP.

Mladé Letá (Young Years): Bratislava, nám. SNP 11; f. 1950; literature for children and young people; Dir. RUDOLF MORIC; Chief Editor LÝDIA KYSELOVÁ.

"Obzor" Publishing House: Bratislava, ul. Československej armády 29a; educational, encyclopedias, popular scientific, non-fiction, fiction, textbooks, law; Dir. DEZIDER ORLOVSKÝ; Chief Editor Dr. ANTON SKÁCEL.

"Osveta" Publishing House: Martin, Martonovičova ul.; f. 1969; previously part of the "Obzor" Publishing House; medical literature, educational, tourist literature; Dir. KONŠTANTÍN HORECKÝ; Chief Editor FRANTIŠEK KALINA.

"Praca" Publishing House: Bratislava, Moskovská 17; f. 1946; economics, history; Dir. FERDINAND ZIEGLER; Chief Editor Ing. KAROL JURÍK.

Publishing House of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: Bratislava, Klemensova 27; f. 1953; scientific and popular scientific books and periodicals; Dir. IRINA MICHALIDESOVÁ; Editor-in-Chief JÚLIUS MOLITORIS.

Publishing House of the Slovak Fund of Fine Arts: Bratislava, Štúrova 1a; books about art; Chief Editor JURAJ KLAUČO.

"Slavin" West Slovakian Publishing House: Bratislava, Panenská 13; regional literature, history, tourist literature; Dir. IVAN RÚRIK.

Slovak Pedagogical Publishing House: Bratislava, Sasinkova 5; pedagogical literature, educational, school texts, dictionaries; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MRÁZ; Chief Editor JÁN HLÓŠKA.

Slovak Publishing House of Agricultural Literature: Bratislava, Križkova 7; agricultural literature, gardening books; Dir. Ing. JURAJ FERENČÍK; Chief Editor VINCENT ŠUGÁR.

"Slovenský Spisovateľ" Publishing House (Slovak Writer): Bratislava, Gajova 9; fiction; Dir. ŠTEFAN ŽÁRY; Chief Editor IVAN KUPEC.

"Smena" Publishing House: Bratislava, Pražská 9; fiction, literature for young people; Dir. RICHARD BOROVÝ; Chief Editor JÁN ŠKAMLA.

"Šport" Publishing House: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; sport, physical culture, guide books, periodicals; Dir. VIKTOR ROSA; Chief Editor ANTON RICHTER.

"Tatran" Publishing House: Bratislava, Michalská 9; f. 1949; fiction, art books; Dir. JÁN FERENČÍK; Chief Editor JOZEF KOT.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Svaz českých nakladatelských, vydavatelských a knihkupectvých podniků (Association of Czech Publishers and Booksellers): Prague 1, Spálená 51; f. 1968; book publishers, newspaper publishers and booksellers; almost all publishing houses are members of this voluntary organization which promotes their professional interests, co-ordinates their activities, organizes book exhibitions at home and abroad, etc.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JAN PILAŘ.

Association of Slovak Publishers and Booksellers: Bratislava, nám. SNP 12; f. 1968.

WRITERS' UNIONS

Svaz československých spisovatelů (Union of Czechoslovak Writers): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; 594 mems.; Chair. Prof. EDWARD GOLDSTÜCKER; Acting Chair. JAROSLAV SEIFERT; publs. *Kulturný život* (Cultural Life; weekly), *Slovenské pohľady* (Slovakian Views; monthly), *Mladá tvorba* (Young Creation; monthly).

Svaz českých spisovatelů (Union of Czech Writers): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; f. 1969; 445 mems., 38 candidates; Pres. JAROSLAV SEIFERT; Vice-Pres. Dr. JIŘÍ BRABEC, KAREL PRÁČNÍK; publs. *Plamen* (Flame; monthly), *Tuď, Sešity, Host do domu* (The Visitor; monthly), *Analogon*.

Union of Slovak Writers: Bratislava; f. 1969.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Československý rozhlas (*Czechoslovak Radio*): Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. JAN ŘÍŠKO.

Home programmes in Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish and German.

Foreign broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Czech, Slovak.

Nation-wide networks:

Czechoslovakia (nation-wide in Czech and Slovak) I:

Prague (for Bohemia and Moravia); II: Bratislava (for Slovakia).

Third Programme (VHF).

There were 3,220,809 receivers in 1969.

TELEVISION

Československá televize (*Czechoslovak Television*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 29; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JAN ZELENKA.

Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice.

There were 3,065,702 television receivers in 1970.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní banka československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 28; the State Monetary Agency; constituted in 1950, actual activities based on Act of November 10th, 1965; the Bank is a bank of issue, a central bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash and clearing centre of the ČSSR for both the territory of the State and in relations with foreign countries. Statutory Funds 5,000,000,000 Kčs.; General Reserve 1,000,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. Ing. SVATOPLUK POTÁČ.

Československá obchodní banka a.s. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 14; f. 1965; commercial and foreign exchange transactions; cap.

700m. Kčs.; dep. 15,413m. Kčs.; Chair. Ing. SVATOPLUK POTÁČ; Gen. Man. LUDOVÍK KOVÁČIK.

Živnostenská banka: Head Office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 20; London Office: 48 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1868; cap. 80,000,000 Kčs.; res. 39,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. M. KOREC.

State Savings Bank: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 42; accepts deposits and issues loans; 13,508,037 depositors; Gen. Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK PAZDERA.

INSURANCE

Česká Státní Pojišťovna (*State Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies, all classes of reinsurance; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. JUDR. JAROSLAV PROCHÁZKA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní komora (*Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; f. 1949; contributes to the development of Czechoslovak foreign trade; its members are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the largest industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia; Pres. LUDVÍK ČERNÝ. **Rapid**, Foreign Trade Publicity Corp. publishes *Czechoslovak Foreign Trade* (monthly, in English, Spanish, German, French and Russian), *Heavy Industry* (monthly, in English, German, French and Spanish), *Motor Review* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian), *Glass Review* (monthly, in English, French and German, six times a year in Italian), *Kovo-Export* (monthly, in English, German, Russian, French and Spanish).

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Prague 1, Smečky 30.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles and Leather Goods*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): f. 1949; Prague 1, Na příkopě 8; Gen. Dir. JAN SEQUENS.

Česká Státní Pojišťovna (*Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Management*): Prague 1, Spálená 16.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials*): Prague 1, Panská 9; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. Z. MOJŽÍŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): Prague 1, V jámě 1.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 28.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Shoes, Skins*): Prague 7, Dukelských hrdinů 47; Gen. Man. Ing. J. PETRÁK.

Ferromet (*Imports and Exports Metallurgical Products*): Prague 1, Opletalova 27.

Inspekta (*Control of Goods in Foreign Trade*): Prague 1, V jámě 1.

Investa (*Exports and Imports Machinery for Clothing and Footwear Industries*): Prague 7, Holešovice, Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Jablonex (*Exports of Imitation Jewellery and Decorations*): Jablonec nad Nisou, Palackého 41.

Konex (*Imports and Exports Building Materials*): Bratislava; f. 1969.

Kooslonex (*Imports and Exports Foodstuffs*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Kovo (*Imports and Exports Precision Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

- Ligna** (*Imports and Exports Timber, Wood Products, Musical Instruments and Paper*): Prague 1, Vodičkova 41.
- Merkuria** (*Exports and Imports Tools and Consumer Durables*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.
- Metalimex** (*Imports and Exports Ores, Metals and Solid Fuels*): Prague 1, Štěpánská 34.
- Motokov** (*Imports and Exports Vehicles and Light Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.
- Omnipol** (*Import and Export of Sports and Hunting Arms, Ammunition, Sports and Civil Aircraft*): Prague 1, Washingtonova 11; Gen. Man. Ing. T. MAREČEK.
- Pragoexport** (*Imports and Exports Clothing*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 34.
- Rapid** (*Foreign Trade Publicity Corporation*): Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; Editor-in-Chief MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ.
- Skloexport** (*Exports Glass*): Liberec, tř. 1. máje 1; Gen. Man. JAN KREJSA.
- Škodaexport** (*Exports and Imports Power Engineering and Metallurgical Plants, Engineering Works, Electrical Locomotives and Trollybuses, Tobacco Machines*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.
- Strojexport** (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Machinery Equipment*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56, P.O.B. 662; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. JAROSLAV ŠTORKÁN.
- Strojimport** (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Industrial Plants*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 1.
- Technoexport** (*Imports and Exports Chemical and Foodstuff Engineering Plant*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.
- Tuzex** (*Retail Goods for Foreign Currency*): Prague 1, Rytiřská 13.

TRADE UNIONS

- Ústřední rada revolučního odborového hnutí (ROH):** (*Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement*): Prague 3, Žižkov 1800; f. 1945; federated to WFTU; Pres. KAREL POLÁČEK; Sec. ALOIS POKORNÝ; 5,500,000 mems.
- Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků chemického a papírenského průmyslu GS ROH** (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Chemical and Paper Industry Trade Union Workers*): Prague 3, Žižkov, nám. G. Klimenta 2; f. 1919; Pres. Ing. ONDŘEJ HORNÝ; 170,000 mems.
- Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků státního obchodu** (*Trade Union of Commerce Employees*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. Ing. ANTON VRABEC.
- Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků ve stavebnictví** (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Building and Building Materials Employees Union*): Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; Pres. VILIAM EICHENBERGER.
- Český odborový svaz pracovníků ve stavebnictví a ve výrobě stavebních hmot** (*Czech Building Workers' Union*): Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; Pres. KAREL ŠINDELÁŘ.
- Slovenský odborový svaz pracovníků stavebnictva a výroby stavebních hmot** (*Slovak Building Workers' Union*): Bratislava, Štefanikova 17; Pres. RAFAEL RUŽIČKA.
- Československý federální výbor odborových svazů umění kultury** (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Trade Unions for Art and Culture*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VLASTIMIL FIŠAR.
- Český odborový svaz umění a kultury** (*Czech Trade Union for Workers in Art and Culture*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; f. 1968; Pres. VLASTIMIL FIŠAR; 69,000 mems.; publ. *Kultura* (monthly).

- Slovenský odborový svaz pracovníků umenia a kultúry** (*Slovak Trade Union of Workers in Art and Culture*): Bratislava, Štefanikova 17; f. 1968; Pres. VLADO DURDÍK; 21,000 mems.
- Český odborový svaz pracovníků zdravotnictví** (*The Czech Health Workers' Trade Union*): Prague 3, nám. G. Klimenta 2; Pres. JAROSLAV BAKSTEIN, c.sc.
- Slovenský odborový svaz pracovníků zdravotníctva** (*The Slovak Health Workers' Trade Union*): Bratislava, Odborárske nám. 3; Pres. Doc. AUGUSTÍN BÁRDOŠ, c.sc.
- Český odborový svaz pracujících železnic** (*Czech Trade Union of Railway Workers*): Prague 3, Žižkov, nám. G. Klimenta 2; Chair. FRANTIŠEK VÁLA; 181,000 mems.
- Slovenský odborový svaz pracujících železnic** (*Slovak Trade Union of Railway Workers*): Bratislava, Nám. odborárov 3; Chair. PAVEL REHÁK; 65,000 mems.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v hornictví** (*Union of Mineworkers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. JAN TEPER.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů** (*Union of Foundry and Ore Mining Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1952; Pres. ALOIS KOPÁČEK.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců ve strojírenství** (*Union of Engineering Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. ANTONÍN MALÍK.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v energetice** (*Union of Power Generating Industries*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. VÁCLAV VALD.
- Odborový svaz pracovníků zemědělství** (*Trade Union of Agricultural Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1903; Pres. BEDŘICH KARBUS; 329,000 mems.
- Odborový svaz pracovníků vodního hospodářství** (*Trade Union of Water Conservancy Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1968; Pres. of the Prep. Committee for Bohemia ZDENĚK HEJNA, for Slovakia MICHAL MIHÁLIK; 31,000 mems.
- Odborový svaz pracovníků lesního hospodářství** (*Trade Union of Forestry Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1968; Pres. of the Preparatory Committee for Bohemia Ing. MIROSLAV NOZAR, for Slovakia JOZEF KOVÁČIK; 77,000 mems.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců spotřebního průmyslu** (*Union of Workers in Light Industry*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. MILADA NETUŠILOVÁ.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v potravinářském průmyslu a výkupu** (*Food, Drink, Tobacco Workers' Union*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. JOSEF DVOŘÁK.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců místního hospodářství** (*Union of Workers in Communal Enterprises*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VÁCLAV BERAN.
- Odborový svaz zaměstnanců státních orgánů a finanční soustavy** (*Union of Employees in Government and Financial Institutions*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. RUDOLF SOUČEK.
- Union of Educational and Scientific Workers**: Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VÁCLAV VANEK; 340,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

- Brno Trade Fairs and Exhibitions**: Brno, Výstaviště 1; f. 1959; international engineering fair yearly in September; international consumer goods fair yearly from May 21st to May 28th; Gen. Dir. JAN ČEBÍŠ; publ. *Trade Fair News BRNO Information Bulletin*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Československé státní dráhy (*Czechoslovak State Railways*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 33; Gen. Man. Ing. FRANTIŠEK KOTORA. The head office of the Č.S.D. is at the Ministry of Transport in Prague, and comes under its authority. The total length of the Czechoslovak railways is 13,317 km. (8,250 miles). About 2,389 km. (1,484 miles) are electrified, including the connection Prague-Warsaw via Bohumín. The densest part of the network runs from north to south and only in recent years was the direct rail link between the west and east of the country completed. The trunk line Prague-Česká Třebová-Bohumín-Košice is the most important. From Bohumín there is a railway connexion to Poland. Other international lines lead from Prague via Děčín to Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, via Cheb to Nuremberg, via České Velenice to Vienna, and via České Budějovice and Horní Dvořiště to Linz. Bratislava has rail connexions with Budapest and Vienna.

ROADS

There are 73,220 km. of roads in Czechoslovakia, of which 9,193 km. are main roads. About 83 per cent of the total road network is hard surfaced.

Československá státní automobilová doprava—ČŠAD (*Czechoslovak State Road Transport*): f. 1949; the organization has 11 regional head offices which are independent of each other:

NV Prague 1, Hybernská 32.
KNV Prague 1, Nádraží Střed.
České Budějovice, nám. 1 máje 6.
Plzeň, V Malé Doubravce.
Ústí nad Labem, Fučíkova 26.
Hradec Králové, Žižkovo nám. 139.
Brno, Opuštěná 4.
Ostrava, Valchařská 15.
Bratislava, Na Trnávke 2.
Baňská Bystrica, ul. čsl. armády 6.
Košice, Thurzova 3.

Sdružení československých mezinárodních automobilových dopravců—ČESMAD (*International Czechoslovak Road Transport Association*): Prague 6, P.O.B. 25; represents all the above organizations at the International Road Transport Union, Geneva.

Ústřední Automotoklub ČSSR (*Central Motoring and Touring Club of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1904; Pres. OLDŘICH HAKEN; Gen. Sec. RICHARD KOPEČNÝ.

Automotoklub ČSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Czech Republic*): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1969; Pres. ZDENĚK MACEK, Gen. Sec. JINDŘICH EGR.

Automotoklub SSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Slovak Republic*): Bratislava, Rooseweltovo nám. 1; f. 1969; Pres. LADISLAV BERTOLI, Gen. Sec. ONDŘEJ MATĚ.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Československá plavba dunajská, národní podnik (*Czechoslovak Danube River Shipping*): Červenej armády 39, Bratislava; Dir. Ing. ONDŘEJ LUBY.

Československá plavba labsko-oderská (ČSPLO) (*Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder River Shipping*): Děčín, K. Čapka 1; carries out transport of goods on the Vltava, Elbe and Oder rivers as well as other waterways; transfer and storage of goods in Czechoslovak ports; ČSPLO operates the Czechoslovak river ports of Prague, Mělník, Kolín, Ústí nad Labem and Děčín; Man. Dir. ALOIS OPRCHALSKI, Ing. Oec.

The total length of navigable waterways in Czechoslovakia is 480 kms. The Elbe and its tributary the Vltava connect the country with the North Sea via the port of Hamburg. The Oder provides a connexion with the Baltic Sea and the port of Stettin. The Danube provides a link with Western Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia's river ports are Prague, Mělník, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Hřensko on the Vltava and Elbe; Kozlí on the Oder; and Bratislava and Komárno on the Danube.

SHIPPING

Československá námořní plavba, mezinárodní akciová společnost (*Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping, International Joint-Stock Company*): Prague 1, Na můstku 11; a shipping company operating the Czechoslovak sea-going fleet; Man. Dir. FRANTIŠEK MAJER; ten ships totalling 94,814 B.R.T.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are civil airports at Prague (Ruzyně), Brno, Bratislava, Holešov, Karlovy Vary, Košice, Ostrava, Piešťany, Přerov, Sliač and Tatry, served by ČSA's internal flights. International flights serve Prague and Bratislava.

ČSA (Československé aerolinie, Czechoslovak Airlines): Head Office: Prague 1, Revoluční 1, palác Kotva; f. 1923; external services to the whole of Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East, North and Central America and North and West Africa; fleet of 4 Il-62, 4 TU-104, 2 TU-124, 7 Il-18 and 24 Avia Il-14. Gen. Dir. MILOSLAV ELIÁŠ.

Czechoslovakia is served by 22 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Čedok (*Czechoslovak Official Travel Agency*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 18; Dir. STANISLAV NEMETH; services for foreign visitors provided through a network of 144 travel offices directed by ČEDOK Trust Management; Pres. and Chair. STANISLAV NEMETH.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: Parkring 12, Vienna I.
Belgium: 154 Ave. Adolphe Buyl, Brussels 5.
Denmark: Vester Farimagsgade 6, Copenhagen V.
France: 32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.
German Federal Republic: Neue Mainzer Strasse 24, Frankfurt-am-Main.
German Democratic Republic: Strassberger Platz 1, 1017 Berlin-Friedrichshain.
Italy: Via Bissolatti 33, Rome.
Netherlands: Leidsestraat 4, Amsterdam-C.
Sweden: Artillerigatan 4, 11451 Stockholm.
Switzerland: Limmatquai 78, 8001 Zürich.
United Kingdom: 45 Oxford Street, London W.1.
U.S.A.: 10 East 40th Street, New York.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Valdštejnská 10, Prague.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní Divadlo (*National Theatre*): Divadelní 6, Prague 1; f. 1881-83; opera, drama, ballet.

Smetanovo Divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Vítězného února 8, Prague 1; f. 1888, at present under reconstruction; opera and ballet.

Tylovo Divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, Prague 1; f. 1783 as a German theatre with Czech performances, since 1920 part of National Theatre of Prague; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo na Vinohradech (*Vinohrady Theatre*): nám. Míru, Prague 2; f. 1907; modern drama.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, Prague 2; f. 1933; drama.

Lanterna magica: Prague 1, Michalská 3.

Národní divadlo, Brno (*Brno State Theatre*): Brno, Dvořákova 11; f. 1884; opera, drama, operetta, ballet.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Prague 1, Dům umělců, Alšovo nábř. 12; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV NEUMANN.

FOK Prague Symphony Orchestra: Prague 1, Obecní dům; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV SMETÁČEK.

Czechoslovak Radio Symphony Orchestra: Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; Principal Conductor ALOIS KLÍMA.

Brno State Philharmonic Orchestra: Brno, Komenského nám. 8, Besední dům; Principal Conductor Jiří WALDHANS.

Ostrava State Philharmonic Orchestra: Ostrava 5, Michálkovic 181; Principal Conductor O. TRHLÍK.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Slezská 7, Prague 2; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuel and Power: Lazarská 7, Prague 1; Minister JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction.

Ústav jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): Rež u Prahy; f. 1952; Dir. Dr. JAN URBANEC.

UNIVERSITIES

Univerzita Komenského Bratislava: Bratislava; 1,743 teachers, 13,586 students.

Palackého Univerzita: Olomouc; 700 teachers, 4,222 students.

Univerzita Karlova: Prague; 2,842 teachers, 19,072 students.

Univerzita J. E. Purkyně: Brno; 868 teachers, 4,500 students.

Univerzita 17. Listopadu: Prague; 193 teachers, 2,971 students.

Univerzita P. J. Šafárika: Košice; 600 teachers, 3,800 students.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen and Bornholm and about 400 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying possessions are Greenland, and the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with cold winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church, to which 95 per cent of the population belong, and there are small communities of Roman Catholics, Baptists and Jews. The flag carries a white cross on a red background. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

In 1948 Home Rule was granted to the Faroe Islands. In 1953 Greenland became an integral part of the Danish Kingdom. In the same year the Constitution of Denmark was radically revised. The major provisions of the new Constitution were to allow female succession to the throne, abolition of the Upper House and changes in the Court of the Realm, definition of Ministerial responsibility and changes in the franchise, including provision for referenda.

Denmark is a founder member of NATO and in 1953 joined the Nordic Council. In 1961 she joined the European Free Trade Association. A minority government led by the Social Democrats held power from 1964-67. Following a General Election in January 1968, a new coalition government of Radical Liberal, Conservative and Liberal parties was formed by Hilmar Baunsgaard (Radical Liberal). Denmark applied for membership of the EEC in 1967 and in the autumn of 1970.

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, legislative power being vested in the King in conjunction with the Folketing (Parliament). Executive power is exercised by the King through his ministers. The Folketing is unicameral, elected by and from Danish subjects of 21 and over. The Faroe Islands and Greenland are each represented by two members.

Defence

Denmark maintains an Army of 27,000 men, a Navy of 7,000 men and an Air Force of 10,500 men. The Army consists of field forces and a home guard which has a force of about 70,000 men at its disposal. The Navy has frigates, escort vessels, submarines, minelayers, minesweepers and fast patrol craft. The Air Force has fighters and fighter-bombers of American and British types. National Service lasts for 14-16 months. Denmark abandoned its neutrality after the Second World War and has been a member of NATO since 1949. Defence policy is largely geared to NATO co-operation. Estimated total defence expenditure for 1970-71 was about 2,738 million Kroner. The Socialist Opposition in Parliament proposed, in 1970, that the size of the army and air force be halved.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organised on a co-operative basis. Farmers and small-

holders are grouped in co-operative societies which market the produce and conduct scientific research. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, eggs and bacon are the main agricultural exports. Over the last fifteen years Denmark has industrialized rapidly, and agriculture has become less important. As a proportion of total exports, industrial products have, during the last decade, risen by 20 per cent to 62 per cent, and agricultural products have declined by 20 per cent to 32 per cent. Principal all-round trade partners are Great Britain, Federal Germany and Sweden. Major industries are ship-building, engineering, chemicals, brewing, fishing and food processing. Danish-designed furniture, electronics, porcelain, textiles and metal goods are finding a widening foreign market. Denmark is a member of EFTA and the Nordic Council and has applied for membership of the EEC. Over the last few years Denmark has experienced one of the highest rates of inflation in Europe. Owing to a change in the taxation system 1969 was a tax-free year, and although productivity rose to a record level, consumer expenditure also rose rapidly. To combat the worsening inflationary situation, the government imposed a price-freeze for the autumn of 1970 and the spring of 1971. This will be followed by various other measures including price control.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,900 kilometres of railways, most of which are operated by the State and the rest by companies in which the State or public authorities have a financial interest. There are over 61,000 kilometres of road, 86 per cent of which are hard surface. There is an extensive bus service using many bridges. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Denmark maintains a large merchant navy with a gross tonnage of over 3 million. There are seven airports, the largest being the international airport at Copenhagen-Kastrup.

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. Health insurance is compulsory for all citizens over 21.

Education

Education is compulsory and free at the primary stage between 7 and 14 years. Secondary education which offers a wide scope for transfer from one form of education to another, is also given free as, on the whole, is university and other higher education. Although pupils may leave after seven years at primary-school (*Folkeskolen*), many continue for a further two or three years at the same school in order to pass their school-leaving exam (*realeksamnen*). Having gained the school-leaving certificate, a pupil may then transfer to a high-school (*Gymnasium*) for a further three years. Success in the exam (*studentereksamnen*) taken at the end of the *Gymnasium* course is a

DENMARK—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

qualification for university entrance. There are three universities, a technical university and a network of Folk High Schools for adults, chiefly young farmers.

Tourism

Tourism is organised by the National Travel Association of Denmark. Receipts from tourism totalled \$279 million in 1969, and expenditure was \$266 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, and all countries of South and Central America.

Sport

Fifteen per cent of the population take an active part in sports. Practically all sport is amateur. The national

game is football, and rowing, swimming and sailing are popular. Other sports include tennis, the Danish game of hand-ball, shooting and fishing.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 8 (Maundy Thursday), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 7 (Store Bededag), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 5 (Constitution Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

In November 1967 Denmark devalued the Krone by 7.9 per cent as a result of the devaluation of the £ sterling.

The monetary unit is the Krone which is divided into 100 øre.

Notes: Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10.

Coins: Kroner 5, 1; Øre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 17.95 Kroner = £1 sterling

7.5 Kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

DENMARK		OVERSEAS TERRITORIES			
		Faroe Islands		Greenland	
Area (sq. km.)	Population (1970 est.)	Area (sq. km.)	Population (1969)	Area (sq. km.)	Population (1968)
43,068	4,921,156	1,399	38,214	341,700 (ice-free land)	45,639

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Copenhagen (capital)	819,105	Aalborg . . .	82,339
Aarhus . . .	110,118	Esbjerg . . .	62,568
Odense . . .	102,814	Randers . . .	41,168
	Horsens		35,682

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966 .	18.4	8.6	10.3
1967 .	16.8	8.5	9.9
1968 .	15.3	8.1	9.7
1969 .	14.6	8.0	9.8

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(1969—'000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	273	Transport	160
Manufacturing	690	Administration	458
Construction	208	Services	176
Commerce	370	Other Activities	32
Total		2,367	

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1969—'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
4,307	4,237	2,694	298	472*	843

* 1965.

PRINCIPAL CEREALS

(Area in 1,000 hectares, Production in 1,000 tons, and Yield in 100 Kg. per hectare)

COMMODITY	1967			1968			1969		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat	90	421	46.5	97	465	48.1	98	428	43.6
Rye	37	118	31.6	38	131	34.0	38	126	32.8
Barley	1,170	4,382	37.5	1,254	5,047	40.2	1,305	5,255	40.3
Oats	243	904	37.2	218	863	39.6	205	765	37.4
Root Crops	357	17,802	499	337	17,362	515	310	12,490	403

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pigs	8,591	8,120	8,486	7,963	8,022
Cattle	3,345	3,374	3,282	3,141	3,000
Horses	53	45	42	40	42
Poultry	20,264	20,527	18,594	18,448	18,421

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (million kg.)

PRODUCE	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cheese . . .	115	125	124	106	109
Milk . . .	5,369	5,306	5,193	5,122	4,872
Meat (Beef & Pork)	1,052	1,050	1,053	1,038	1,000
Butter . . .	166	160	154	160	144
Eggs . . .	90	90	89	86	90

SALT-WATER FISHERIES

FISHING GROUNDS	1967		1968		1969	
	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.
North Sea . . .	664,415	253,344	1,002,517	334,158	961,742	373,419
Skagerrak . . .	170,286	63,781	216,399	71,129	105,619	54,109
The Kattegat . . .	99,897	68,613	111,928	72,847	81,906	71,351
The Sound . . .	1,115	2,716	877	2,847	979	2,404
Belt Waters . . .	39,099	39,350	37,356	42,181	36,851	45,921
The Baltic . . .	44,771	67,233	48,358	74,117	44,988	72,518
The Lim Fjord . . .	7,948	7,486	7,434	8,482	6,142	9,134
The Ringkøbing and Nis- sum Fjords . . .	1,286	3,551	1,549	4,707	1,348	5,047
Atlantic Ocean, etc. . .	404	1,244	367	4,750	703	12,036
TOTAL . . .	1,029,221	507,318	1,426,785	615,218	1,240,278	645,939

INDUSTRY (million Kr.)

	1967	1968	1969
Mineral Extraction . . .	99	128	155
Food . . .	10,574	10,656	11,661
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,720	1,784	1,947
Textiles . . .	1,674	1,824	2,089
Footwear and Clothing . . .	1,607	1,607	1,729
Wood . . .	797	879	1,071
Furniture . . .	884	953	1,085
Paper . . .	1,051	1,149	1,324
Graphics . . .	1,849	2,075	2,323
Leather and Rubber . . .	388	423	491
Chemicals . . .	2,865	3,228	3,674
Mineral Oil and Coal . . .	1,454	1,650	1,852
Stone, Clay and Glass . . .	1,757	1,876	2,353
Iron and Metal . . .	919	1,070	1,367
Iron and Metal Products . . .	2,215	2,291	2,806
Engineering . . .	3,252	3,459	4,173
Electrical Products . . .	2,156	2,373	2,872
Transport Equipment . . .	2,420	2,315	2,649
Miscellaneous . . .	1,267	1,388	1,641
TOTAL . . .	38,948	41,128	47,262

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Kroner=100 Øre

17.95 Kroner=£1 sterling; 7.5 Kroner=U.S. \$1.

100 Kroner=£5.57 sterling=U.S. \$13.33.

BUDGET

(million Kr.)

REVENUE	1969-70	1970-71	EXPENDITURE	1969-70	1970-71
Taxes, Duties	25,598	31,699	Social Services	7,855	10,845
Road Taxes	1,635	1,752	Education	4,390	4,746
Other Revenue	794	841	Defence	2,557	2,739
			Public Works	2,100	1,736
			Agriculture	1,345	1,528
			Justice	780	857
			Finance Ministry	2,701	3,206
			Other Expenditure	5,890	6,838
TOTAL	28,027	34,292	TOTAL	27,618	32,495

Expenditure on Greenland: (1969) 493 million kr.; (1970) 539 million kr.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Kr.)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	72,879	78,315	88,651
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,710	7,920	8,903
Manufacturing, building and utilities	32,744	35,117	40,228
Commerce, transport and distribution	23,251	24,893	27,575
Other private services and rent	6,955	7,795	8,521
Government services	11,515	13,186	15,047
Adjustment to OECD definitions	-9,696	-10,596	-11,623
Income paid abroad	166	211	325
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	72,313	78,104	88,326
Less depreciation allowances	6,784	7,448	8,245
NET NATIONAL INCOME	65,529	70,656	80,081
Indirect taxes less subsidies	12,013	14,101	76,594
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	77,542	84,757	96,675
Depreciation allowances	6,784	7,448	8,245
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	84,326	92,205	107,920
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and income paid abroad	1,677	1,336	2,554
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	86,003	93,541	107,474
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	53,514	58,003	65,030
Government consumption expenditure	14,435	16,456	18,662
Gross fixed capital formation	18,260	18,906	23,091
Increase in stocks	-206	176	691

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (1968-69)

	UNIT	STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS	TOTAL
Length of Track . . .	kilometres	2,352	846	3,198
Length of Ferry Service. . .	kilometres	208	2	210
Number of Journeys . . .	'000	113,012	6,943	119,955
Passenger-kilometres . . .	'000	3,184,265	125,124	3,309,389
Ton-kilometres . . .	'000	1,471,323	18,915	1,490,238

ROADS

	BUSES, COACHES	TAXIS, HIRE CARS	PRIVATE CARS	VANS, LORRIES	TRACTORS	TRAILERS	MOTOR CYCLES
1967 . . .	4,358	13,030	874,920	250,067	141,634	25,597	65,382
1968 . . .	4,490	12,441	942,896	254,226	142,221	27,555	57,475
1969 . . .	4,713	12,797	1,010,993	257,319	142,661	30,810	49,980

SHIPPING DANISH MERCHANT MARINE (Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons)

TYPE OF VESSEL	1968		1969	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	43	668,971	42	871,975
Motor Vessels	3,165	2,654,975	3,178	2,614,666
TOTAL	3,208	3,323,946	3,220	3,486,641

GOODS LOADED AND UNLOADED (‘000 tons)

	TOTAL TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS	TRAFFIC BETWEEN DANISH PORTS
1966 . . .	35,353	5,773
1967 . . .	35,846	6,253
1968 . . .	37,361	6,307
1969 . . .	42,315	7,424

CIVIL AVIATION (Copenhagen Airport)

	1968	1969
Passengers Carried (‘000)	5,333	5,842
Freight Carried (tons)	82,524	112,030
Mail Carried (tons)	12,268	12,753

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Radio Licences	302,123	267,459	235,732
Television Licences	1,145,130	1,188,006	1,227,613
Number of Newspapers	62	60	59

EDUCATION

(1967-68)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	STUDENTS
Primary and Secondary Schools .	2,615	700,848
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	13	42,903

Source: Danmarks Statistik, Frederiksholms Kanal 27, Copenhagen K.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

(1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;

(2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber Parliament;

(3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and

(4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The King can constitutionally "do no wrong". He exercises his authority through the Ministers appointed by him. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentaryism under which individual Ministers of the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

The King acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, he

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the King, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the King cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the Folketing. Danish nationals, having attained 21 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the Folketing are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the Folketing may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the Folketing and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

THE FAROE ISLANDS

The Faroes are a group of islands in the Atlantic north-west of Scotland and constitute a self-governing community within the Danish State. There are 19 islands altogether, 18 of which are inhabited. The capital is Thorshavn. A separate administration governs the Faroe Islands. The highest authority of this administration is the county prefect; there are, besides, a magistrate and a chief constable, together with 6 sheriffs who attend to local

police matters. Local administration and legislation are carried out by a publicly elected body called the "Lagting", which has 29 members. The Islands elects two members to the Danish Folketing.

The economy of the islands depends chiefly on fishing and in March 1964 the islands' fishing limits were extended to 12 miles.

GREENLAND

Greenland is the largest island in the world, with a total area of 840,000 square miles and a population of about 44,000. Principal occupations are fishing, hunting, and sheep-rearing.

All matters relating to the administration of Greenland come under the Ministry for Greenland, although there is a tendency towards autonomy and administration by Provincial Council (*Landsraad*), which is the highest

elected body in Greenland. Since 1967 its chairman has been democratically elected, and no law concerning Greenland can be passed by the Danish Parliament without the consultation of the Greenland Provincial Council. There are also a number of local councils, and some areas are administered by sheriffs. Under the 1953 Constitution, Greenland became part of the Danish Kingdom and has two seats in the Folketing.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of Denmark: H.M. KING FREDERIK IX.

THE CABINET

(A Coalition of Radical Liberal, Conservative and Liberal, formed in February, 1968).

(February 1971)

Prime Minister: HILMAR BAUNSGAARD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: POUL HARTLING.
Minister of Finance: POUL MØLLER.
Minister of Fisheries and Minister for Greenland: A. C. NORMANN.
Minister of Cultural Affairs, Minister of Technical Co-operation with Developing Countries and Minister of Disarmament: K. HELVEG-PETERSEN.
Minister of the Interior: H. C. TOFT.
Minister of Justice: KNUD THESTRUP.
Minister of Defence: ERIK NINN-HANSEN.
Minister of Agriculture: HENRY CHRISTENSEN.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: KNUD THOMSEN.
Minister of Public Works: OVE GULDBERG.

Minister of Housing: AAGE HASTRUP.
Minister of Social Affairs: NATHALIE LIND.
Minister of Education: HELGE LARSEN.
Minister for Work: LAUGE DHALGAARD.
Minister of Economy, Minister of Nordic Affairs and European Market Relations: POUL NYBOE ANDERSEN.
Minister of Church: ARNE FOG PEDERSEN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence: Gen. K. R. RAMBERG.
Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt. Gen. O. BLIXENKRONE-MØLLER.
Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral SVEN THOSTRUP.
Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Lt.-Gen. H. J. PAGH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(Copenhagen unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Algeria: Stockholm Ö, Sweden (E).

Argentina: Store Kongensgade 47, K (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Austria: Dronningens Tvaergade 21, K (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANN MANZ (also accred. to Iceland).

Belgium: Øster Allé 7, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* LÉON-CHARLES PLATTEAU.

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: Ryvangs Allé 24, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL A. M. DE PIMENTEL-BRANDÃO.

Bulgaria: Nørrebrogade 26, N (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV.

Burma: London, W.1, England (E).

Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cambodia: London, N.W.8, England (E).

Canada: Prinsesse Maries Allé 2, V (E); *Ambassador:* MAX WERSHOF.

Central African Republic: Bonn/Bad-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chile: Sortedam Dossering 41 B, N. (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO D. HAMILTON.

China, People's Republic: Øregaards Allé 25, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* KE PAI-NIEN.

Colombia: Bredgade 34, K (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNANDO JULIAO.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo Republic (Kinshasa): Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Cyprus: London, W.1, England (E).

Cuba: Vesterbrogade 30, V (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCADE VALLS.

Czechoslovakia: Ryvangs Allé 14, Ø (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VLADISLAV PLEŠEK.

Dahomey: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Finland: Hammerensgade 5, K (E); *Ambassador:* EINO J. U. HALLAMA.

France: Kongens Nytorv 4, K (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE WINCKLER.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Stockholmsgade 57, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SCHOLL.

Ghana: Egebjerg Allé 13, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* MRS. BERTHA AMONOO-NEIZER.

Greece: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PANDELIS S. MENGLIDES.

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Hungary: Gammel Vartov Vej 20, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ TERÉNYI.

Iceland: Dantes Plads 3, V (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURDUR BJARNASON (also accred. to Ireland and Turkey).

India: Amagertorv 8, K (E); *Ambassador:* MOTIRAM RIJHUMAL THADANI.

Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Iran: Dag Hammarskölds Allé 25, O (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR FARTASH.

Iraq: Stockholm NO, Sweden (E).

Ireland: Bredgade 58, K (E); *Ambassador:* BRENDAN DILLON.

Israel: Trondhjems Plads 4, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Mlle ESTHER HERLITZ.

Italy: Amaliegade 21, K (E); *Ambassador:* MICHELE LANZA.

Ivory Coast: Grønnegade 33, K (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENE AIDARA.

Japan: Kultorvet 2, K (E); *Ambassador:* HEISHIRO OGAWA.

Jordan: H.C. Ørstedesvej 1A; *Ambassador:* ZOUHAYR EL MUTTI.

Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Korea, Republic of: Stockholm NO, Sweden (E).

Kuwait: London, W.1, England (E).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Libya: Fredericiagade 16, 1310 K (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Madagascar: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Mexico: H.C. Ørstedesvej 1B, V (E); *Ambassador:* LEO-BARDO REYNOSO.

Mongolia: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Morocco: Poul Ankersgade 2, 1271 K (E); *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMANE EL KOUHEN.

Nepal: London, W.8, England (E).

Netherlands: Amaliegade 42, K (E); *Ambassador:* Baron VAN RIJCKEVORSEL.

Nicaragua: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Norway: Borgergade 16, K (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE SKAUG.

Pakistan: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Panama: Paris 16, France (E).

Peru: Vesterbrogade 20, Mezz. V. (E); *Ambassador:* José PAREJA PAZ SOLDÁN.

Philippines: London, W.8, England (E).

Poland: Richelieus Allé 12, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK WENDROWSKI.

Portugal: Skovvej 109, Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* MARCUS DE FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO FONSECA.

DENMARK—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Romania: Strandagervej 27, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PLOESTEANU.

Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Senegal: Paris, France (E).

Spain: Hjalmar Brantings Plads 1, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* MARQUIS DEL ROMERAL.

Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sweden: St. Annae Plads 15A, K (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN KLING.

Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, K (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER JAEGLI.

Syrian Arab Republic: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Tanzania: Stockholm O, Sweden (E).

Thailand: Norgesmindeveg 18, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* VIVADH NA POMEJRA (also accredited to Norway).

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Turkey: Strandagervej 21, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* NUREDDIN VERGIN.

U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAI G. IGORICHEV.

U.A.R.: Nyropsgade 47, 1602 V (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* CRAWFORD MURRAY MACLEHOSE.

U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* GUILFORD DUDLEY.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Venezuela: Gammel Vartovvej 8, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN USLAR PIETRI (also accredited to Norway).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO PURIĆ.

Denmark also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Paraguay.

PARLIAMENT

Chairman of the Folketing: KARL SKYTTE.

Chief of the Parliamentary Bureau: HELGE HJORTDAL.

Secretary to the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

FOLKETING
(General Election, January 1968)

	VOTES	SEATS
DENMARK		
Social-Democratic Party	975,958	62
Conservative Party	581,477	37
Moderate-Liberal Party	530,931	34
Radical Liberal Party	427,326	27
Socialist People's Party	174,506	11
Left Socialist Party	56,987	4
Independents	14,347	0
FAROE ISLANDS	n.a.	2
GREENLAND	n.a.	2

FAROE ISLANDS

LAGTING
(General Election, November 1966)

	VOTES	SEATS
Social Democratic Party	4,757	7
Unionist Party (<i>Sambandspartiet</i>)	4,156	6
People's Party (<i>Folkeflokken</i>)	3,802	6
Republican Party (<i>Tjóðveldis-flokkun</i>)	3,511	5
Others	1,350	2

GREENLAND

Minister of Greenland: A. C. NORMANN.

Representative of the Danish Government: N. O. CHRISTENSEN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiske Parti (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Rosenørns allé 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1871, finds its chief adherents among the industrial and farm workers; it took office in 1924, fell at the General Election in 1926, but assumed office again, in coalition with the Radical-Liberal Party, in 1929. The Social Democrats took part in the coalition government from May to November 1945. The Party assumed office again in 1947-50, 1953-57. From 1957-64 it headed a coalition government, from 1964-68 a minority government. The Party's policy is based on democratic socialism. Number of members 200,000. Chair: JENS OTTO KRAG. Party organs: *Aktuelt* and *Ny Politik* (monthly).

Leading members in the Folketing: JENS OTTO KRAG, HENRY GRÜNBAUM, PER HAEKKERUP.

Venstre (*The Moderate-Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870, split and reunited several times up to 1905. Its main adherents have been farmers who, from 1870 to 1901, in opposition to the Conservative Party, successfully vindicated the predominance of the Folketing over the Landsting, placing the Liberals in power 1901-09, 1910-13, 1920-24, 1926-29, 1945-47, 1950-53 in a Liberal-Conservative-Coalition Government and Feb. 1968- in a coalition with the Conservative and the Radical Liberal parties. At the last

DENMARK—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

General Election the Party received 530,167 votes, distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Pres. of Party Organization Foreign Sec. POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. of the Party KURT SORESENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*, *Venstres Maanedstidende* (monthly), *Dansk Politik* (monthly).

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Nyrops-gade 19, 1602 Copenhagen; founded in 1916, replacing the former Højreparti (the Right-Wing or old Conservative Party). Between 1870 and 1901 the old Conservative Party formed a number of cabinets, mainly under J. B. S. ESTRUP. The Party advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognizes the right of the State to take action to keep the economic and social balance. From 1950-53 formed coalition government with the Moderate-Liberal Party, and together with Radical Liberal Party and Moderate-Liberal Party in 1968-. Chair. K. THESTRUP; Gen. Sec. KAI AAGE ØRNSKOV; Political Spokesman E. HAUNSTRUP CLEMMENSEN. Chief party organs: *Berlingske Tidende*, *Aarhus Stiftstidende*, *Fyens Stiftstidende*.

Ministers in the Government: H. C. TOFT, KNUD THOMSEN, K. THESTRUP, E. NINN-HANSEN, POUL MØLLER, AAGE HASTRUP. *Leading member in the Folketing*: IB STETTER.

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folke-tinget, Christiansborg, Copenhagen; f. 1959, with Socialist aims, by AKSEL LARSEN, formerly Chairman of the Communist Party; 11 seats in Parliament; Chair. SIGURD ØMANN; Sec. KNUD STENBÆK. Chief party organ: *S.F. Bladet* (weekly).

Leading members in the Folketing: AKSEL LARSEN, MORTEN LANGE.

Det Radikale Venstre (*The Radical Liberal Party*): Det radikale Venstres kontor, Christiansborg Slot, Copenhagen K; founded in 1905. Its chief adherents are the smallholders and certain intellectuals. It held office 1909-10, 1913-20, and has taken part in the coalition governments of 1929-40, 1940-43, May-Nov. 1945, May 1957-Sept. 1964, and Feb. 1968-. The main points in its programme are reduction of armaments, supporting peace, international co-operation and the United Nations, arbitration in conflict between workers and employers, the establishment of smallholdings, social reform, and State control of trusts and monopolies. Advocates strengthening of private enterprise. Chair. SVEND HAUGAARD; Sec. S. BJØRN HANSEN; Chief party organs: *Politiken*, *Shive Folkeblad*, *Holback Amts Venstre-blad*, *Roskilde Tidende*.

Leading members of the Government: Prime Minister HILMAR BAUNSGAARD, Minister for Disarmament KR. HELVEG PETERSEN. *Leading members in the Folketing*: SVEND HAUGAARD, KARL SKYTTE (Chair. of the *Folketing*), NIELS HELVEG PETERSEN.

De Uafhængige (*Independent Party*): Nygade 25, 8600 Silkeborg; f. 1953; Chair. P. NØRBY CHRISTENSEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund: Ved Stranden 8, Copenhagen K; made its appearance in active politics about 1920. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Copenhagen K; Dr. Tvaergade 3; f. 1919. At the 1932 election it was for the first time represented in the Folketing, and in May 1945 for the first time in a (coalition) government. Leader KNUD JESPERSEN. Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Left Socialist Party: f. 1967 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Collective leadership.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The judicial system in Denmark consists of three "Instances": (1) Supreme Court (a President and 14 judges); (2) two High Courts, "Landsretter", the Eastern for the islands, the Western for Jutland; (3) about 100 "lower courts" spread over the country. Appeal from the lower courts is to the High Court. Important cases, however, are commenced in the High Court, from which the Supreme Court is the court of appeal. There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and Vice-President with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render to Parliament an annual report.

Supreme Court: Pres. A. LORENZEN; Judges: P. HØYRUP, J. TROLLE, P. HERMANN, T. F. GJERULFF, T. E. PETERSEN, P. A. SPLETH, H. TAMM, A. BLUM-ANDERSEN, H. A. SØRENSEN, E. VETLI, C. LOUIS LE MAIRE, M. HVIDT, HELGA PEDERSEN, H. C. SCHAUMBURG.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. E. ANDERSEN; Judges: T. B. ROEPSTORFF, I. W. ANDERSEN, S. A. SMITH, E. R. HENNINGSEN, E. WESTERKJÆR. O. LUND-ANDERSEN, O. TAKSØE-JENSEN, C. LUDVIGSEN, K. KIRCHHEIMER, A. T. BERTELSEN, C. E. LARSEN, J. SVENDSEN, T. C. HEILESEN, J. MUNDT, H. URNE, E. JENSEN, I. LUNØE, F. MØLLER, P. HOEG, E. BJERREGAARD, P. STURUP, E. M. MIKKELSEN, T. BJØRN, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGK, S. KALLESGØE, BORG K. HANSEN, E. TØNTHØJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLLMOND, D. J. NOLSGØE.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. Dr.jur. E. A. ABITZ; Judges: P. U. F. SCHJØTT, JOHANNES JØRGENSEN. M. J. MIKKELSEN, S. B. MÜLLER, B. P. SCHAEFFER. B. C. FRANDSEN, P. RØNNØV, E. GJESINGFELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, FR. THYGESEN, G. SIMONSEN, MIKKEL JACOBSEN, O. AGERSNAP, P. HØY-HANSEN, H. V. FUNCH JENSEN, P. KIL, S. V. B. ELMING, O. HVIDBERG, P. RØRDAM.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. H. P. G. V. TOPSØE JENSEN; Vice-Pres. T. SCHELLE.

Labour Court: Pres. P. HERMANN; T. F. GJERULFF, M. HVIDT, E. VETLI; Sec. C. OVE CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: Dr. Jur. STEPHAN HURWITZ.

RELIGION

Ninety-five per cent of the adult population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church, but only 2.8 per cent go to church once a week.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: W. WESTERGAARD MADSEN, Copenhagen K.; J. B. LEER ANDERSEN, Helsingør; HANS KVIST, Roskilde; TH. GRÆSHOLT, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; ERIK JENSEN, Aalborg; JOHS. W. JACOBSEN, Viborg; H. N. HØIRUP, Aarhus; H. DONS CHRISTENSEN, Ribe; T. V. KRAGH, Haderslev.

There are approximately 4,448,000 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: Frederiksgade 7, Copenhagen K; 26,000 members; Bishop: HANS LUDVIG MARTENSEN, Bishop of Copenhagen.

Det Danske Baptistsamfund (*Baptist Union of Denmark*): Marsalavej 14, Copenhagen S; f. 1839; 6,929 mems.; Pres. Rev. S. A. HAGSTRÖM; Gen. Sec. Rev. KNUD WÜMPELMANN; publ. *Baptisternes Ugeblad* (weekly).

Jewish Synagogue: Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; there are about 7,000 Jews; Chief Rabbi BENT MELCHIOR.

English Church: Amaliegade at Esplanaden, Copenhagen; f. 1728; Chaplain; Rev. HUGH PICTON.

There are also Methodist and Reformist communities.

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance. At four copies published daily for every ten inhabitants, the per capita circulation of Danish newspapers is one of the highest in the world. There are over 220 separate newspapers, and over 60 main dailies.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution and all censorship laws have been abolished. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. Ownership is usually restricted in number or confined to residents of the area in which the paper circulates.

The main concentration of papers is held by the *Berlingske Tidende* Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*, *Berlingske Aftenavis*, *B.T.*, and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, also three weekly magazines and a large printing works. In all, this family organization controls some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, *Politiken* A/S, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstra Bladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. *De Bergske Blade* owns a group of six Liberal papers.

Copenhagen accounts for 16 per cent of the national dailies and about half the total circulation. The provincial press has declined since the last war, but still tends to be more politically orientated than the majority of Copenhagen dailies. The Communist Party's *Land og Folk* is the only paper to be directly owned by a political party, although all papers show a fairly pronounced political leaning. The eight Social Democrat papers, headed by Copenhagen's *Aktuelt*, are owned and subsidized by the trade unions.

Daily newspapers have a far more influential place in Danish life than weeklies. As the largest papers have only a small circulation outside the city and suburbs of Copen-

hagen, e.g. 14 per cent in the case of *Berlingske Tidende*, they can barely claim to be national. The most popular papers give a broad and serious news coverage; there is no really sensational press. The major Copenhagen dailies in order of circulation are *B.T.* (180,000), *Ekstra Bladet* (165,000), *Berlingske Tidende* (160,000), *Politiken* (135,000) and *Aktuelt* (105,000). The serious evening papers *Information* and *Berlingske Aftenavis* are also rather influential. *Jyllands-Posten* (76,515), published at Aarhus, is the largest provincial paper.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Nr. Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1872; morning; organ of Social Democratic Party; net circ. 105,000 weekdays, 121,000 Sundays; 13 local papers all over the country, with aggregate daily circ. of 124,070; Editors BENT HANSEN, CARL EMIL HYLANDER.

Berlingske Aftenavis: Pilestrøede 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; evening; Independent Conservative; circ. 19,600; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN, SV. AA. LUND and AAGE DELEURAN.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestrøede 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. on weekdays 160,000, Sundays 300,000; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN and AAGE DELEURAN.

Børsen, Danmarks Handels- og Sefarts-Dagblad (*Børsen, Denmark's Commercial and Shipping Daily*): Raadhuspladsen 4, DK 1550 Copenhagen V; f. 1896; morning; independent, supporting Liberal economic policy; also publishes *Denmark Exports* (yearly); circ. 8,000; Editor P. KOCH JENSEN.

B.T.: Kr. Bernikowsgade 6, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; midday; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. 180,000; Chief Editors MORTEN PEDERSEN, VIGGO KITTELMANN, LEIF JENSEN.

Ekstra Bladet: Raadhuspladsen 33, Copenhagen V; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; circ. 165,362; Editor-in-Chief FLEMING HASAGER.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation 1943) legally 1945; evening; circ. 21,220; Independent; Editors BORGE OUTZE, A. TORBENKROGH and DAVID J. ADLER.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, Copenhagen K; morning; Independent; f. 1896; circ. 16,443; Editor BENT A. KOCH.

Land og Folk (*Land and People*): formerly *Arbejderbladet*; Dr. Tværgade 1-3, Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; av. circ. 6,000; Editor THORKIL HOLST.

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Raadhushedsplads, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; circ. weekdays 135,000; Sundays 226,000; Editors ARNE EJBYE-ERNST, HERBERT PUNDIK, HARALD ENGBERG.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AARHUS

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Conservative; circ. 93,925 (Sundays), 64,817 (weekdays); Editor ERIK SCHMIDT.

Demokraten: Banegaardspladsen; f. 1883; Socialist; evening; approx. circ. 20,000; Chief Editor HANS RISHØJ.

Jyllands-Posten (*The Jutland Post*): Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; circ. weekdays 76,515, Sundays 160,458; Editor GUNNAR HENRIKSEN.

Morgenposten: Sunday; circ. 106,319; Editor KNUD SECHER.

AALBORG

Aalborg Amtstidende (*County of Aalborg Times*): Østeraa 15; f. 1889; Liberal; morning paper with Sunday supplement; approx. circ. weekdays 16,271, Sundays 16,991; Chief Editor ANDR. JUHL ANDERSEN.

Aalborg Stiftstidende (*Times of the Diocese of Aalborg*): Nytorv 5; f. 1767; Independent Conservative; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; approx. circ., weekdays 57,000, Sundays 87,000; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN.

Ny Tid: Boulevarden 34; f. 1887; Social Democrat; evenings and Sundays; circ. weekdays 8,881, Sundays 9,416; Editor HARRY RASMUSSEN.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten (*The West Coast*): Banegaardspladsen; f. 1917; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 49,700; Editors KNUD RÊE, AAGE NIELSEN and THYGE MADSEN.

HADERSLEV

Dannevirke Højmdal: f. 1838; Liberal-Democratic; evening; circ. c. 12,000; Editor SV. IRGENS HANSEN.

HERNING

Herning-Bladet: Jyllandsgade 2; circ. 30,375; Editor PAUL DE WOLFF.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis (*Newspaper of Frederiksborg County*): Helsingørsgade 6-8, Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 36,459, Sundays 42,613; Editors EINAR JACOBSEN and HELGE LANGKILDE.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende (*Vendsyssel Times*): f. 1872; Liberal; evening; circ. weekdays 30,900, Sundays 35,100; Editor SV. AA. THORSEN.

HOLBAEK

Holbaek Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; circ. 13,300; Editor VIGGO KNUDSEN.

Annoncebladet "By og Land": Algade 1; circ. 19,016.

HORSSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; circ. 21,109; Chief Editor ERLING BRØNDUM; Editor IVER TANG.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46; f. 1849; Conservative; morning; circ. 34,100, Sundays 44,238; Editors BØRGE THERKILSEN, VAGN MADSEN.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; circ. 19,872; Editor P. GIVSKOV CHRISTENSEN.

NYKØBING

Lolland Falsters Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; circ. 15,600; Editor GUNHILD BORK.

NAESTVED

Naestved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; circ. 22,486; Liberal; Editor ASGER OLSEN.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Conservative; evening; circ. weekdays 56,000, Sundays 106,000; Editors KNUD SECHER, JUEL V. RY.

Fyns Tidende (*Times of Funen*): Gråbrødreplads 4; f. 1872; Liberal; morning; net circ. weekdays 30,000, Sundays 110,000; Editor ARNE GRUM-SCHWENSEN.

Fynsk Aktuelt: Kongensgade 65; f. 1896; organ of Social-Democratic Party; mornings; circ. 14,000; Editor ERLING WELBLUND.

RANDERS

Randers Amts Avis: f. 1810; circ. 25,336; Conservative; Editors PREBEN WINGE, C. THOR MØLLER, B. GRAUBALLE.

Randers Dagblad: Østergade 8; f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 11,323; Editor AXEL RYE.

RINGSTED

Dagbladet: Liberal; circ. 31,441; Editor PER WINTHER.

SILKEBORG

Silkeborg Avis: Independent; circ. 22,669.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Bredegade 14; f. 1815; Liberal; daily; for western part of Seeland; approx. circ. 28,000; Editor VAGN FREDENS.

SVENDBORG

Svendborg Avis: Liberal; circ. 24,979; Editor T. AERØ HANSEN.

SØNDERBORG

Sønderjyden: Jernbanegade 13; f. 1920; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor BJERREGAARD JESSEN.

VEJLE

Jysk Aktuelt: Daemningen 19 Jylland-Fyn; Social Democratic; morning; circ. 50,000; Editor LEO CHRISTENSEN.

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; circ. 28,272; Editor G. SKYTTE NIELSEN.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagergade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; women's magazine; circ. 166,375.

Det Bedste af Readers Digest: Rådhuspladsen 14, 1550 Copenhagen; Danish Readers Digest; monthly; circ. 187,834; Editor ONNI KYSTER.

Billed-Bladet: Pilestraede 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1938; weekly; circ. 199,541; Editor ERIK SABRØE.

Bo Bedre: Naesborgvej 90, 2650 Hvidovre; homes and gardens; weekly; circ. 105,700; Editor ANKER TIDEMANN.

- Dansk Familieblad:** Forlagshuset, Bygmestervej 2, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1910; circ. 87,436; weekly; Editor HANS BARFOD.
- Eva:** Naesborgvej 90, 2650 Hvidovre; women's weekly; circ. 62,600.
- Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal:** 18 Vigerslev Allé, Copenhagen 2500 Valby; f. 1877; circ. 328,194; weekly; Editor AAGE GRAUBALLE.
- Femina:** 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1847; circ. 85,000; Editor THOMAS ROSENBERG.
- Hendes Verden:** Bygmestervej 2, Copenhagen NV; f. 1937; circ. 124,256; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HOVLAND.
- Hjemmet (The Home):** Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; circ. 220,000; Chief Editor MOGENS FÖNSS.
- Hus og Hjem:** Kronprinsensgade 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1896; circ. 18,104; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKEN-FELDT.
- Landsbladet:** V. Farminsgade, 1606 Copenhagen; farmer's weekly; circ. 125,000.
- Motor:** Nørregade 36, 1165 Copenhagen; cars and motor-sport; fortnightly; circ. 242,300.
- Reflex:** Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen; business and professional monthly; circ. 66,400.
- Samvirke:** Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; consumer co-op fortnightly; circ. 724,000.
- Se og Hør:** 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; family; circ. 160,000; Editor MOGENS E. PEDERSEN.
- Søndags B.T.:** Købmagergade 39, DK 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1921; circ. 250,000; weekly; Editor NELE POUL SØRENSEN.
- Ude og Hjemme:** 18 Vigerslev Allé, Copenhagen Valby; f. 1927; circ. 116,655; weekly; Editor EIGIL ANDERSEN.
- Vi Unge:** Kompagnistraede 39, 1208 Copenhagen; teen-agers' weekly; circ. 36,000; Editor CARL W. BAERENTZEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

- Advokatbladet:** Klosterstraede 23, 1157 Copenhagen; legal fortnightly; circ. 3,800.
- Aften- og Ungdomskolen:** Jonstrupvej 229, 2950 Ballerup; education; fortnightly; circ. 8,000.
- Andelsbladet:** H. C. Andersens Blvd. 42, 1553 Copenhagen; weekly Co-op trade magazine; circ. 15,000.
- Arkitekten:** Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K; f. 1898; circ. 5,700; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER.
- Arkitektur:** Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K; f. 1957; circ. 4,200; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; bi-monthly.
- Camping:** Gammel Kongevej 74, 1850 Copenhagen; circ. 43,000.
- Danish Journal:** Amaliegade 22, 1256 Copenhagen; export quarterly; English, German, French, Spanish editions; circ. 25,000.
- Danmarks Skibsfart:** Grønnegade 33, 1107 Copenhagen; shipping; circ. 5,500.
- Dansk Kemi:** Skelbaekgade, 1717 Copenhagen; chemistry; circ. 2,274.
- Dansk Landbrug:** V. Farmagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen; farming monthly; circ. 6,000.
- Dansk Musiktidsskrift:** Montergade 6, 1116 Copenhagen; music; eight per year; circ. 2,500.
- Det Danske Bogmarked:** Vesterbrogade 41b, 1620 Copenhagen; books and literature; circ. 4,100.

- Film:** Svanemosegardsvej 12, 1967 Copenhagen; monthly; circ. 2,900.
- Finanstidende:** Store Kannikestraede 16, 1169 Copenhagen; finance weekly; circ. 6,600; Editor S. THIBERG.
- Foto-Avisen:** Gartnervænget 79, 3520 Farum; photography; eight per year; circ. 42,470.
- Fremtiden:** published by Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab, Farvergade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1945; international affairs; circ. 3,500; Editors POUL MØLLER, JOHAN WILHELM, NIELS J. HAAGERUP.
- Fysisk Tidsskrift:** Artillerivej 40, 2300 Copenhagen; physics quarterly; circ. 700.
- Jazzrevy:** Fredriksborggade 46, 1360 Copenhagen; jazz quarterly; circ. 2,500.
- Journalisten:** Klosterstraede 23, 1157 Copenhagen; journalist's monthly; circ. 3,114.
- Landbongt:** H. C. Ørstedesvej 28c, 1879 Copenhagen; agricultural monthly; circ. 11,746.
- Politiken Weekly:** Rådhuspladsen 37, 1550 Copenhagen; f. 1909; current affairs; circ. 6,000; Editor C. NAESH HENDRIKSEN.
- Politisk Revy:** Dronningensgade 14, 1420 Copenhagen; politics and culture; fortnightly; circ. 7,000.
- Populaer Radio og TV Teknik:** Pilestraede 34, 1147 Copenhagen; electronics monthly; circ. 14,327.
- Skandinavisk Motor Journal:** Rosenørnsalle 18, 1970 Copenhagen; monthly; circ. 10,819.
- Sundhedsbladet:** Børstenbindervej 4, 5,000 Odense; health monthly; circ. 9,000.
- Ugeskrift for Læger med Nordisk Medicin:** Dr. Tvaergade 30, 1302 Copenhagen; twice weekly; medical; circ. 11,200.

NEWS AGENCY

- Ritzaus Bureau (Ritzaus Agency):** Mikkel Bryggersgade 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; f. 1866 to collect and distribute to Danish Press and firms general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuter, Agence France-Presse and European national agencies; owned by all Danish Newspapers as from January 1st, 1947; Chair. of Board of Dirs. KNUD SECHER; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief BENT THORNDALH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Copenhagen

- Novosti:** Adelgade 49.
- UPI:** Store Strandstraede 8; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.
- The following agencies are also represented: AP, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association:** Copenhagen; comprises managing directors.
- Dansk Dagblades Faellesrepraesentation (Joint Council of Danish Newspapers):** Copenhagen; f. 1936; comprises representatives of the nine publishers' and editors' organizations; general spokesman for the Danish Press; issued Code of Ethics for the Press, 1960.
- Dansk Journalistforbund (Danish Journalists' Union):** Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 2,500 mems.; Pres. CARSTEN NIELSEN; Sec. ELSEBET BACH.
- Federation of Danish Newspapers:** Copenhagen; comprises owners and editors.

DENMARK—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Illustrated Press Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; mems. publishers of magazines.

Københavns Bladudgiverforening (*Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers Council*): c/o Berlingske Tidende, 34 Pilestraede, 1147 Copenhagen K.

Provincial Newspaper Publishers' Association: Landemaerket, Copenhagen K; mems. directors of all provincial papers except Social Democrat dailies.

Social Democrat Provincial Newspaper Press: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen V.

PUBLISHERS

Altogether there are about 80 publishing houses in Denmark. In 1969, 3,979 new books were published and the number of reprints totalled 999 (excluding unchanged reprints).

Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

Bergs Forlag A/S: Gl. Kongevej 136-138, 1850 Copenhagen; f. 1965; children's and general; Man. H. M. BERG.

J. Fr. Clausens Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S: Montergade 19-21, Copenhagen K.

Flensted's Forlag: 4 Kastanievej, 5100 Odense; f. 1936; international editions of Hans Christian Andersen; Dir. C. O. FLENSTED.

Forlaget Forum A/S: Boghandlernes Hus, Siljanganede 4-6, 2300 Copenhagen K.

Forlaget Ivar Teknisk Litteratur: Vesterbrogade 19, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1937; technical literature; Man. ERNA TOBIN.

Fremad: Noerrebrogade 54, 2200 Copenhagen N; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated and paperbacks; Man. Dir. IB. LINDÉN.

G.E.C. Gad: Vimmelskaftet 32, Copenhagen K; f. 1855; Propr. G. E. C. GAD'S FOUNDATION; law, management and other handbooks.

Jul. Gjellerups Forlag A/S: Roemersgade 11, 1362 Copenhagen K.

Gutenberghus-Ugebladene: Gutenberghus, 11 Vognmagergade, 1148 Copenhagen K; magazines for women, children and the family; Dir. PETER HAMMERTOFT.

Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag: Klareboderne 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dirs. OTTO B. LINDHARDT, CARL Z. HANSEN, MOGENS KNUDSEN, GERD RINGHOF; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks.

P. Haase & Søn's Forlag: Løvstraede 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Dir. N. J. HAASE; children's books, textbooks, hand-books.

H. Hagerups Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

Steen Hasselbalchs Forlag A/S: Tempovej 10-12, 2750 Ballerup; f. 1916; fiction (Danish, and translations), non-fiction, crime, humour, management and general literature; Man. Dir. E. WILKENSCHILDT.

Alfred G. Hasing Publishers Ltd.: Vodroffsvej 26, 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1915; cultural history, art, topography, natural science; Man. Dir. TORBEN MEYER.

H. Hirschsprungs Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

A. F. Host & Son: Bredgade 35, Copenhagen; f. 1836; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND; publishers and booksellers, crafts and hobbies, languages, books on Denmark, children's books.

Jespersen og Pios Forlag: Valkendorfsgade 22, 1151 Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN; fiction, popular science and children's books.

Kraks Legat: Nytorv 17, DK 1450 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Vejviser* (*Kraks Industrial and Commercial Directory of Denmark*), *The Danish Who's Who, Export Directory of Denmark, Denmark—An Official Handbook* (in co-operation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Martins Forlag: Ny Vestergade 13, 1471 Copenhagen K.

Munksgaard Ltd.: 35 Nørre Sogade, 1370 Copenhagen K; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Koebmagergade 49, 1150 Copenhagen K.

Politikens Forlag: Vestergade 26, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, year-books and maps; Dirs. BO BRAMSEN, PETER LINDHOLT.

Rhodos: Strandgade 36, 1401 Copenhagen K; f. 1959; science, literature, politics, professional, criticism; Dir. URSULA BLAEDEL.

J. H. Schultz Ltd.: Gothersgade 49, Copenhagen; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; special educational books; Managing Dir. OLE TROCK-JANSEN; Publishing Man. M. BROCKDORFF.

Det Schönborgske Forlag: Landemaerket 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1857; Propr. Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S; Managing Dir. PAUL MONRAD; text-books, fiction, history, travels.

Thaning & Appels Forlag: Nørregade 20A, 1165 Copenhagen K.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeggerforening: Vesterbrogade 41B, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1837; 64 mems.; Chair. OLE RESTRUP; Sec. ERIK V. KRUSTRUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

DENMARK

Radio Denmark: Radiohuset, Rosenørnsallé 22, Copenhagen; Dir.-Gen. HANS SØLVHØJ; Radio Programme Dir. J. FR. LAWAETZ; Television Programme Dir. L. BINDSLØV; Tech. Dir. P. HANSEN.

RADIO

Stations at:

Home Services:

Copenhagen
Herstedvester
Kalundborg
Bornholm
Fyn
Aarhus
Aalborg

Sønderjylland
Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Esbjerg
Skive
Tønder

Overseas Services:

Herstedvester

Programmes in English, Spanish and Danish.

Number of receivers (1970) 1,523,118:

TELEVISION

Stations at:

Copenhagen	West-Jutland (Vestjylland)
Fünen (Fyn)	Nordschleswig (Sønderjylland)
Aalborg	South-Zealand (Sydsjælland)
Aarhus	Bornholm

Number of receivers (1970): 1,321,822.

FAROE ISLANDS

RADIO

Utvarp Foroya, Torshavn, Faroe-Islands; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There is one programme on 513 metres.

Number of receivers (1970): 11,000.

TELEVISION

There is no programme.

GREENLAND

RADIO

Angmagssalik Radio: Angmagssalik Radiostation, Angmagssalik.

Grønlands Radio: Grønlands Radiofoni, Godthåb; Dir. FR. NIELSEN.

Radioavisen (Radio News Service): Godthåb; the service is run by the Danish Government and enjoys complete freedom and independence; Head of Service BENT JENSEN.

U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: 4683 Air Base Group (ADC) (CIO/AFRTS), APO New York, N.Y. 09023, U.S.A.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are U.S. Air Force radio and television outlets at Thule.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

Danmarks Nationalbank (National Bank of Denmark): 17 Holmens Kanal, DK-1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818 (Danish bank of issue); since May 1936 national autonomous institution chartered under the Act of April 7th, 1936; capital fund 50m. Kr.; dep. 5,363m. Kr. (Dec. 1968), gold (at par) in coin and bullion 68m. Kr.; notes in circ. 5,444m. Kr.; brs. 3 (in Aalborg, Aarhus and Odense); Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, F. SUNESEN, SV. ANDERSEN; Managers T. FRIIS, B. CHRISTIANSEN, R. MIKKELSEN, F. HOLLESEN, O. SCHELIN.

Aalborg Diskontobank A/S: Gammel Torv 10, Aalborg; f. 1845; cap. 15m. Kr.; dep. 326.5m. Kr.; Chair. EMIL RUGE; Gen. Managers A. TOFT, EIGIL HASTRUP.

Amagerbanken, Aktieselskab: Amagerbrogade 25, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 30m. Kr.; dep. 472m. Kr.; Chair. BØRGE KOCK; Chief. Gen. Man. BØRGE KNUDSEN.

Andelsbanken A.m.b.A.: Vesterbrogade 4A, Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 118m. Kr.; dep. 2,307m. Kr.; Chief Gen. Man. KRISTIAN MØLLER.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, Copenhagen; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 81m. Kr.; Man. Dirs. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN, S. NIBELIUS.

Danske Provinsbank, Den A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, Aarhus; branches in Odense, Copenhagen and Aalborg; f. 1967 by merger of Aarhus Privatbank and Fyens Disconto

Kasse; cap. 110m. Kr.; dep. 1,129m. Kr.; Gen. Mans. E. RAHBEK, E. NÆRØ, N. SCHACK-EYBER, E. SLEB-SAGER, E. HASTRUP, A. TOFT.

Den Danske Landmandsbank: Holmens Kanal 12, DK-1092 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; cap. 362m. Kr.; res. 397m. Kr.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Gen. Mans. S. O. SORESEN, TAGE ANDERSEN, H. MAEGAARD NIELSEN.

Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: H. C. Andersens Boulevard 37, 1595 Copenhagen V; f. 1850 as D. B. Adler & Co.; name changed to D. B. Adler & Co. Bank A/S; present name adopted in 1950; cap. 97.5m. Kr.; Dirs. S. FREDERIKSEN, H. HERMANSEN, P. T. MADSEN.

Haandvaerkerbanken i København A/S: Amagertov 24, Copenhagen; f. 1867; cap. 20m.; dep. 387m. Kr.; Dir. W. KLOSTER.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, Copenhagen; f. 1873; cap. (p.u.) 450m. Kr.; Chair. H. BECH-BRUUN; Chief Joint Gen. Mans. C. B. ANDERSEN, BENDT HANSEN, H. GADE.

Privatbanken i København A/S: Borsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1857; cap. 250m. Kr.; dep. 4,371m. Kr.; Chair. of Board B. SUENSON; Gen. Mans. J. V. THYGESEN, A. SCHMIEGELOW, M. STAAL.

Varde Bank A/S: Varde; f. 1872; cap. 23.1m. Kr.; res. 37m. Kr.; dep. 427.9m. Kr.; Chair. P. JAEGER; Gen. Mans. E. JACOBSEN, G. ULRIC, C. K. HANSEN; CHR. F. HOUBORG.

MORTGAGE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Den vest- og sønderjydske Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Proprietors of Landed Property in Western and Southern Jutland*): Herningvej 3, 6950 Ringkøbing; f. 1860; cap. 1,006m. Kr.; Dir. J. LARSEN.

Forende Kreditforeninger (*Credit Association for Real Estate on the Danish Islands*): Anker Heegaardsgade 4, 1572 Copenhagen V; f. 1971 as an amalgamation of several other credit associations.

Jydsk Grundejer-Kreditforening: Herning; f. 1893; cap. 5,000m. Kr.; Chair. F. DAHL NIELSEN; publ. *Aarsberetning* (yearly).

Jydsk Husmandskreditforening (Kreditforeningen af ejere af mindre ejendomme på Landet i Jylland): Aalborg; f. 1880; cap. 1,826m. Kr.; res. 90m. Kr.; Managers S. J. SØRENSEN, SØREN HANSEN, OLE CHRISTIANSEN, ARNE HEM, BENT RASMUSSEN.

Jyllands Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Jutland*): Viborg; f. 1851; cap. 5,570m. Kr.; res. 251m. Kr.; Dirs. E. WITTRUP, KR. HAMMER SØRENSEN, JOHS. KIRKETERP NIELSEN, O. CHRISTIANSEN, A. HEM, K. M. DIDERIKSEN, B. RASMUSSEN.

Kreditforeningen af Grundejere i Fyens Stift (*Credit Association of Estate Owners in the Island of Fünen*): Mageløbs 2, Odense; f. 1860; cap. 2,400m. Kr.; Mans. KNUD ANDERSEN, H. L. HANSEN, BILLE FOLKMAR.

Kreditforeningen af Kommuner i Danmark: Kultorvet 16, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; issued and outstanding bonds 3,031m. Kr.; res. 19.3m. Kr.; safety fund 15.5m. Kr.; Dirs. NIELS RASMUSSEN, WOLDHARDT MADSEN.

Kreditforeningen for industrielle Ejendomme: Banegaardspladsen 1, DK-1570 Copenhagen V; f. 1898; loan association; rendering loan on mortgage to owners of industrial real estate; cap. 1,244m. Kr., p.u. 973m. Kr.; res. 95m. Kr.; Dir. TORK SØRENSEN.

Kreditkassen for Husejerne i Kjøbenhavn: Raadhuspladsen 59, 1550 Copenhagen V; f. 1797; cap. (p.u.) 1,875m. Kr.; res. 106m. Kr.; Dirs. AAGE HANSEN, B. HARUP, BØRGE KOCK, KNUD EHLSER, ALBINUS RISOM.

Københavns Kreditforening (Kreditforeningen af Grundejere i Kjøbenhavn og Omegn): Gl. Torv 4, Copenhagen K; f. 1882; loans 2,750m. Kr.; bonds 2,300m. Kr.; res. 60m. Kr.; Dirs. HENNING HASLE, K. OXHOLM JUNGENSEN.

Ny Jydske Kjøbstad-Kreditforening (*First Mortgage Credit Association*): Aaboulevard 69, Aarhus; f. 1871; cap. 3,528.4m. Kr.; bonds in circulation 3,298.1m. Kr.; balance of debts owing 3,299.4m. Kr.; res. (res. fund) 98.4m. Kr.; Chair. KARMARK OLSEN; Dirs. SVEND DAL, JUUL-NIELSEN, CARL KJERGAARD PETERSEN.

Østfjernes Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Estate Owners in the Danish Islands*): Jarmers Plads 2, Copenhagen; f. 1851; bonds (cap.) 18,058m. Kr.; res. 485m. Kr.; Pres. JOHS. KNUDSEN PEDERSEN; Mans. NIELS ALKIL, SVEN WALSOE, E. HANSEN, CH. F. JENSEN, V. A. TERPAGER.

Sønderjyllands Kreditforening (*South Jutland Credit Association*): Aastrupvej 13, Haderslev; f. 1920; mortgage 765m. Kr.; res. 37.5m. Kr.; Dirs. S. MARCUSSEN, H. BAYER, A. HOYER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Børsen: Fondsbørsen, Copenhagen; f. 1651; Royal Commissioner E. SVEINBJØRNSSON; Dir. ERIK RAVN.

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (*The Danish State Life Insurance Office*): Kampmannsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1842; Man. Dir. C. A. BUSCH-PETERSEN; Man. ERIK ROSENDAHL.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Arbejdsgivernes Ulykkesforsikring (*Employers' Accident Insurance Co., Mutual*): 14 Politortorvet, Copenhagen V; f. 1899; Man. K. LYDERS-PETERSEN.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica A/S: Bredgade 40, Copenhagen; f. 1915; Gen. Man. PAULI ANDERSEN.

Dansk Folkeforsikringsanstalt (*Danish Industrial Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Kgs Nytorv 6, Copenhagen; f. 1896; Dirs. M. BARNER-RASMUSSEN, S. HANSEN, F. HERTZ, H. THRANOW, E. SCHØLLER-LARSEN.

Danske Lloyd Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet (*Danish Lloyd Insurance Company Ltd.*): Holmens Kanal 42, Copenhagen; f. 1899; marine, transport, fire, accident, car, third party; Gen. Man. C. P. HEIEDE; Man. J. SVEND-HANSEN.

Den almindelige Brandforsikring for Landbygninger (*The General Fire Insurance Company, Mutual*): Stormgade 10, Copenhagen; f. 1792; mutual buildings' fire insurance company; Man. Dir. MOGENS K. A. OLESEN.

Det gjensidige Forsikringsselskab "Danmark" (*Mutual Insurance Company "Denmark"*): Niels Brocks Gade 1, Copenhagen V; f. 1861; fire, casualty, liability, workmen's compensation, etc.; Dir. O. H. DALL.

Det gjensidige Livsforsikringsselskab "Danmark" (*Mutual Life Insurance Company "Denmark"*): Niels Brocks Gade 1, Copenhagen V; f. 1872; life insurance; Dir. H. C. ANDERSEN.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co. A/S (*The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Højbro Plads 10, Copenhagen; f. 1798; all branches except life; Manager POUL VISSING.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Haand i Haand (*Hand in Hand Insurance Company*): Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1890; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LØPPENTHIEN; Management R. LUND-ANDERSEN, M. LØPPENTHIEN, H. H. MATHIESEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet National: Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1905; accident, burglary, fire, marine and transport, automobile, sickness, workmen's compensation, reinsurance; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LØPPENTHIEN; Management MOGENS LØPPENTHIEN, R. LUND-ANDERSEN, H. H. MATHIESEN.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Skandinavia (*"Skandinavia" Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen; f. 1899; insurance and reinsurance of all classes; Gen. Mans. M. BARNER-RASMUSSEN, S. ØST HANSEN, FINN HERTZ, H. THRANOW, E. SCHØLLER LARSEN.

Københavns Brandforsikring (*The Copenhagen Fire Insurance*): Ved Stranden 14, Copenhagen; f. 1731; Chair. H. SOVENIUS-NIELSEN; Dirs. F. PEDERSEN, H. E. LANGKILDE.

Købstædernes almindelige Brandforsikring (*Common Fire Insurance in the Provincial Towns*): Grønningen 1, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. AAGE JENSEN; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Livsforsikringsselskabet Fremtiden, gensidigt (*Fremtiden Mutual Life Insurance Association*): Vesterbro 18, Aalborg; f. 1886; mutual life; Pres. H. SANDER; Mans. J. SIDIENIUS, R. BEIER.

DENMARK—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Nordisk Brandforsikring A/S (*Nordisk Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 25, Copenhagen K; f. 1897; Gen. Man. J. WOGELIUS NIELSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (*Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 23, Copenhagen K; f. 1894; re-insurance; Gen. Man. U. TØRP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Livsforsikrings-Aktieselskab HAFNIA (*The Nordic Life Assurance Co. HAFNIA*): Holmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen; f. 1872; life; Gen. Managers N. E. ANDERSEN (Chair.), J. S. DREYER, H. PALLUDAN.

Nye Danske af 1864: Raadhuspladsen 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1864; all branches except direct marine; Gen. Man. KAJ CHRISTENSEN.

Reassurance-Compagniet Salamandra A/S (*Reinsurance Company Salamandra A/S*): Nye Danskes Hus, Rådhuspladsen 14, 1550 Copenhagen; f. 1918; Man. PETER BRAMSEN.

ASSOCIATION

Assurander-Societetet (*Danish Insurance Assoc.*): Amaliegade 10, Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 170 mems.; Chair. JØRGEN S. DREYER; Dir. GREGERS KOEFOED; Sec. M. BOJESSEN-KOEFOED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

The Economic Council: Nørrevoldgade 68 IV, 1358 Copenhagen K; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 25 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Praesidium: Prof. Dr. ANDERS ØLGAARD, N. V. SKAK-NIELSEN, Prof. J. VIBE-PEDERSEN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, Copenhagen V.; Chair. J. C. THYGENSEN; Sec. ROBERT RIIS.

Danmark's Provincial Chamber of Commerce: Kompagnistraede 32A, 1208 Copenhagen K; Pres. MOGENS AASTED; Man. Dir. B. KREMER.

Grosserer-Societetets Komite (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1742; approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. Chr. SAUGMAN; Sec.-Gen. B. HOEGH-GULDBERG.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Industriraadet (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): H. C. Andersens Blvd. 18, 1596 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 3,000 mems.; Pres. C. HILL-MADSEN; Dir. WIGO THEILGAARD; publs. *Tidsskrift for Industri*.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Trades and Crafts*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 20, DK-1553 Copenhagen V; f. 1879; comprises about 450 assns. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. ADOLPH SØRENSEN; Man. M. J. ROSENBERG; publ. *Informationstrenesten* (monthly).

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, 1503 Copenhagen; f. 1896; 24,367 mems.; Chair. LEIF HARTWELL; Vice-Chair. KAJ POULSEN; Dir.-Gen. ARNE LUND; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

Danske Handelsstands Fællesrepræsentation (*Joint Representation of the Danish Traders' Associations*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1884; Sec. B. HOEGH-GULDBERG; publs. *Handelsnyt*, *Komiteens Meddelelser*.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Brewers' Assn.*): Frederiksberggade 11, Copenhagen; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Dir. J. SIMONSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanter i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 194 mems.; Chair. E. RAMSBY; Sec. EBBE NIELSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanter i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 309 mems.; Chair. SVEND HEINEKE; Sec. AAGE G. NIELSEN.

Sammenslutningen af Arbejdsgivere indenfor den keramiske Industri (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 33 mems.; Chair. ERIK LINDGRN; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Assn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 9 mems.; Chair. POUL SKJOLDBORG; Sec. A. FLANDRUP.

Danmarks Tekstiltekniske Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Stokhusgade 5, Copenhagen K; f. 1942; 531 mems.; Pres. FRANK POVELSEN; Vice-Pres. BENT KOCH; publ. *Tidsskrift for Tekstilteknik* (for the whole textile industry).

Textilfabrikantforeningen (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Smallegade 14, 2000 Copenhagen; f. 1895; 170 mems.; Pres. JØRGEN G. HANSEN, M.C.E.; Managing Dir. ERLING LARSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERSHØY; publs. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide*, *Tidsskrift for Tekstilteknik*.

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. KURT A. HAUSTRUP; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Landbrugsraadet (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg, Axeltorv 3, Copenhagen; f. 1919; 27 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN; Dir. N. KJÆRGAARD; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).

Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvej 26, Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. OLUFSEN, HJALMAR CLAUSEN, EDV. TESDORFF; Dir. H. WRAAE-JENSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.

De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger (*Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies*): Axelborg, Copenhagen; f. 1893; 131,400 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN, A. PILEGAARD LARSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOVBAK; publ. *Landsbladet* (weekly).

De samvirkende danske Husmandsforeninger (*The Federation of Danish Smallholders' Societies*): Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 64,926 mems.; Chair. PETER JØRGENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Husmandshjemmet*.

Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (*The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Roskildevej 65, DK-2620 Albertslund; f. 1896; Chair. LARS P. JENSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ NIELSEN; Mems. Board KRISTIAN NIELSEN, THORKILD THOUSTRUP, POUL PETERSEN, GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN, S. RASMUSSEN; Sec. F. METZLAFF; Gen. Man. EBBE GROES.

De danske Mejeriforeningers Fællesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairy Associations*): Frederiks Allé 22, 8000 Aarhus; f. 1912; 28 mems.; Chair. CHR. SPEGGERS; Sec. T. MATHIASSEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Danmark (*Federation of Danish Trade Unions*): Rosenørns Allé 14, Copenhagen; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Chair. KAI PETERSEN; Treas. CARL ROSENBERG JENSEN; Secs. KNUD CHRISTENSEN, SVEND BACHE VOGBJERG, VERNER SØRENSEN, INGA OLSEN, HAUBERT NIELSEN; publ. *Løn og Virke*; total membership 865,316; 60 affiliated unions.

Dansk Smede- og Maskinarbejderforbund (*Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Union*): Vester Søgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1888; about 89,000 mems.; Chair. HANS RASMUSSEN; Deputy Chair. ARNE JENSEN; Secs. PAULUS ANDERSEN, BØRGE OLSEN, JANUS JENSEN, CH. HANSEN, HENRIK HANSEN, AAGE MADSEN, C. V. FÜHRING SØRENSEN, TAGE JENSEN, ERIK ANDERSEN; Treas. CHR. CARLSSON; publ. *The Union's Monthly, Metal*.

Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark (*Shop Assistants' and Office Clerks' Union*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 43, Copenhagen; f. 1900; 140,000 mems.; Chair. MAX HARVØE; publ. *H.K.-bladet* (monthly).

Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund (*Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, Copenhagen; f. 1901; 56,000 mems.; Chair. EDITH OLSEN; publ. *Medlemsblad for Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund* (quarterly).

Dansk Textilarbejderforbund (*Textile Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1885; 16,260 mems. (March 1969); Pres. and Gen. Sec. HOLGER HANSEN; publ., together with the Garment Workers' Union, *Stof & Saks* (monthly, 40,000 copies).

Beklædningsarbejderforbund (*Garment Workers' Union*): Vendersgade 29, Copenhagen; f. 1887; 19,000 mems.; Chair. and Sec. HERMAN SCHÄFER.

Snedkerforbundet (*Joiners' Union*): Rømersgade 24, Copenhagen; f. 1885; approx. 15,700 mems.; Chair. HARRY CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Snedkeren*.

Dansk Jernbane Forbund (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Knapbrostraede 12, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 10,000 mems.; Chair. BØRGE AANÆS; Sec. S. B. SMITH; publ. *Jerbane Tidende* (fortnightly).

Malerforbundet (*Painters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23C, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; approx. 13,776 mems.; Chair. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).

Dansk Postforbund (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13, DK-1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 11,500 mems.; Chair. AAGE NIELSEN; Sec. S. K. JENSEN.

TRADE FAIR

Scandinavian Institutional Equipment Trade Fair: Scandinavian Trade Centre for Home Furnishings, Bella Centret, 2400 Copenhagen N.V; January 12th-15th, 1971; mainly domestic furnishings and fittings.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Danske Statsbaner (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, Copenhagen; Gen. Man. POVL HJELT; controls 2,400 of the 2,900 km. of track in Denmark. 500 km., mostly branch lines, are run by some 15 private companies.

ROADS

There are 61,690 km. (38,556 miles) of roads in Denmark, of which 86 per cent are hard surface. Of this total, 162 km. are modern motorway and 2,225 km. main roads.

Ministry of Public Works (*Transport Department*): Slots-holmsgade 10, Copenhagen K; Permanent Sec. PALLE CHRISTENSEN; admin. general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

Danish State Railways (D.S.B.): Copenhagen; operates passenger, train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Free Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. It covers 161 acres and has extensive cold-storage facilities and 13,000 feet of quays. Customs

duties are only payable if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aalborg, Aarhus and Odense. Esbjerg provides daily services to England and there are eight other ports of importance.

COMPANIES

"Atalanta" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Longanstraede 16, Copenhagen; f. 1963; Man. AAGE HEMPEL.

Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab (*United Steamship Co.*): St. Annae Plads 30, DK-1295 Copenhagen; f. 1866; 154,278 gross registered tons. Daily goods services between Copenhagen and Danish provincial ports, also regular passenger services between Esbjerg and Harwich and from other ports in Denmark with goods service to principal ports in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Germany, the Baltic, Iceland, Faroes, Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, the Levant, North Africa, Canary Islands, U.S.A., South America; from the Mediterranean to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Mexico, U.S. Gulf; Chair. K. LAURITZEN; Man. Dirs. H. JENSEN, R. BIER.

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Holbergsgade 2, Copenhagen; f. 1897; 347,398 gross registered tons; motor ships and tankers. Regular services to all parts of the world. Importers and exporters. General merchants. Owners of sawmills, forestry plantations and other industrial undertakings; Chair. MOGENS PAGH; Vice-Chair. J. C. ASCHENGREEN; Man. Dirs. M. PAGH, WERNER NIELSEN, T. W. SCHMITH, S. STORM-JORGENSEN.

DENMARK—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

"Dantank" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Amaliegade 35, Copenhagen K; f. 1952; Man. C. K. HANSEN.

J. Lauritzen: Hammerensgade 1, DK-1267 Copenhagen; f. 1884; 178,188 gross registered tons; service with refrigerated vessels from S. America to U.K. and Continent; refrigerated vessels, tanker services and Artic and Antarctic trade; Proprs. KNUD LAURITZEN IVAR LAURITZEN.

A. P. Møller Associated Concerns: Kongens Nytorv 8, Copenhagen; 1,641,000 gross registered tons; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Europe; Dirs. MAERSK MC-KINNEY MØLLER, GEORG ANDERSEN.

Norden Steamship Co., Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 30,029 gross registered tons; tramp; Dir. E. MUNCH ANDERSEN.

Ove Skou: H. C. Andersens Blvd. 44/46, 1553 Copenhagen V; international trading; Man. Dir. OVE SKOU.

Steamship Company, Orient, Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1915; approx. 7,700 gross registered tons; world-wide tramp trade; Dir. J. KRUEL.

Weco-Shipping I/S: Frederiksgade 17, Copenhagen K; joint management for the following shipping lines; Man. Dirs. CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN and E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

"Dannebrog" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1883; 24,861 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

"Vendila" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1898; 3,100 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

Weco-Shipping I/S: general tramp and tank trade on all seas, also chartering and agency business in Copenhagen and Kalundborg.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (*Danish Shipowners' Assn.*): Amaliegade 33, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 2,567,889 registered tons; Chair. V. A. NYHOLM; Man. Dir. VICTOR WENZEL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic Airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg, Billund, Karup, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg and Thisted in Jutland, Ronne in Bornhold, Bornholm and Odense in Fünen.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS):

On February 8th, 1951, an agreement was signed at Oslo, merging the three Scandinavian national airlines—Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL, and Sweden's ABA—into one company, the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). The agreement was retroactively effective from October 1st, 1950.

The Board of the new consortium consists of the Boards of the three holding partners, with six from each country having voting power. In the working committee of the Board there are two members from each parent company. The chairmanship alternates yearly between the three partners. Chairman of the Board JENS CHR. HAUGE. The Management consists of a President, KNUD HAGRUP, and an Executive Vice-President, CHR. HUNDERUP.

Det Danske Luftfartsselskab A/S (DDL): Partner in SAS; Ved Stranden 14, 1061 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. HALDOR TOPSØE; Man. Dir. H. BECH-BRUUN.

Denmark is served by 30 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Danish Tourist Board: Banegaardspladsen 5, Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. SVEN ACKER; publs. *Hotel Guide*, *Denmark-folders*, *Denmark-posters*.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Gerhard Gross, Auerspergstrasse 2, Salzburg.

Belgium: 115 Rue Royale, Brussels.

France: 142 Champ-Élysées, Paris 8e.

Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Am Hauptbahnhof, Frankfurt am Main and 2-4 Glockengiesserwall, Walhof, Hamburg.

Italy: 76 Via V. Veneto 116, Rome.

Norway: 8 Fr. Nansens Plass, Oslo.

Sweden: 3 Jakobsgratan, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 14 Münsterhof, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 169-173 Regent St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (*Danish Institute for Information about Denmark and cultural co-operation with other nations*):

Kultorget 2, DK-1175 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; establishes active contacts with other countries by providing information about Danish culture and all aspects of life in Denmark. Activities include summer schools and study tours; Dir. FOLMER WIST; Periodicals *Contact with Denmark* (English, French, German, Flemish, and Italian editions) twice yearly and *Musical Denmark* annually. There are institutes in the U.K. (Edinburgh), Belgium (Brussels), France (Rouen), Switzerland (Zürich) and Federal Germany (Dortmund).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Royal Theatre: Copenhagen; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.

New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annex of the above.

New Theatre: Copenhagen; under private management.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Copenhagen.

Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The Danish Atomic Energy Commission: DK-1401 Copenhagen K, Strandgade 29; f. 1955; Chair. Prof. P. BRANDT REHBERG; Chair. Exec. Cttee. H. H. KOCH; Sec.-Gen. HANS VON BÜLOW.

Risø Research Establishment: Risø, DK-4000 Roskilde; Dir. Prof. KARL OVE NIELSEN; Deputy Dir. Dr. FLEMING JUUL.

Heads of Divisions: Prof. O. KOFOED-HANSEN (Physics); AAGE JENSEN (Reactors); Dr. J. MARSTRAND (Constructions); JENS RASMUSSEN (Electronics); H. L. GJØRUP (Health Physics); J. SANDFAER (Agriculture); P. L. ØLGAARD (Reactor Physics); NIELS HANSEN (Metallurgy); Dr. N. W. HOLM (Accelerator); Th. FRIIS SØRENSEN (DR-3 Reactor); Chemistry Div. vacant; EVA PEDERSEN (Library).

UNIVERSITIES

Århus Universitet: Århus; 142 professors; 9,666 students.

Københavns Universitet: Copenhagen; 177 professors; 20,600 students.

Odense Universitet: Odense; 80 professors; 702 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole: Lyngby, Copenhagen; 64 professors; 2,990 students.

Danmarks Ingeniørakademi: Bygning 301, Lyngby, Copenhagen; 41 professors; 1,500 students.

Den Kongelige Veterinaer- og Landbohøjskole: Bulowsvej 13, Copenhagen; 347 teachers; 1,438 students.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Finland is a republic in Northern Europe bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. runs along the whole of the eastern frontier. Its western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply with warm summers and very cold winters. The annual mean temperature is 5.4° (42°F) in Helsinki and -0.4° (31°F) in the far north. There are two official languages, 93 per cent of the population speak Finnish, and 7 per cent speak Swedish. Finnish is not one of the Scandinavian group of languages, being a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group which includes Hungarian. The Lapp population amount to about 2,500 in all. 93 per cent of the people belong to the National Lutheran Church of Finland but there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Jews and other religious groups. The flag carries a blue cross on a white background. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

Finland ceded 12 per cent of her territory and paid very large reparations to the Soviet Union, with which she had been in conflict, at the close of the Second World War. In 1948 President Paasikivi and Stalin signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for twenty years from 1955, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory. In every other respect Finland has maintained a policy of strict neutrality, refusing to be compromised by its proximity to the U.S.S.R. In 1961 Finland joined the Nordic Council, and in the same year became an associate member of EFTA. Since 1969 Finland has been a full member of O.E.C.D.

Following the general elections of March 1970, Mr. Koivisto's outgoing Centre-Left coalition government was requested to remain in office pending the formation of a new coalition. By May no agreement had been reached between the parties and a non-party caretaker government under Mr. Aura was appointed. In July Ahti Karjalainen finally succeeded in forming a five-party coalition, with a non-socialist majority of one member. The Centre, Social Democrat, Swedish People's and Liberal parties are represented in the cabinet, as well as the communist Finnish People's Democratic League. In July 1970 the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union was renewed for a further twenty years, although it was not due for renewal until 1975. Now that negotiations concerning a proposed Nordic Economic Union have collapsed and Norway and Denmark have applied for membership of the EEC, it is expected that Finland may, like Sweden, seek some form of association with the EEC which does not compromise its neutral status.

Government

Parliament is unicameral and elected for four years by the system of proportional representation. Suffrage is universal and equal, and the minimum voting age is twenty. The President of the Republic is voted for a six-

year term by an electoral college elected by the citizens. The Council of State is the executive organ responsible to Parliament and members are appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to about 42,000, mostly conscripts serving up to 11 months. Estimated defence expenditure for 1970 was 589 million Marks, and the total strength of the armed forces in the same year was 9,000, comprising Army 34,000, Navy 2,000, and Airforce 3,000. There are also 685,000 reserves and about 3,000 frontier defence troops. The forces are armed with weapons manufactured in the Soviet Union and the West. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance states that Finland must repel any attack upon the Soviet Union made across Finnish territory. Although Finland follows a policy of strict neutrality, her neutral status has not been legally recognized by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Since the devaluation of 1967 and the various stabilization measures which followed, including price and wages control, the Finnish economy has experienced a boom. The rate of inflation in Finland is lower than in any of the other Scandinavian countries. 38 per cent of Finland's trade is with EFTA countries, about 22 per cent with EEC, about 15 per cent with the other Nordic countries, and about 20 per cent with Eastern Europe. Principal trade partners are Great Britain, Sweden and Federal Germany. Finland's economy is based on coniferous forests which cover 72 per cent of the land. Forestry cultivation has been intensified in recent years and the country is one of the world's leading exporters of pulp and paper. The manufacture of furniture is important. Since the war the metal-working industry has prospered and the significance of the metal and engineering industries for output and employment now appreciably exceeds that of wood, pulp, and paper industries. Amongst the manufacturing industries, the textile and chemical industries in particular have experienced a rapid growth. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanized.

Transport and Communications

There are about 5,680 kilometres (3,534 miles) of railways which provide connections with Sweden and the Soviet Union. The railways are state operated, most of the trains being run on diesel engines. There are 71,870 kilometres (44,925 miles) of highway, but traffic is relatively light. Extensive use is made of the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; inland waterways are navigable by ships for over 4,351 miles. The Water Bus is a characteristic feature. In winter, water communications are paralyzed by the severe frost, but ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

FINLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

Social Security covers unemployment, social insurance (national pensions, accident insurance and sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity allowances, child allowances, care of the disabled) and social welfare (public aid). Sickness insurance compensates the patient for a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees.

Education

Eight years of compulsory education were introduced by law in 1921. The basic eight years, which are free, can be spent at a primary school, starting at the age of seven. After four years the pupil may transfer to a secondary school. Fees are payable for secondary education, but they may be waived or reduced according to the parent's means. Pupils who stay on at primary school may transfer to a technical or vocational school after their fifth school year. There are six universities including a Swedish-speaking one at Turku. There are also seven colleges of University standing and two Teacher Training colleges.

Tourism

Vast forests, numerous lakes, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. In the towns there are mediaeval churches and castles. The winter sports season is prolonged, and visitors may take the famous Finnish Sauna Bath. In 1968, about 2,500,000 people visited Finland, mostly from Sweden. In 1969 receipts from tourism totalled \$84 million and expenditure \$83 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile,

Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gambia, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national game is pesäpallo, a form of baseball. Football, skiing, skating and ice hockey are popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 9 (Good Friday), April 10–12 (Easter), May 1 (May Day), May 20 (Ascension), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 26 (Midsummer Day), November 6 (All Saints), December 6 (Independence Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Mark = 100 Penni. On January 1, 1963 the currency was reformed and the new Mark is equal to 100 of the old. On October 12, 1967 the Mark was devalued by 31.25 per cent.

Notes: Mark 100, 50, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Mark 1. Penni 50, 20, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 9.980 Mark = £1 sterling
4.176 Mark = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. kilometres)	TOTAL LAND AREA (sq. kilometres)	INLAND WATERS (sq. kilometres)	POPULATION (Jan. 1970)
337,032	305,475	31,557	4,707,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—1970 Estimate)

Helsinki (capital)	533,960	Pori	72,857
Tampere	155,549	Jyväskylä	58,048
Turku (Åbo)	154,707	Kuopio	64,783
Lahti	89,349	Lappeenranta	51,096
Espoo	93,041	Vaasa	49,583
Oulu	86,764	Hämeenlinna	37,808

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS (^{'000})	BIRTH RATE (per ^{'000})	DEATHS (^{'000})	DEATH RATE (per ^{'000})	MARRIAGE RATE (per ^{'000})
1963 . .	82.3	18.1	42.0	9.2	7.3
1964 . .	80.4	17.6	42.4	9.3	7.5
1965 . .	77.9	16.9	44.5	9.6	7.9
1966 . .	77.7	16.7	43.5	9.4	8.2
1967 . .	77.3	16.6	43.8	9.4	8.8
1968 . .	73.7	15.7	45.0	9.6	8.6
1969 . .	68.1	14.5	46.0	9.8	8.7

EMPLOYMENT

(1969)

	(^{'000})
Agriculture and Forestry	519
Manufacturing	544
Building	189
Commerce, Banking, Insurance	311
Storage and Communications	148
Services	416
TOTAL	2,127

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(sq. kilometres)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	PRODUCTIVE WOODLANDS	WASTE
26,691	1,534	217,410	169,090	44,920

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} quintals)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	209	252	241	204	3,683	5,068	5,155	4,814	17.6	20.1	21.4	23.6
Rye	93	96	72	70	1,186	1,627	1,339	1,258	12.8	16.9	15.5	18.0
Barley	321	346	359	373	5,967	6,808	7,177	8,400	18.6	19.7	20.0	22.5
Oats	479	455	489	483	8,808	9,399	10,637	11,394	18.4	20.7	21.7	23.6
Potatoes	68	65	65	58	10,664	8,806	9,082	7,799	157.6	136.5	140.8	134.5

LIVESTOCK (^{'000} head)

YEAR	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1965 . .	184	2,028	199	558	6,921
1966 . .	165	2,049	175	612	6,982
1967 . .	141	2,036	173	724	7,309
1968 . .	126	2,071	155	680	6,961
1969 . .	102	1,986	159	810	7,830

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCE OF LIVESTOCK (million kilos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk . . .	3,689.3	3,559.4	3,596.1	3,559.4
Butter . . .	101.0	95.2	102.2	101.2
Eggs. . . .	54.2	56.6	54.0	55.8
Cheese . . .	36.9	35.0	33.5	34.9
Meat. . . .	166.8	189.7	182.7	208.4

FORESTRY GROWING STOCK

ANNUAL GROWTH (million cubic metres)	TOTAL STOCK (million cubic metres)	PINE	SPRUCE	DECIDUOUS
42.3	1,390	42.7%	38.0%	19.3%

COMMERCIAL FELLINGS

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Saw logs	'000 cu. ft.	262,875	270,238	306,514	344,373
Veneer logs . . .	" " " "	52,075	48,474	56,723	60,138
Spruce pulpwood . .	'000 cu. m. piled	10,610	10,944	10,734	12,551
Pine pulpwood . . .	" " " "	8,283	8,024	8,128	8,974
Hardwood pulpwood .	" " " "	3,855	4,326	6,131	7,791
Firewood	" " " "	2,284	2,795	1,803	1,005
TOTAL*	'000 cu. m. solid	29,440	30,240	31,859	35,338

* Also includes other heavy timber and industrial cordwood.

PRODUCTION

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER (¹ 000 stds.)	CELLULOSE (¹ 000 tons)	MACHINE PULP (FOR SALE) (¹ 000 tons)	NEWSPRINT (¹ 000 tons)	OTHER PAPER (¹ 000 tons)	BOARDS AND CARD- BOARDS (¹ 000 tons)	PLYWOOD (¹ 000 cu. m.)
1964 . . .	1,225	3,543	160	1,051	1,000	942	493
1965 . . .	1,185	3,673	151	1,194	998	967	573
1966 . . .	1,062	3,946	154	1,297	1,199	1,064	546
1967 . . .	1,367	4,044	134	1,138	1,344	1,076	583
1968 . . .	1,045	3,955	200	1,246	964	1,138	615
1969 . . .	1,185	4,138	205	1,297	1,152	1,313	681

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Freshwater Fish ('000 metric tons)	17.0	17.7	19.4	17.4
Sea Fish	54.0	55.7	72.7	69.3
TOTAL	71.0	73.4	92.1	86.7

MINING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Copper Ore ('000 metric tons)* .	28.6	31.2	32.4	35.4
Lead Ore (" " ") .	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8
Zinc Ore (" " ") .	62.5	67.5	72.9	77.3
Silver (metric tons) .	16.2	19.4	21.1	19.4
Gold (kilograms) .	481	631	665	587

* Metal content.

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Cement	('000 metric tons)	1,535	1,476	1,759
Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys . .	(" " ")	1,065	1,105	1,231
Superphosphates	(" " ")	410	316	168
Electricity	(million kWh)	16,754	17,834	18,734
Chemicals	(Index: 1959=100)	233	247	254
Wool Yarn	('000 kilograms)	5,067	5,119	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	(" " ")	18,151	18,213	18,049
Cotton Fabrics	(" " ")	15,468	15,186	14,836
Sugar	(" " ")	160,048	162,472	165,000
Steel Ingots and Castings . .	(" " ")	393,516	694,786	912,077
Rolled Steel Products	(" " ")	372,696	554,571	712,464
Copper (Cathodes)	(" " ")	34,127	35,896	33,879
Cigarettes	('000 million)	7,269	6,349	6,533

For Timber Industry see Forestry above.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One new mark=100 penni.

9.980 new marks=£1 sterling; 4.176 new marks=U.S. \$1.

100 new marks=£10.2 sterling=U.S. \$23.90.

BUDGET

(million marks)

REVENUE	1968	1969	EXPENDITURE	1968	1969
Direct Taxes	2,081	2,321	Education	1,507	1,668
Indirect Taxes	5,049	5,593	Social Security	1,227	1,264
Social Security	549	580	Health	660	731
Other	1,834	2,292	Agriculture and Forestry	1,116	1,177
			Transport and Communications	1,533	1,370
			Defence	589	549
			Public Debt	923	1,428
			Other	2,230	2,023
TOTAL	9,513	10,786	TOTAL	9,785	10,210

Budget Estimates: (1970) Revenue 10,298 million marks, Expenditure 10,297 million marks; (1971) Revenue 10,957 million marks, Expenditure 10,956 million marks.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million marks)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	26,680.2	30,063.8	34,312.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	4,077.3	4,591.3	5,028.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7,809.1	9,061.1	11,026.0
Construction	2,624.9	2,771.2	3,147.3
Transport and communications	1,917.1	2,210.5	2,471.3
Commerce	2,760.7	2,926.2	3,367.7
Banking and insurance	729.4	813.7	860.6
Ownership of dwellings	1,833.5	1,972.9	2,080.4
Public administration and defence	1,212.9	1,417.0	1,549.5
Services	3,715.3	4,299.9	4,781.3
Net factor income from abroad	-208.6	-275.4	-323.1
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	26,471.6	29,788.4	33,989.2
Less provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	2,748.4	3,118.6	3,926.0
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	23,723.2	26,669.8	30,063.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,429.2	4,084.4	4,412.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	27,152.4	30,754.2	34,475.7
Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	2,748.4	3,118.6	3,926.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	29,900.8	33,872.8	38,401.7
Less surplus on the current account*	-485.9	-274.6	-14.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	30,386.7	33,598.2	38,386.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	17,188.8	18,682.0	20,850.5
Government consumption expenditure	4,852.4	5,693.5	6,244.9
Fixed capital formation	7,297.9	7,801.5	9,144.7
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	1,047.6	1,421.2	2,146.8

* Not including transfer payments.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million marks—at year's end)

	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	189	190	189
Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	437	1,100	813
IMF Gold Tranche	—	—	173
Other Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	—296	—363	—93
Total Gold and Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	330	927	1,082
Coin and Notes in Circulation	1,159	1,272	1,420

COST OF LIVING INDEX (October 1951=100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food	202	212	235	242
Rent	392	408	427	442
Heating and Lighting	119	130	142	143
Clothing	111	115	125	128
Miscellaneous	182	196	211	213
All Items	185	195	212	217

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1967	1968	1969
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Goods, Freight and Insurance	—39.2	172.4	117.4
Other Services and Private Transfers	—102.6	—108.1	—96.7*
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Direct Investment	13.4	—113.9	—16.4
Central Government Investment	2.4	—63.1	7.0
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private Institutions	23.4	—1.7	67.3
Central Institutions	82.2	245.7	—16.4
Net Errors and Omissions	20.3	2.7	20.8

* Includes U.S. \$19.3 million long-term loans remitted by Sweden.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million marks)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	5,265	5,527	5,794	6,711	8,505
Exports	4,566	4,817	5,231	6,874	8,345

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Food	529.2	610.3	704.0	190.0	213.8	279.5
Beverages and Tobacco	63.2	66.8	82.0	9.8	12.8	15.0
Crude Material, Inedible, except Fuels	492.6	562.4	628.0	1,564.0	1,998.6	2,232.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	652.0	871.8	963.3	21.8	19.9	50.7
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8.1	8.9	9.9	13.0	14.9	16.3
Chemicals	599.1	780.0	908.2	117.8	149.6	195.9
Manufactured Goods	1,224.9	1,428.9	1,883.4	2,364.2	3,064.7	3,659.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,796.7	1,915.0	2,711.2	726.0	1,077.4	1,369.1
Miscellaneous Manufactures	378.2	426.0	557.9	223.9	320.6	525.2
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	50.5	40.8	57.1	0.8	1.9	1.7
TOTAL	5,794.4	6,710.9	8,501.8	5,231.2	6,874.2	8,344.7

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

		QUANTITY			VALUE (million marks)		
		1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Round Timber	('000 cu. m.)	663	484	739	49.3	50.0	66.0
Pulpwood	(" " ")	335	224	382	12.2	10.2	17.1
Pit Props	(" " ")	22	31	73	1.0	1.5	4.0
Sawn Goods	('000 stds.)	745	848	959	514.3	683.3	831.0
Plywood	('000 cu. m.)	483	541	611	243.0	320.4	390.5
Particle Board	(" " ")	74	119	138	15.2	27.8	36.2
Mechanical Pulp	('000 tons)	118	81	59	24.9	22.0	16.1
Woodpulp	(" ")	2,007	2,143	2,158	800.4	984.7	1,061.7
Sulphite Pulp	(" ")	839	834	845	358.7	408.9	446.7
Sulphate Pulp	(" ")	1,168	1,308	1,313	441.7	575.8	615.0
Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	2,957	3,187	3,585	1,497.8	1,907.9	2,184.6
Newsprint	(" ")	1,151	1,161	1,156	501.4	596.4	593.9
Printing and Writing Paper	(" ")	405	509	705	225.2	323.2	456.1
Kraft Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	288	306	658	167.6	214.8	425.2
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	857	930	725	447.1	559.2	439.8
Fibreboard	(" ")	139	147	151	42.6	53.3	56.3
Other Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	117	134	190	113.9	161.0	213.3

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 marks)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	14,079	13,034	18,603	51,802	65,747	67,341
Austria	59,103	73,995	109,105	25,373	38,296	49,243
Belgium-Luxembourg	106,958	124,787	171,399	134,287	170,297	212,887
Brazil	70,053	75,821	107,732	41,394	46,974	36,917
Canada	29,311	29,664	32,361	10,953	19,264	60,455
Chinese People's Republic	31,061	29,276	30,853	41,860	48,377	23,927
Colombia	53,051	58,573	73,884	16,211	19,357	20,503
Czechoslovakia	37,176	43,687	48,483	24,279	37,401	47,646
Denmark	167,167	210,625	261,542	197,508	249,925	329,596
France	217,717	250,955	303,837	220,184	275,024	352,699
German Democratic Republic	51,212	61,504	68,141	37,248	47,599	55,006
German Federal Republic	927,100	1,023,486	1,380,970	448,029	723,544	831,075
Hungary	22,104	22,463	28,364	18,612	26,629	34,118
Iceland	11,817	17,941	10,251	9,200	11,712	12,084
India	4,014	3,806	4,694	5,906	3,684	6,961
Ireland, Republic of	2,348	2,609	3,108	43,304	57,540	67,430
Israel	20,658	24,798	31,710	22,467	31,104	39,145
Italy	139,841	159,601	195,252	165,033	206,986	239,071
Netherlands	188,132	208,545	271,046	267,885	316,274	362,211
Norway	120,212	150,842	234,395	128,126	180,223	205,029
Poland	90,594	103,694	124,482	73,537	83,156	134,104
Romania	12,762	16,542	21,997	12,642	10,841	17,336
Spain	28,992	34,905	32,247	56,140	59,039	83,776
Sweden	823,288	961,262	1,289,485	465,450	720,139	1,104,229
Switzerland	141,239	175,398	208,920	49,007	78,377	124,691
Turkey	2,921	2,260	4,100	6,881	9,496	28,077
U.S.S.R.	908,924	1,123,598	1,089,285	912,858	1,055,978	1,165,178
United Kingdom	748,462	892,685	1,135,322	1,064,141	1,416,089	1,522,704
U.S.A.	283,012	303,751	434,356	303,340	405,006	500,301

TOURISM

Arrivals 1969: 2,580,797.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	2,131	2,153	2,201	2,154
Freight ton-kilometres	5,610	5,596	5,627	6,026

	CARS	LORRIES AND VANS	BUSES	OTHER
1968	580,747	92,633	7,660	4,435
1969	643,057	97,035	7,861	4,743

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

YEAR	ENTERED			CLEARED			GOODS	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	'000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1966 .	15,048	6,735	12,076	15,008	6,704	10,075	14,911	10,130
1967 .	15,040	7,056	13,034	15,071	7,045	11,224	13,902	9,861
1968 .	16,189	7,851	14,651	16,177	7,833	12,187	15,958	10,754
1969 .	17,296	8,206	16,171	17,324	8,215	13,280	18,419	12,033

MERCHANT FLEET 1969

	Number	Gross registered tons
Steamers	59	67,000
Motor vessels	437	1,174,000
Sailing vessels with auxiliary engine	12	1,000
TOTAL	508	1,242,000

CANAL TRAFFIC 1969

Vessels in Transit	25,800
Timber Rafts in Transit	19,600
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	4,100

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres flown	14,502	15,662	14,731	17,098
Passenger-kilometres	409,670	455,096	438,969	586,822
Cargo ton-kilometres	7,953	7,471	7,588	13,452

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	892,300	949,976	1,009,336	1,089,700
Radio Sets	1,605,059	1,662,710	1,701,009	1,744,039
Television Sets	822,311	899,158	957,723	1,014,523
Book Titles	3,328	3,306	3,439	3,465
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,196	2,174	2,211	2,032

EDUCATION (1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	5,436	24,120	489,542
Secondary	625	16,193	305,420
Secondary Vocational	779	9,200	101,000
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	14	5,091	52,936

Source: Central Statistical Office of Finland; Helsinki.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON December 6th, 1917, the Finnish Parliament approved a manifesto proclaiming the independence of the country. Recognition of this independence was received in December 1917 from the Russian Government; in January 1918 from France, Sweden and Germany; and later from other countries.

During the interregnum that ensued, the Parliament, having decided to exercise temporarily the authority belonging to the ruler of the State, on May 18th, 1918, authorized the Chairman of the Senate to exercise sovereign power, and thereafter, on December 12th, 1918, elected a Regent. Opinions were divided as to whether Finland should be a kingdom or a republic. But at the election of representatives in March 1919 the parties voting for a republic received a substantial majority, and a republican form of government was approved and proclaimed on July 17th, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme executive power. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to convene extraordinary meetings of the Parliament, to dissolve the Parliament, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must

enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT (EDUSKUNTA-RIKSDAG)

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and woman who is twenty or over being entitled to vote. It assembles yearly without special summons. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also to the Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work, to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years an Ombudsman (*Solicitor-General*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of which one-half of the members, that is to say, six, are elected by the Parliament for a term of three years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: U. K. KEKKONEN.

Head of the President's Chancellery: RICHARD TÖTTERMAN.

THE CABINET

(February 1971)

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party, Centre Party, Finnish People's Democratic League, Swedish People's Party, Liberal People's Party and two non-party members formed July 1970.)

Prime Minister: AHTI KARJALAINEN (Centre).

Minister of Labour and Deputy Prime Minister: VEIKKO HELLE (S.D.P.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VÄINÖ LESKINEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Justice: ERKKI TUOMINEN (F.P.D.L.).

Minister for Internal Affairs: ARTTURI JÄMSÉN (Centre).

Minister of Finance: CARL OLOF TALLGREN (S.P.P.).

Second Minister of Finance: VALTO KÄKELÄ (S.D.P.).

Minister of Defence: KRISTIAN GESTRIN (S.P.P.).

Minister of Education: JAAKKO ITÄLÄ (non-party).

Second Minister of Education: MEERI KALAVAINEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Communications: VEIKKO OLAVI SAARTO (F.P.D.L.).

Minister of Agriculture: NESTORI KAASALAINEN (Centre).

Minister of Trade and Industry: ARNE BERNER (L.P.P.).

Second Minister of Trade and Industry: KALERVO HAAPASALO (S.D.P.).

Minister of Foreign Trade and Planning: OLAVI J. MATTILA (non-party).

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: ANNA-LIISA TIEKSO (F.P.D.L.).

Second Minister of Health and Social Welfare: KATRI HELENA ESKELINEN (Centre).

DEFENCE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Defence Forces C.-in-C.: Gen. K. LEINONEN.

Navy C.-in-C.: Rear-Adm. J. PIIRHONEN.

Air Force C.-in-C.: Maj.-Gen. E. SALMELA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Albania: Warsaw, Poland.

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Argentina: Bulevardi 10A 14; *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. QUESADA ZAPIOLA.

Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Austria: E. Esplanadikatu 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERICH PICHLER.

Belgium: Kallioliinantie 14; *Ambassador:* JEAN QUERTON.

Brazil: Mariankatu 7A 3; *Ambassador:* CARLOS JACYNTHO DE BARROS.

Bulgaria: Neitsytpolku 2A A; *Ambassador:* BORIS NIKOLOV.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: P. Esplanadikatu 25B; *Ambassador:* FRANK G. HOOTON.

Central African Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Chile: Stockholm, Sweden.

China, People's Republic: Kulosaari, Brändö. Vanha Kelkkamaki 11; *Ambassador:* SHIH TSU-MING.

Colombia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Congo (Kinshasa): Stockholm, Sweden.

Cuba: Hietalahdenranta 15A; *Ambassador:* OSCAR ALCALDE VALLS.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; *Ambassador:* OLDŘICH PAVLOVSKÝ.

Denmark: Yrjönkatu 9 II kerros; *Ambassador:* A. TSCHERNING.

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.

France: 1 Kaivopuisto 8A; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD ANDRÉ.

Greece: Stockholm, Sweden.

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: Pohjoisranta 4A; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF RONAI.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.

India: Kansakoulukata 5B 14; *Ambassador:* CYRIL J. TRACEY.

Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.

Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden.

Ireland, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden.

Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* LEO SAVIR.

Italy: Fabianinkatu 29C 4; *Ambassador:* MARQUIS ALESSANDRO MARIENI SAREDO.

FINLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Japan: Malminkatu 20; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YAMANAKA.
Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Mexico: Puistokatu 11A 17; *Ambassador:* ARTURO LOPEZ DE ORTIGOSA.
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* E. L. HECHTERMANS.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Norway: Rehbinderintie 17; *Ambassador:* BREDO STABELL.
Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Peru: Kasarminkatu 23A; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. HERNÁN RAMIREZ-LITUMA.
Philippines: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Poland: Kulosaari, Brandö. Armas Lindgrenintie 19; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER JUSZKIEWICZ.
Portugal: Stockholm, Sweden.
Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* MIRCEA BALANESCU.
Senegal: Paris, France.

South Africa: Kapteeninkatu 11B; *Envoy:* A. G. DUNN.
Spain: Yrjönkatu 13; *Ambassador:* MANUEL VITURRO.
Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Sweden: P. Esplanadinkatu 7B; *Ambassador:* INGEMAR HÄGGLÖF.
Switzerland: Uudenmaankatu 16A; *Ambassador:* JEAN-JACQUES DE TRIBOLET-HARDY.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tanzania: Stockholm Ö, Sweden.
Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Tunisia: Stockholm C, Sweden.
Turkey: Tehtaankatu 4B 12; *Ambassador:* IRFAN KARASAR.
Uruguay: Stockholm Ö, Sweden.
U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* A. S. BELIAKOV.
United Arab Republic: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; *Ambassador:* GAMAL-ELDIN BARAKAT.
United Kingdom: Uudenmaankatu 16-20; *Ambassador:* W. B. J. LEDWIDGE.
U.S.A.: I. Kaivopuisto 21; *Ambassador:* VAL PETERSON.
Vatican: Copenhagen, Denmark (Apostolic Nunciature).
Venezuela: Stockholm, Sweden.
Yugoslavia: Topeliuksenkatu 3B A; *Ambassador:* ZLATKO SINOBAD.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: RAFAEL PAASIO.

First Deputy Speaker: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN.

Secretary-General: OLAVI SALERVO.

(General Election, March 1970)

	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Social Democratic Party	52	594,185	23.4
National Coalition (Centre) Party	37	457,582	18.0
Centre Party	36	434,150	17.1
Finnish People's Democratic League	36	420,556	16.6
Finnish Rural Party	18	265,939	10.5
Swedish People's Party	12	144,436	5.7
Liberal Party	8	150,829	6.0
Christian Association of Finland	1	28,547	1.1
Social Democratic Workers' and Small-holders' Union	—	35,453	1.4
Others	—	4,111	0.2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democratic Party: Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 3; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; mems. approx. 100,000.

Leaders: RAFAEL PAASIO (Chair. of Party), O. LINDBLOM (Vice-Chair. of Party), K. SORSA (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: E. NISKANEN (Chair.).

Chief Press organs: *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* (daily), *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (quarterly).

Centre Party: Helsinki, Pursimiehenkatu 15; f. 1906 as the Agrarian Union; name changed October 1965; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise. Takes part in the coalition government of AHTI KARJALAINEN; membership 290,206.

Leaders: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN (Chair. of Party), MIKKO IMMONEN (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: EINO UUSITALO (Chair.).

Chief Press organs: *Etelä-Saimaa*, *Ilkka*, *Iisalmen Sanomat*, *Itä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keskipojannmaa*, *Liitto*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Keskusta*, *Avian*.

Finnish People's Democratic League (Communists and Socialist Union Party): Helsinki, Simonkatu 8B; f. 1944; membership 158,000.

Leaders: E. ALENIOUS (Chair. of Party). Parliamentary Group: PAAVO AITIO (Chair.).

Publications: *Kansan Uutiset* (daily), *Eduskuntautisia* (periodical).

Communist Party: Helsinki, Sturenkatu 4; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice.

Leaders: ARVO AALTO (Gen. Sec.), AARNE SAARINEN (Chair.); Mems. of Politburo: ANNA-LISA HYVONEN, O. HÄNNINEN, M. KAINULAINEN, O. J. LAINE, E. KIVIMÄKI, V. PESSI, E. SALOMAA, J. SIMPURA, E. TUOMINEN, A. HAUTALA, O. LEHTO, T. SINISALO, O. SJÖMAN, L. SUONPÄÄ. The Communists are represented in the Diet Group of the Finnish People's Democratic League (see above); Chair. PAAVO AITIO.

Publication: *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Christian Association of Finland: Helsinki 25, Töölönkatu 44-48; f. 1958.

Chair. O. MAJLANDER; Sec. E. PINOMAA.

Publication: *Kristityn Vastuu* (monthly).

Conservative Party (The National Coalition Party): Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 28; f. 1918; 72,000 mems.; emphasises private enterprise in economic matters.

Leaders: H. HOLKERI (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: O. LÄHTEENMÄKI (Chair. of Group).

Chief Press organs: *Uusi Suomi*, *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa, Savo, Karajalainen*, *Keski-Suomen Ilta-lehti*, *Satakunnan Kansa*, *Nykypäivä* (periodical).

Swedish People's Party: Helsinki, Bulevarden 7; f. 1906; represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority, divided on political and social questions, with Liberals in the majority; won 146,000 votes in the 1970 general election.

Leaders: JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON (Chair. of Party), SVEN STORBJÖRK, PÄR STENBACK (Vice-Chair.), PATRIK LILJUS (Sec.). Parliamentary Group: GRELS TEIR (Chair. of Group), RAGNAR GRANVIK (Vice-Chair.), CARL OLOF TALLGREN (Minister of Finance), KRISTIAN GESTRIN (Minister of Defence).

Chief Press organs: *Medborgarbladet*, *Svenska Finland*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Åbo Underrättelser*, *Västra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*.

Liberal Party: Helsinki, Fredrikinkatu 58A 6; f. 1965 as a coalition of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a social-liberal programme; mems. 14,000

Leaders: Prof. P. TARJANNE (Chair. of Party), Mrs. P. ARO, Prof. O. BORG (Vice-Chair.), J. SIPILÄ (Sec.). Parliamentary Group: Mrs. P. ARO (Chair.).

Press organ: *Polttopiste* (quarterly).

Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union: Helsinki, Liisankatu 21B; f. 1959 by a union between the former Independent Social Democrats and dissident members of the Social Democrat Party.

Leaders: U. NOKELAINEN (Chair. of Party), P. VIRTANEN, T. LEIVO-LARSSON (Vice-Chair.), O. SAARINEN (Sec. of Party).

Press organ: *Päivän Sanomat*.

Finnish Rural Party: Helsinki, Malminkatu 24B; f. 1959; Chair. VEIKKO VENNAMO; Sec. RAINER LEMSTRÖM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (*Högsta domstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 21 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: ANTTI HANNIKAINEN.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (*Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Hovioikeus (*Hovrätt*): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio and Helsinki. Consist of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (*Häradsrätt*—*District Courts*): Consist of a judge and from five to seven jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (*Rådstuvrätt*—*Municipal Courts*): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. Presided over by the *formestari* (burgomaster).

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri** (*Justitiekansler*) is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: RISTO LESKINEN.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiamies** (*Ombudsman*) is appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: KAARLO STÅHLBERG.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (*Evangelis-luterilainen Kirkko*): to which is attached 94 per cent of the population; Archbishop Dr. ILMARI SALOMIES, Archbishop's House, Turku.

Orthodox Church (*Ortodoksinen kirkkokunta*): 1.6 per cent of the population; 70,000 mems.; Archbishop PAAVALI of Karelia and all Finland, Puistokatu 35, Kuopio; JOHANNES Bishop of Helsinki, Unionkatu 39, Helsinki; Sec. MAURI KONONEN; publ. *Aamun Koitto*.

Other registered congregations:

Free Church of Finland (*Suomen Vapaakirkko*): Annankatu 1A, Helsinki; f. 1923; membership 9,161; Moderator USKO WAISMAA; publs. *Suomen Viikkolehdi* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tähtipolku* (monthly), *Vangin Toivo*, *Lähetystuli* (quarterly).

Jehovah's Witnesses (*Jehovan Todistajat*): Kuismatie 58, Tikkurila; membership 10,620; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*, circ. 68,000.

Adventists (*Suomen Adventistikirkko*): Vuorikatu 8 a 24, Turku; membership 5,324; Pres. W. AITALA; Sec. U. ROUHE.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (*Olaus Petri*—*Parish Church*): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 2,400; Rector GUNNAR SJOEHOLM, T.L., F.M., L.N.O. (chaplain of the Royal Swedish Embassy in Helsinki).

Roman Catholic Church of Finland (*Katolinen Kirkko Suomessa*): membership 2,877; Bishop PAUL M. VERSCHUREN.

Methodists (*Metodistiseurakunnat*): membership 2,500.

Baptists (*Baptistiseurakunnat*): membership 6,050; Publs. *Suomen Baptistiyhdyshykunta* (in Finnish), *Finlands Svenska baptistmission* (in Swedish).

Jewish (*Community in Helsinki*): Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta; membership 1,116.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland. And in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions but the proximity of the Soviet Union casts its shadow in the form of legislation penalising defamation of foreign heads of state and anything which may endanger relations with neighbouring states. Consequently this aspect of political commentary is very restrained. Otherwise the most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press scene are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966 the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown. But the Finnish press is a party press. The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; the Social Democratic Workers' Union publishes *Päivän Sanomat*, and the People's Democratic League (Communist) *Kansan Uutiset*.) On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. Leading organs of the Conservative Party are *Uusi Suomi* (90,000) and *Aamulehti* (107,000) in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which

they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties, and the number of votes cast by the political parties in the 1966 election bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, boasting 14 daily papers and complete monopoly of the periodical field. Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, nine of which have four each; so are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers which provide an important news service to outlying areas. An important feature of the daily press is the large amount of space devoted to foreign news and also to commentary.

There are 102 newspapers appearing from once to seven times per week with a total circulation of 2,238,000 copies. Only 68 of them appear four or more times weekly (the remainder have very small circulations) and this group represents a daily circulation of 35.8 per hundred persons. Sixteen of the dailies are in Swedish. A further 130 small local non-daily papers are also registered.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat* (272,000), *Turun Sanomat* (105,000), *Aamulehti* (107,000), *Uusi Suomi* (90,000), *Hufvudstadsbladet* in Swedish (70,000) and *Iltä-Sanomat* (65,000). Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper able to devote six of its twenty pages to advertising, and the smaller conservative *Uusi Suomi*.

Where periodicals and magazines are concerned there are signs of concentration. Two of the largest companies, under joint management (*Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy* and *Valiolehdet Oy*), publish seventeen periodicals with a total circulation of 750,000 copies. Consumer co-operatives and other organizations are very important publishers and use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. Thus two co-operative leagues produce the weekly *Me Kuluttajat* (265,000) and *Yhteishyvä* (385,448).

There are 1,330 periodicals of which some 300 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Apu* (200,000) and the illustrated news magazines *Suomen Kuvalehti* (117,000) and *Viikkosanomat* (63,333). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (the largest *Pirkka* (442,479) is distributed free) as do the chief women's magazines *Me Naiset* (223,000) and *Kotoliesi* (173,372). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* specialising in economic affairs and *Valitut Palat* (the Finnish Readers' Digest).

DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904 (1889 as *Päivälehti*); independent Liberal; Editors T. MERTANEN, H. TIKKANEN, K. KYLÄVAARA; circulation 272,000 weekdays, 313,000 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1864; Swedish language; two daily issues; circulation 70,000; Editor Dr. T. STEINBY.

Iltä-Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1932; independent; evening; Independent; circ. 65,000; Editor OLAVI AARREJÄRVI.

Kansan Uutiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic League of the People of Finland and the Communist Party; circulation 57,000; Editor J. SIMPURA.

Kauppalehti (*The Commercial Daily*): Yrjönkatu 13; f. 1898; morning; approx. circulation 26,000; Editor-in-Chief REINO VAURASTE.

Maakansa: Kansakoulukuja 3; agricultural; Centre; Editor PENTTI SORVALI.

Nya Pressen: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1883; afternoon; Swedish Liberal; Editor HENRIK VON BONSDORFF.

Päivän Sanomat: Box 10106, Helsinki 10; f. 1957; Socialist; circ. 24,000; Editor EERO SANTALA.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: 3 Paasivuorenkatu; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social-Democratic Party; circulation 41,200; Editor PAULI BURMAN.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulukuja 3; Centre; circ. 34,500.

Uusi Suomi: Mannerheimintie 6; f. 1847; organ of the Conservative Party; morning; approx. circulation 90,000; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI POUKKA.

EKENÄS

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1; f. 1881; Liberal; circulation 12,000; Editor FRANK JERNSTRÖM.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: Hallituskatu 24; f. 1879; Conservative; circulation 22,000; Manager AIMO VIHREUORI; Editor-in-Chief LEO HALLA.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1918; Conservative; Editor SEPPO VENTO; circulation 45,000.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: Kauppakatu 17; Centre; circulation 52,000; Editor M. E. JUUSELA.

KUOPIO

Savo: Tulliportinkatu 9-11; f. 1878; Conservative; circulation 17,000; Editor PAAVO EERIKÄINEN; Gen. Man. JAAKO KENDALA.

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; circulation 60,000; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Hämeenkatu 5; f. 1914; Independent; circulation 45,117; Dir. OSSI KIVEKÄS; Editor OLLI JÄRVINEN.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: f. 1885; Centre; Managing Dir. VAINO HURTTA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circulation 28,756.

OULU

Kaleva: Ahjotie 1; Liberal; independent; f. 1899; Editor ESKO SAARINEN; circ. 61,743.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; Conservative; Editor KALEVI PULKKINEN; circulation 49,000.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Kuninkaankatu 30; f. 1881; Conservative; circulation 107,000; Editor VAINO PELTONEN.

Kadsan Lehti: Hämeenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social-Democratic; published seven times weekly; Editor VILHO HALME.

ÅBO (TURKU)

Åbo Underrättelser (*Åbo News*): Slottsgatan 23; f. 1824; liberal; supports the Swedish People's Party; morning; approx. circulation 8,000; Editor LARS MUSTELIN.

FINLAND—(THE PRESS)

Turun Päivälehti: Käsityöläiskatu 10; f. 1898; organ of the Social-Democratic Party; morning; approx. circ. 10,000; Editor AARNE KESKITALO.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5; f. 1904; Independent; circulation 105,000; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editor TYKO TARPONEN.

VAASA

Ilkka: Ilkan Toimitus; f. 1906; leading organ of Centre Party; circulation 28,300; Editor VEIKKO PIRILÄ.

Vaasa: Pitkätie 37; f. 1903; Conservative; circ. 54,000; Editor I. LAUKKONEN.

Vasabladet: Sandölgatan 6; f. 1856; organ of Swedish Party; Editor BIRGER THÖLIX.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Anna: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1963; women's; weekly; circ. 108,882.

Apu: Hitsaajanlan 10; f. 1933; family journal; weekly; circ. 200,000.

Astra: Bulevarden 7 A 13, Helsingfors 12; women's; Swedish; monthly.

Auto ja Liikenne: Unionkatu 45 H; f. 1929; touring and motoring; Editor JUKKA LEHESVIRTA; circ. 50,000.

Avain: Pursimiehenkatu 15; women's; Centre; monthly.

Avotakka: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1967; home; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Eeva: Lönnrotinkatu 11 A; f. 1934; illustrated monthly; Editor SIRKKU UUSITALO.

Emäntälehti: Uudenmaankatu 24 A; f. 1902; women's monthly; Editor MANJA HALTIA; circ. 20,500.

Hopeapeili: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1937; women's; weekly; Editor Mrs. M. L. ERÄMO; circ. 111,210.

Jaana: Ludviginkatu 3-5 A27; women's; monthly.

Katso: Yrönkatu 13; broadcasting; weekly.

Kodin Kuvaletti: Erottajankatu 11; f. 1950; twice monthly; home pictorial; Editor MAIRE VARHELA.

Kotiliesi: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor Miss EILA JOKELA; circ. 173,732.

Koti-Posti: Kaivokatu 8; general interest; fortnightly.

Kunta ja Me: P.O.B. 53106, Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Editor REINO HEINONEN; circ. 61,000.

Maaseudun Tulevaisuus: Simonkatu 6; agricultural-political, non-party newspaper; thrice-weekly; f. 1917; circ. 149,000; Editor-in-Chief JOUKO VÄÄNÄNEN.

Marthabladet-Husmodern: Georgsgatan 11A6; women's; monthly.

Me Naiset: Fredrikinkatu 25; f. 1952; women's magazine; weekly; circ. 223,000; Editor MARY A. WUORIN.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; circulation 130,000; Editor PAAVO KORHONEN.

Pirkka: Rauhank 15; published free for the customers of retail stores; fortnightly; circ. 442,479.

Radio-TV-bladet: Mannerheimvagen 18; broadcasting; weekly.

Suomen Kuvaletti: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1917; illustrated news weekly; circ. 115,000; Editor LEO TUJUNEN.

Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport News): Topeliuksenkatu 41A A, Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; approx. circulation 30,000; Editor AARO LAINE.

Uusi Maailma: Yrjönkatu 13, Helsinki 10; Editor JUSSI TALVI; illustrated weekly.

Valitut Palat: Uudenmaankatu 16; Finnish *Reader's Digest*; monthly; circ. 176,598.

Viikkosanomat: Erottajankatu 11; f. 1921; topical weekly news magazine; circ. 63,333; Editor JALMARI TORIKKA.

Viikonloppu: Kansakoulukatu 8, Helsinki 10; general, literary; weekly.

Yhteishyvä: Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1905; weekly; organ of the co-operative societies; circ. 385,448; Editor SEPPÖ SIMONEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

HELSINKI

Aika Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1880; formerly *Suomalainen Suomi/Valvoja*; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine numbers yearly; circ. 6,250; Editor YRJÖ BLOMSTEDT.

Antenni: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1936; broadcasting; weekly; circ. 49,000.

Arkkitehti-Arkitekten: Unionkatu 30A; architectural; eight issues a year; circ. 5,000.

Asutustoiminnan aikakauskirja: Liisankatu 8; land settlement; quarterly.

Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin: Snellmaninaukio; economics; in English; monthly.

Duodecim: Runebergink. 47A; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; approx. circ. 7,000; Editor Prof. LAURI SAXÉN.

Finnish Foreign Trade Directory: E. Esplanadikatu 18, Helsinki 13; f. 1921; published by the Finnish Foreign Trade Association; in English with six-language index; every second year; latest edition 1971; Editor M. LIIPOLA.

Finnish Trade Review: E. Esplanadik. 18; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Asscn.; in English; 8 per year; circ. 8,000; Editor BROR SJÖMAN.

Folktidningen Ny Tid: Helsinki 51, Kotkagatan 9; f. 1945; Swedish; Editor MIKAEL ROMBERG.

Historiallinen Aikakauskirja: Lipparanta 11/161, Viherlaakso; f. 1903; historical review; four numbers yearly; circulation 2,200; Chief Editor Prof. PENTTI RENVALL.

Ilmailu: Malmin lentoasema, Helsinki 70; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor JYRI RAIVIO.

Kallio: Pakkahuoneenkatu 15A, Oulu; f. 1945; cultural; Dir. ATTE KALAJOKI; Editor TURO MANNINEN; 8 a year.

Kameralehti: Kalevankatu 21A5; f. 1950; photographic; ten a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 6,200.

Kansantaloudellinen Aikakauskirja: Box 10160, Helsinki 10; f. 1905; quarterly; journal of the Finnish Economic Association; circ. 1,600; Editor AHTI MOLANDER; Asst. Editor HEIKKI U. ELONEN.

Kasvatustieteellinen Aikakauskirja (Acta Paedagogica Fennica): 10 Snellmanink; f. 1864; four issues yearly; Editor MATTI KOSKENNIEMI.

Kauppakamarilehti: Fabianinkatu 14 A; f. 1920; commerce; monthly; published by the Central Chamber of Commerce; Editor PENTTI VENÄLÄINEN; circ. 10,000.

Kauppaviest: Tempelkatu 3-5A; commerce; weekly.

Kirjastolehti: Museokatu 18A; libraries; f. 1908; twelve a year; Chief Editor Dr. SVEN HIRN.

Kommunisti: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1944; political; published monthly; approx. circulation 8,000; Editor MATTI JANHUNEN.

Köpmannen: Kaserngatan 23; commercial; monthly.

Liikelähdellinen aikakauskirja (The Finnish journal of business economics): Runeberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.

Look at Finland: P.O.B. 10625, Helsinki 10; tourist information, travel and general articles; bi-monthly; circ. 30,000.

Maataloustilastollinen kuukausikatsaus (*Monthly review of agricultural statistics*): Mariankatu 23; f. 1955; in English; monthly.

Mainostaja: Fabianinkatu 4B 10; f. 1934; advertising and marketing; summaries in English; six times a year; circ. 2,900.

Me Kuluttajat: Mikonkatu, 17H212; organ of League of Co-operative Stores; weekly; circ. 265,000.

Mercator: Alexandersg. 19; f. 1906; Wednesday; Editor INGER EHRSTRÖM.

Merkonomi: Lutherinkatu 6A 5; economic; eight a year.

Metsälehti (*Forestry News*): Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; forestry weekly; approx. circulation 35,000; Editor V. J. PALOSUO.

Neuphilologische Mitteilungen: Porthania, the University, Helsinki; f. 1899; modern languages; quarterly; bulletin of the Modern Language Society, Helsinki; approx. circulation 1,500; Editors EMIL ÖHMANN, VEIKKO VÄÄNÄNEN, TAUNO F. MUSTANOJA.

Nuori Voima: Fredrikinkatu 58A10; f. 1908; youth's cultural monthly; Editor MIKA SUVIOJA.

Nya Argus: Dagmargatan 6; f. 1908; cultural; Swedish; published fortnightly; approx. circulation 2,000; Chief Editor NILS-BÖRJE STORMBOM.

Paperi ja Puu (*Paper and timber*): Pietarinkatu 1.C; f. 1919; wood, pulp and paper technology; several languages, half in English; monthly.

Parnasso: Hietalahdenranta 13, Valiolehdet Oy, Helsinki 18; f. 1951; eight numbers a year; circ. 6,850; non-political, literary; Editor TUOMAS ANHAVA.

Samarbete: Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1909; co-operative; weekly; circ. 34,700; Editor SEPPÖ SIMONEN.

Skolnytt: Tölöullsgatan 8; education; Swedish; 24 a year.

Sorjat Pukimet: Hietalahdenranta 13; fashion; quarterly.

Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja: Korkeavuoren Katu 21; social policy; summaries in English; six numbers a year; Editor ANNIKKI SUVIRANTA.

Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti: Paasivuotenväli 3B10; political; monthly.

Sosiologia: Viherniemenkatu 7A; sociology; quarterly.

Suomen Kirjakaupalehti—Finsk Bokhandelstidning: Kalevankatu 16; booksellers'; seven a year.

Suomen Kunnat: Albertinkatu, 34; f. 1922; municipal review; published twice a month; approx. circ. 17,500; Editor-in-Chief PAVVO PEKKANEN.

Suomen Nainen: Fabianinkatu 28A1; f. 1912; organ of the Unionist Women's Organization; Editor TYTTI NILES.

Suomen Puutalous: Pietarinkatu 1.C; f. 1927; forest industry; monthly.

Suomen tukkukauppa: Fabianinkatu 23; wholesale trade and import; 10 a year.

Talouselämä: Fredrikinkatu 37A; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO; circ. 12,000.

Tekniikka (*Technology*): Yrjönkatu 30; f. 1970; technical; monthly; circ. 22,000; Editor MATTI KRANK.

Teollisuuslehti: Eteläranta 10; industrial; monthly.

Terra: Kivitorpantie 1A; geographic; quarterly.

Tidskrift för Folkskolan: Museigatan 24A; education; Swedish; thirty a year.

Unitas: Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English, German, Swedish and Finnish; circ. 28,000; Editor GÖRAN STJERNESCHANTZ.

Uusi Ekonomia: Economists' Asscn. and Technical Soc. of Finland, Kaisaniemenkatu 2B; twenty a year; circ. 11,629; Editor-in-Chief PERTTI PORENNE.

Valvoja (*Guardian*): Vuorikatu 5, Helsinki 10; f. 1881; literary and scientific; 6 per year; circ. 1,500; Editor YRJÖ BLOMSTEDT.

Virittäjä: Fabianinkatu 33; f. 1897; Finnish philology with German summary; quarterly; journal of the Society for Finnish Philology; approx. circulation 1,200; Editor VEIKKO RUOPPILA.

Yrittäjä: Et. Esplanadik 18, Helsinki 13; f. 1936; economic; monthly; circ. 12,500; Editor V. E. TERHO.

NEWS AGENCY

Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran Ab (STT-FNB): Mannerheimintie 18, Helsinki 10; f. 1887; 6 provincial branches; independent agency covering all Finland, general service in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. DR. T. STEINBY; Man. Dir. DR. K. KILLINEN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto (*Union of Journalists in Finland*): Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 2,000 mems.; Pres. J. A. JUUTI; Sec.-Gen. SEPPÖ SADEOJA; publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*; circ. 2,600.

Sanomalehtien Liitto-Tidningarnas Förbund (*Newspapers' Association*): P. Esplanadinkatu 25A, Helsinki; f. 1916; 74 mems.; Man. Dir. HEIKKI V. VUORINEN; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

PUBLISHERS

Arvi A. Karisto Oy: Hameenlinna, Raatihuoneenkatu 1; f. 1900; Managing Dir. ONNI-S. KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.

Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag: Helsinki, Anneg. 16; f. 1911; Managing Dir. O. ZWEYGBERGK; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

K. J. Gummerus Oy: Jyväskylä, Box 130; f. 1872; Man. Dir. PEKKA SALOJÄRVI; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles and text-books.

Kansanvalta: Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenk. 3; f. 1918; Socialist publishing company; publishes daily *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; Dir. VISA KIVI.

Kirjayhtymä Oy: Helsinki, Simonkatu 6; f. 1958; Managing Dir. P. NURMIO; fiction, non-fiction, text-books.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava: Helsinki, Uudenmaankatu 10; f. 1890; Man. Dir. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, juveniles, text-books and encyclopaedias.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi: Helsinki 50, Hämeentie 15; f. 1943; Man. Dir. JARL HELLEMANN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, text-books in original and translation.

Oy Weilin & Göös Ab: Helsinki 10, Mannerheimintie 40; f. 1872; Managing Dir. VIILJO K. RUOHIO; non-fiction, fiction, text-books, reference books and children's books.

Sanoma Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki 13; Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904; non-fiction; also newspapers *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Illa-Sanomat* and eight magazines including *Me Naiset*, *Viikkosanomat*, *Kodin Kuwalehti* and *Purje ja Moottori*; Man. Dir. AATOS ERKKO.

Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab: Helsinki, Bangatan 3; f. 1891; Managing Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki, Bulevardi 12; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. TARMIO; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and text-books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Suomen Kustannusyhdistys (*Book Publishers' Association of Finland*): Kalevankatu 16, Helsinki 10; f. 1858; 40 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Sec. UNTO LAPPI; publ. *Suomen Kirjakauppalähti* (Finnish Booksellers' Journal).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Oy Yleisradio Ab (*Finnish Broadcasting Company*): Helsinki 26, Kesäkatu 26; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. E. S. REPO; Deputy Dir.-Gen. and Dir. Staff Administration L. H. VENNOLA; Asst. Dir. Staff Adm. R. KOSKI; Dir. of Programmes JUSSI KOSKI-LUOMA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV CHR. SCHILDT; Dir. of Engineering P. ARNI; Asst. Dir. of Engineering P. VELANDER; Dir. of Finance A. PAANANEN; Asst. Dir. of Finance M. TAMMINEN; Head of TV Programme 1 L.-P. RINGBOM; Dir. of TV Programme 2 H. LEMINEN; Sec.-Gen. P. PALOHEIMO; Head of Foreign Relations V. ZILLIACUS.

RADIO

There are 90 transmitters and 3 repeaters.

Home Service:

Finnish Main programme and Regional programmes: 134 hours per week; Finnish Second programme: 75 hours per week; total 209 hours per week.

Swedish programme 57 hours per week.

Foreign Service:

Broadcasts to Europe and America in Finnish, Swedish and English: 133 hours per week.

There were 1,774,570 licensed sets in 1970.

TELEVISION

There are 33 transmitters and 19 repeaters.

TV Programme 1: about 47 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 23 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab: 00240 Helsinki 24.

Independent TV company for commercial programmes on both channels: about 18 hours per week.

There were 1,051,290 licensed sets in 1970.

FINANCE

Finland has had its own monetary system since 1860. The country was on the gold standard from 1877 until 1914 and again from 1926 until 1931. The Central Bank, which was founded in 1811, suspended the redemption of bank notes in gold in 1931, and at the end of 1962 this redemption was totally abolished. On 1st January 1963 the exchange rate for the Finnish mark was raised by 100 per cent, and in October 1967 the mark was again devalued, this time by 31½ per cent. Finland has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since 1948.

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Diet. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament. The Bank has a head office in Helsinki and twelve branches in provincial towns.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries. Each participating central bank had the right to enter at will into swap transactions with the other banks for an amount of 100 million Swedish Kronor (10 million for Iceland), with the obligation limited to 200 million at any one time. In 1967 the amount concerned was increased to 200 million Swedish Kronor and the obligation for outstanding credits to 300 million (30 million for Iceland).

In 1969 there were two large and four small commercial banks with 824 offices in the country. At that time Finland also had 330 savings banks.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative Credit Societies, with their own central bank. In 1969 there were 464 credit societies and six mortgage societies. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Post Office Savings Bank is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects the petty savings from the public through the 2,906 local post offices, the 13 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and 14 branches. The National Pension Institute and 62 private insurance companies also granted credits in 1969.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
Fmk. = Finnish new marks)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki-Finlands Bank (*The Bank of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Snellmaninkatu; f. 1811; Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Diet; cap. Fmk. 300m. (Dec. 1968); Gov. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Acting Gov. R. ROSSI; Dirs. ESKO K. LEINONEN, A. SIMONEN, AHTI KARJALAINEN, HEIKKI VALVANNE, J. J. VOUTILAINEN (ad int.); publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Year Book*, *Economic Indicators for Finland* (quarterly).

Ålands Aktiebank: Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. Fmk. 2.5m.; dep. Fmk. 86m. (1969); Chair. Board of Management TH. ERIKSSON.

Finlands Hypoteksförening (*Mortgage Society of Finland*): Helsinki, P.O.B. 10509, 9 Georgsgatan; f. 1861; cap. Fmk. 3m.; Pres. ASLAK FRÄNTI; Gen. Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Helsingin Osakepankki-Helsingfors Aktiebank: Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10110, Aleksanterinkatu 17; f. 1913; cap. Fmk. 28m.; res. Fmk. 21.3m.; dep. Fmk. 741m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. ERIK SARLIN; Chief Gen. Man. F. PETTERSSON.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 42; f. 1889; cap. Fmk. 100m.; total dep. Fmk. 2,792m. (Sept. 1969); Chief Gen. Man. MATTI VIRKUNEN.

Oy Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki-Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1862; cap. Fmk. 112m.; dep. Fmk. 2,554m. (1968); Chair. Supervisory Board P. RAVILA; Chair. Board of Management GÖRAN EHNRÖOTH; Chief Gen. Man. MIKA TIIVOLA. International Banking Div.: Deputy Chief Gen. Man; TOR HAGLUND; Dep. Gen. Man. E. STADIGH; publ. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish).

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (*The Central Bank of the Co-operative Banks*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1902; cap. Fmk. 40m.; dep. Fmk. 1,025m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. SEPPO KONTTINEN.

Postipankki (*Postal Savings and Giro Services*): Helsinki, Unioninkatu 22; f. 1887; functions through the head office and the 14 branches, the 2,906 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Gov. HEIKKI TUOMINEN.

Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 46; f. 1909; cap. Fmk. 24m.; dep. Fmk. 635m. (Dec. 1969); Chief Gen. Manager ONNI SÄROKÄRI.

Suomen Asuntophoteekkipankki (*Residential Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Bulevardi 3, Helsinki; f. 1927; cap. Fmk. 2m. (1967); Pres. PAAVO SÄIPPA; Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki Oy Industri-Hypoteeksbanken i Finland Ab (*Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 36; f. 1924; cap. Fmk. 6m.; Pres. GÖRAN EHNRÖOTH; Vice-Pres. MATTI VIRKUNEN; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Osuuskassojen Keskusliitto r.y. (*The Central Union of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; Gen. Manager SAMPISA MANTERE.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 36A; f. 1914; Sec. Dr. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto (*Association of Finnish Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Pohjoinen Esplanadikatu 35A; f. 1906; 344 mems.; Chair. Prof. V. J. SUKSELAINEN; Managing Dir. LAURI LEVÄMÄKI; publs. *Säästöpankki*, *Kymppi*, *Sparbanken*, *Lychoskrinet*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1912; Man. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

INSURANCE

Avbrottsförsäkringsaktiebolaget OTSO: Helsinki 12, Bulevarden 10, P.O.B. 10589; f. 1939; Chair. T. ANGERVO.

Fennia Försäkrings A.B. (*Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10247, 25 Unionsgatan; f. 1882; Man. Dir. N. E. INGMAN; fire, marine, transport, accident, burglary, automobile, etc.

FINLAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Finska Reassurans AB: Södra Kajen 8, P.O. Box 6290, Helsinki; f. 1916; Gen. Man. H. KRAUSE.

Finska Sjöförsäkrings Aktiebolaget (*Finnish Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki, P.O.B. 10276; f. 1898; Gen. Manager HENRIK KRAUSE; marine, inland transit, aviation, fire, burglary, reinsurance, etc.

Forsäkrings-AB Liv-Alandia: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1961; Gen. Man. B. J. PALME.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Pohja (*Pohja Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 10, Runebergink. 5; f. 1922; Chair. J. W. RANGELL.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Suomi-Salama (*Suomi-Salama Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 5; f. 1890; Gen. Man. Dr. KARI KARHUNEN.

Keskinäinen Vahinkovakuutusyhtiö Kansa (*Kansa Mutual General Insurance Co.*): Helsinki, Hämeentie 33; f. 1919; Gen. Manager KALervo PEITSALO.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Aura: Tukholmankatu 2, Helsinki 25; f. 1917; Gen. Manager J. E. NIEMI, LL.B.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Eläke-Varma: Bulevardi 7, Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. C. G. AMINOFF.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Kaleva (*Kaleva Mutual Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 10, Mannerheimintie 7; f. 1874; Chair. P. RAVILA; life insurance only.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo (*Sampo Mutual Insurance Co.*): Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1909; Gen. Manager ANTTI KATAJA.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo-Tarmo: Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1832; Chair. H. KYTTÄ; Man. Dir. A. KATAJA.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (*Industrial Mutual Insurance Company*): Helsinki; f. 1965 by merger of Saha-Palo, Teollisuus-Palo, Teollisuus-Tapaturma and Teollisuuden Auto-ja Vastuuvakuutus.

Livförsäkrings-AB Verdandi: Olofsvägen 2, Åbo; f. 1932; Gen. Man. H. STRANDELL.

Mava Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Tukholmankatu 2, P.O.B. 2200, Helsinki 25; f. 1857; Gen. Man. J. E. NIEMI, LL.B.

Meijerien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Kalevankatu 61, Helsinki-K; f. 1920; Man. A. ISOPURO.

Ömsesidiga bolaget Industriförsäkring: Helsinki 10, P.O. Box 10630; f. 1890 (refounded 1965 by amalgamation of Säg-Brand, Industri-Brand, Industri-Olycksfall and Industrins Auto-och Ansvar); Man. N. VON VEH.

Osuuskassojen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1965.

Patria Livförsäkrings-AB: Unionsgatan 25, P.O.B. 10247 Helsinki 10; f. 1888; Man. Dir. NILS ERIK INGMAN.

Redarnas Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1938; Gen. Manager B. J. PALME.

Suomen Vakuutus Osakeyhtiö/Finlands Assurans Aktiebolag: Etelä Esplanadikatu 14, Helsinki 10; f. 1957; Man. B. WECKSTRÖM.

Tapaturmavakuutusosakeyhtiö Kullervo (*Kullervo Personal Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 30, Lapinmäentie 1; f. 1895; Gen. Man. TAUNO ANGERVO.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Pohjola (*Pohjola Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 30, Lapinmäentie 1; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. TAUNO ANGERVO.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus Keskinäinen Yhtiö: Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki 10; f. 1928; Gen. Man. U. M. HILSKA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadikatu 18; f. 1919; 800 mems.; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Vice-Chair. VEIKKO VIRKUNEN, ERIC BARGUM; Man. Dir. L. HENRIKSON; Board of Dirs. H. BERNER, E. ANTELL, H. CARRING, M. MANNIO, H. TIMONEN, H. TURPEINEN, K. UUSITALO; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Finskij Torgovyy Journal*, *Finnische Handelsrundschau*, *Finlandia*, *Designed in Finland*, *Finnish Foreign Trade Directory*.

Suomen Keskuskauppakamari (*The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1918; Pres. MATTI VIRKUNEN; Gen. Manager SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 20 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kauppakamarilehti* (Chamber of Commerce Journal), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: Helsinki 10, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 960 mems.; Pres. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. ROLF BIESE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Teollisuusliitto (*Federation of Finnish Industries*): Helsinki 13, Eteläranta 10; f. 1921; the central organization of Finnish industry, except the woodworking industry; Chair. E. TUOMAS-KETTUNEN; Man. Dir. SAKARI T. LEHTO.

Liiketyöntäjäin Keskusliitto (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of commercial employers and to develop and regulate their relations with employees. The LK is divided into seven member associations and a general group and consists of about 2,600 member enterprises with about 144,500 employees. Chair. TAPPIO KOSKI; Man. Dir. KAUKO MARKKANEN.

Suomen Työntäjäin Keskusliitto (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 30 different branch associations with about 2,400 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 420,000 employees. Chair. ERKKI PARTANEN; Man. Dir. PÄIVIÖ HETEMÄKI; publs. *Teollisuuslehti* (monthly in Finnish), *Työntäjä-Arbeitsgivaren* (fortnightly news bulletin).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Autoalan Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Car Trade Employers*): Liisankatu 21, Helsinki 17; 388 mems.; Chair. KALLE J. HIRVI; Man. Dir. TUOMAS KALLIALA.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, Helsinki 10; 41 mems.; Chair. ONNI K. RENTTO; Man. Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 34 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR FLOMAN; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Konttorikoneliikkeiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of the Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 18A, Helsinki; 80 mems.; Chair. TOIVO G. MÄKELÄ; Managing Dir. MATTI KAUPPINEN.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suitcase Industry*): Unioninkatu 14A, Helsinki 13; f. 1940; 24 mems.; Chair. EERO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Gen. Sec. MARTTI UOTI; publ. *Laukkupeili* (bi-annual).

Merenkulun Työnantajaliitto/Sjöfartens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Finnish Shipping Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 40 mems.; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEIN; Man. Dir. T. ROSNELL.

Nahkateollisuuden Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, Helsinki 10; 12 mems.; Chair. PERTTI HELLEMAA; Man. Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Putkijohtotyöntäjienliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 72 mems.; Chair. GUY SERÉN; Managing Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Puunjälöstusteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Woodworking Industries*): E. Esplanadikatu 2, Helsinki 13; 69 mems.; Chair. MIKKO TÄHTINEN; Man. Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Puusepänteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Woodworking Industries*): Liisankatu 21, Helsinki; 62 mems.; Chair. OLAVI SILVO; Man. Dir. CHRISTER ANTELL.

Rakennusaineteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Building Material Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 49 mems.; Chair. CAJ HOLM; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways' Traffic*): Fredrikinkatu 61, Helsinki 10; 48 mems.; Chair. YRJÖ ROITTO; Man. Dir. ERIC EDGREN.

Suomen Asfalttityöntäjienliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Asphalt Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 16 mems.; Chair. AIMO HINTTALA; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; f. 1906; 9 mems.; Chair. A. O. KOLEHMAINEN; Managing Dir. NILO RYDMAN.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Glazing and Glasscutting Works*): Etelä Ranta 10, Helsinki; 53 mems.; Chair. MARTTI LINDBLOM; Managing Dir. KARI HELENJUS.

Suomen Lastaustajain Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 78 mems.; Chair. PEKKA PARTANEN; Man. Dir. JAN-ERIK EHRSTRÖM.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Association of the Finnish Metal Trades*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 180 mems.; Chair. LAURI PÖYHÖNEN; Man. Dir. ROLF WIDÉN.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 470 mems.; Chair. JUSSI KETOLA; Managing Dir. VAINO J. HINTIKKA.

Suomen Tiiliteollisuusliitto r.y. (*The Finnish Brick Industry Association*): Ruoholahdenkatu 10A 3, Helsinki 18; 40 mems.; Chair. ARVI PALOHEIMO; Man. Dir. K. LEIPONEN.

Suomen Työnantajain Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 216 mems.; Hon. Chair. E. H. LILJEROOS; Chair. BJÖRN WESTERLUND; Man. Dir. LAURI SAURAMA.

Sähkötyöntäjien Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 123 mems.; Chair. P. WALLINHEIMO; Managing Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; 56 mems.; Chair. S. HÄSTO; Man. Dir. PENTTI TUOMOLA.

Vaatetusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Clothing Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhmä", Helsinki 13; 95 mems.; Chair. EERO KESTILÄ; Managing Dir. ALEKSI LAHELMA.

Voimalaitosten Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Federation of Power Plant Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945; 69 mems.; Chair. PENTTI ALAJOKI; Man. Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Suomen Puunjälöstusteollisuuden Keskusliitto (*Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries*): Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1918; Pres. PAAVO HONKAJUURI; Man. Dir. LAURI KIRVES. The Central Association publishes *Suomen Puutalous, Papperi ja Puum-Papper och Trä* (only technical), and *Finnish Paper and Timber*. Members of the Central Association are:

Finnboard (*Finnish Board Mills' Association*): Helsinki 13, P.O.B. 10420, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1943; 15 mems.; Man. Dir. B. GRÖNHAGEN.

Finnish Paper Mills' Association (*Suomen Paperitehtäinten Yhdistys*): Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10380; f. 1918; sales organization for the Finnish paper industry; 19 mems.; Board of Dirs. NILS G. GROTEFELT (Chair.), C.-C. ROSENBRÖJER, A. SEGERCRANTZ, JÖRGEN ANDERSEN, ÅKE FRÖJDMAN, HEINZ DETTMANN.

Puutalo (*Sales Association for Prefabricated Houses*): Helsinki 10, Mannerheimintie 9; f. 1941; 7 mems.; Man. Dir. ARVI AALTONEN; Export Dir. S.-B. SANDBERG.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (*Wallboard Association of Finland*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10263, Kluuvikatu 8; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 6 mems.; Chair. C.-G. LONDEN; Sec. A. VIITANEN.

Suomen Lastulevy-yhdistys (*Finnish Particle Board Association*): Helsinki 10, Kansakoulukatu 10; 7 mems.; Gen. Sec. Y. P. I. KAILA.

Suomen Paperin- ja Kartonginjalostajain Yhdistys (*Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association*): Helsinki 13, Unionink. 14; f. 1944; 12 mems.; Man. Dir. K. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Rullatehdasyhdistys (*Finnish Spoolmakers' Association*): Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 9, P.O.B. 13005; f. 1922; 3 mems.; Man. Dir. JORMA TERÄVÄINEN.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (*Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association*): Helsinki 10, Fabianink. 29C; f. 1895; 57 mems.; Man. Dir. U. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Selluloosayhdistys-FINNCCELL-Finska Cellulosa-föreningen (*Finnish Cellulose Union*): Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10060; f. 1918; 20 mems.; 36 mills; Man. Dir. SVEN HÄGERSTRÖM.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys-Finlands Fanerförening (*Association of Finnish Plywood Industry*): Helsinki 10, Kansakoulukatu 10; f. 1939; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. UNTO ALAVA.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto (*Central Union of Agricultural Producers*): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. HEIKKI HAAVISTO; publ. *Maaseudun Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Osuuskassojen Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Union of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; in 1968 there were 470 Co-operative Credit Societies operating in Finland, with a membership of 318,000; Man. Dir. SAMPAA MANTER.

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgatan 35; f. 1945; 23,543 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. T. NYMALM; Sec. G. ENGSTRÖM; publ. *Landsbygdens Folk* (weekly).

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd., The (*Agricultural*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10080; f. 1905; 557 mems.; Gen. Manager VÄINÖ PRESSI.

Oy Labor Ab (*Agricultural Machinery*): Helsinki 70, Traktorvägen 2; f. 1898; Gen. Man. H. BÄCKSTRÖM.

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies' Association: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 61; f. 1905; 237 mems. (dairies); Managing Dir. Prof. P. SAARINEN.

Enigheten Centrallaget (*Butter and Cheese Export*): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 33 mems.; Chair. and Managing Dir. E. SERÉN.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,808 mems.; Chair. MATTI KALLELA; Managing Dir. MATTI KALLELA.

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Meat Producers' Central Federation*): Helsinki, Vanha talvitie 5; f. 1936; 12 mem. co-operatives; Managing Dir. O. SIVILÄ; publ. *Osuusturvastamolehti* (6 times a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (*Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland*): Lapinladenk. 1a A8, Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 94 mems.; Chair. LAURI JÄMSÄ; Man. Dir. VEIKKO KAUPPILA; publ. *Betonituote journal*.

Suomen Kalastusyhdistys (*Central Association representing Fishing Interests*): Helsinki, Urheilukatu 14A10; f. 1891; 229,000 mems.; Sec. L. LIEDES; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year).

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wholesalers' and Importers' Association*): Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1920; 334 mem. firms include those of 10 affiliated organizations; Man. KAARLO ARVE; publs. *Suomen Tukkukauppa* (Finnish Wholesale Trade) (monthly), *Year Book* and yearly report on wholesale turnover.

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (*The Finnish Fair Corporation*): Helsinki 25; f. 1919; Pres. RUNAR HERNBERG; Chair. KAUKO AHLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. OLLE HEROLD; publ. *Messuviesti* (8 times a year).

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK) (*Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1904; 283 mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Samarbete*, *Handelslaget*.

Osuustukkukauppa (OTK) (*Co-operative Wholesale Society*): P.O.B. 10120, Helsinki 10, Hämeentie 19; f. 1917; 83 co-operatives with 586,531 mems.; Pres. EERO SALOVAARA; publs. *LT-tiedotuksia*, *OTKn Renkaat*.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (YOL) r.y. (*The General Union of Co-operative Stores*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 283 mem. socs., 567,000 individual mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Samarbete*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Handelslaget*.

Pellervo-Seura (*Pellervo Society*): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 1,070 mem. societies (incl. 9 central co-operative societies); central organisation of Farmers' co-operatives; Man. Dir. Esko KOIVISTO; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly; circulation 130,000), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six issues a year).

Suomen Työn Liitto (STL) (*The Association for Finnish Work—AFW*): Helsinki, Runebergink. 60B; f. 1912; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 760 mems.; Chair. of Board of Govs. WALD. JENSEN; Chair. of Board of Dirs. VEIKKO SJÖBLÖM; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LINNA; publ. *Tuotantouutiset* (10 times a year).

Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (*Union of Manufacturers*): Helsinki, Mariankatu 26B; f. 1945; the central organization for medium and small manufacturers (firms); 1,100 mems.; Chair. R. JÄRNEFELT, M.Sc.; Dir. PENTTI CEDERBERG, M.POL.SC.; publ. *Teollisuussanomat* (10 per year).

Kesko Oy (*Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki, Satamakatu 3; f. 1941; 23,000 shareholders; Chair. and Pres. T. KOSKI; publs. *Kauppa Käy*, *Handelsnytt*, *K-Rautaviesti*, *K-kauppa ja Myyjä*, *Pirkka*.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto KK (*The Co-operative Union KK*): Helsinki 10, Mikonkatu 17, P.O.B. 10740; f. 1916; 81 mem. societies 579,400 individual mems.; Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Dir.-Gen. JORMA JALAVA; Sec.-Gen. PEKKA KUOPPALA; publs. *ME* (bi-weekly), *E* (monthly), *Viljeljä* (bi-monthly).

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (*Finnish Association of Technical Traders*): Helsinki, Mannerheimintie 14B; f. 1918; the organization of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 67 mems.; Chair. K. KUOSMANEN; Managing Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organisation of the Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. H. BERGHELL; Pres. K. UUSTALO.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

The Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö r.y. (SAK) (*Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions*): Helsinki 53, P.O.B. 53161; f. 1907; Pres. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Gen. Sec. AHTI FREDERIKSSON; 30 affiliated unions; 623,047 mems.; publ. *Palkkatyöläinen* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Stuff Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Suonionkatu 4B 21; f. 1905; Pres. JARL SUND; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 23,000 mems.; publ. *Elintie* (fortnightly).

Hotelli- ja Ravintolahenkilökunnan Liitto r.y. (Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union): Helsinki 10, Minervankatu 2A 15; f. 1933; Pres. YRJÖ KARISALMI; 13,960 mems.; publ. *Ravintolahenkilökunta* (monthly).

Suomen Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto r.y.—KTV (*Finnish Municipal Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Box 53106; f. 1931; Pres. REINO HEINONEN; Sec. JAAKKO RIIKONEN; 52,200 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45H 106; f. 1917; Pres. AARRE HAPPONEN; 32,000 mems.; publ. *Liikeliiito* (fortnightly).

Suomen Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (Finnish Rural Workers' Union): Helsinki, IV linja 3-5E; f. 1945; Pres. PEKKA VIRTANEN; Sec. JUHANI HIETANEN; 18,913 mems.

Suomen Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (Finnish Metal Workers' Union): Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3; f. 1899; Pres. SULO PENTTILÄ; Vice-Pres. EDVIN SALONEN; Secs. P. SAVOLAINEN, I. KOSONEN; 92,887 mems.; publ. *Aiho* (fortnightly).

Suomen Muurarien Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bricklayers' Union*): Helsinki, Suonionkatu 4A 10; f. 1905; Pres. L. WESTERLUND; Sec. M. OJALA; 5,002 mems.

Suomen Nahka- Jalkine- ja Kumityöväen Liitto r.y.
(Finnish Leather, Shoe and Rubber Workers' Union):
Helsinki, Vironkatu 90 22; f. 1937; Pres. VÄINÖ
HUHTANÄKI; Sec. AHTI MATTILA; 9,135 mems.;
publ. *Nahka-ja Kumityöläinen* (monthly).

Paperiteollisuuden Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Paper Industry Workers' Union*): Helsinki 17, Rauhan-
katu 15B; f. 1906; Pres. VETKO AHTOLA; Sec.
ANTERO MAKI; 39,323 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto*
(fortnightly).

Puutyöväenliitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Siltasaarenkatu 3-5; f. 1960; Pres. VILJO RÖNKÄINEN; Sec. JAAKKO VIITASARI; 27,485 mems.

Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Building Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Viherniemenkatu 5; f. 1930; Pres. AARNO AITAMURTO; Sec. VILHO RAJALA; 72,000 mems.; publ. *Rakentaja* (weekly).

Suomen Rautatieläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Railwaymen's Union*): Helsinki, Kaisaniemenkatu 10, V kerr; f. 1906; Pres. ONNI KOSKI; Sec. UNTO KEIJONEN; 15,818 mems.; publ. *Rautatieläinen* (weekly).

Suomen Työläisliitto r.y. (*Finnish General Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Hernesaarenkatu 7B 16; f. 1929; Pres. TAPIO MALMIVUORI; Sec. AHTI SALLI; 12,753 mems. (chemical and general workers).

Tekstili-ja Vaatetustyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Clothing Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hämeenkatu 5B; f. 1960; Pres. VÄINÖ KUJANPÄÄ; Sec. MATTI SUNELL; 15,461 mems.

Suomen Ammattijärjestö r.y. (SAJ) (*Finnish Trade Federation*): Paasivuorenkatu 5, Helsinki; f. 1960; 17 affiliated unions; 96,108 mems.; Pres. JAAKKO RANTANEN, EERO LILJA.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Suomen Puunjalostusteollisuustyöntekijöiden Liitto r.y.
Wood Industry Workers' Union): Helsinki, Fred-
rikinkatu 34B 10; 12,052 mems.; Pres. EERO LILJA.

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*):
Helsinki, Iso Robertinkatu 30A; f. 1916; 12,304
mems.; Pres. OLAVI KEITELE; Sec. BERNT JOHAN-
SON; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen*.

Suomen Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y.
(*Transport Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Vuorikatu
8A 14; f. 1948; 12,000 mems.; Pres. MARTTI VEIRTO;
Sec. E. U. RAUTIAINEN.

Teräs-, Kaivos- ja Konepajatyöväen Ammattiliitto r.y.
(*Steel and Machine Shop Workers' Union*): Helsinki
53, Sörnäisten Rantatie 7B 35; 6,960 mems.; Pres.
RUDOLF STENDAHL; Sec. ESKO HONKAVAARA.

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK
(*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu
8, Helsinki 25; f. 1944; non-political; 2,000,000 mems.;
28 affiliates; Chair. OSO LAAKSO; Exec. Dir. A. I.
VÄLIKANGAS; Sec.-Gen. LAURI HYPPÖNEN; publ.
TVK-lehti (TVK Newspaper—monthly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Kunnallisvirkamiesliitto (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1918; 19,268 mems.; Chair. U. RYÖNÄNKOSKI; Exec. Dir. E. KANTOLA; publ. *Kunnallisvirkamies*.

Suomen Liikeväen Liitto (*Federation of Commercial Employees*): Bulevardi 28, Helsinki; 12,840 mems.; Chair. OSMO KUTILA; Exec. Dir. O. SUOMINEN; publ. *Liikeväki*.

Suomen Opettajain Liitto (*Finnish Teacher's Union*):
Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1893; 25,379
mems.; Chair. AIMO TAMMIVUORI; Gen. Sec. PANU
VAPAAVUORI; publ. *Opettajain Lehti*.

Suomen Sairaanhoidajaliitto (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Töölöntullink 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1925; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Miss TOINI NOUSIAINEN; publ. *Sairaanhoidaja Sjuksköterskanlehti*.

Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; 12,000 mems.; Chair. ESA SUOMELA; Exec. Dir. Y. RAITA; publ. *Teollisuustoimihenkilö*.

Virkamiesliitto (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25, f. 1917; 36,000 mems.; Chair. V. W. HEINSTRÖM; Sec.-Gen. J. MATTILA; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö r.y. (VTY)
(*Federation of State Officers' and Workers' Unions*):
Mechelinink. 10 A5, Helsinki; f. 1961; 14 affiliated
unions; 60,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MIKKO LAAKSONEN;
publ. *VTY Tänään* (monthly).

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Valtionrautatiet (*State Railways*): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 5,685 km. of railways; gauge 1.524 metres; privately-owned total 29 km.; total length 5,845 km.; Dir.-Gen. E. REKOLA; publs. Statistical books: *Valtionrautatiet*, *Kuukausilasto* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Rautatiehallituksen Kertomus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jokioisten Railway: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.
Karhula Railway: Karhula; Man. Dir. KAJ LANG.

ROADS

There are 68,000 kilometres of public highways.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

Suomi Touring Club (*Suomen Autoliitto*): Unioninkatu 45, Helsinki 17; approx. 20,000 mems.; Pres. OLAVI JAAKKOLA; Managing Dir. SIMO LAURILA; publ. *Auto ja Liikenne* (monthly; circulation 60,000).
Suomen Autoklubi (*Finnish Automobile Club*): Fabianinkatu 14, Helsinki 10; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. PAULI ERVI.

LAKES AND CANALS

Tie- ja Vesirakennushallitus (*The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways*): Helsinki; builds and maintains waterways and roads.

Lakes cover about 12,200 square miles, some linked by canals. Inland waterways are navigable by ships for about 4,130 miles. Total length of coastal waterways is about 3,370 miles.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the canal Saimaa. In the summer of 1968 the rebuilt Saimaa Canal was opened for vessels with a capacity of up to 1,600 tons, allowing free passage from the Gulf of Finland to the Saimaa waterways.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneborg) and Turku (Åbo).

Suomen Laivanvarustajain Yhdistys-Finlands Redareförening (*Finnish Shipowners' Assn.*): Helsinki, S. Kajan 10A; f. 1932; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEIN; Managing Dir. H. HALLBERG; 40 mems.

Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy—Finska Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget (*Finland Steamship Company*): Helsinki, Eteläranta 8; f. 1883; passenger and cargo sailings to European and overseas ports; Managing Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

John Nurminen Oy: Helsinki, Snellmaninkatu 13; f. 1932; branch offices: Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Vainikkala, Lappeenranta; Gen. Man. MATTI NURMINEN.

Höyrylaiva Osakeyhtiö Bore-Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Bore: Åbo, Slottsgatan 36; f. 1897; routes: passenger lines, Åbo-Stockholm, Åbo-Norrköping, Helsingfors-Stockholm and Stockholm-Mariehamn; cruising service in the

Baltic with passenger vessel; regular cargo lines: Finland-Lübeck, Finland-South Sweden and East Norway, Finland-British East Coast, Finland-British South Coast, Harwich-Finland, Finland-Gothenburg, Finland-North France, North France-Sweden; Man. Dir. GILBERT VON RETTIG.

A/B Baltic Lloyd Line, Ltd. O/Y: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13 A.3; f. 1933; tonnage, 9,143 gross reg. tons; routes principally in the Baltic and North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Gustaf Erikson (Shipowners): Mariehamn, Åland Islands; f. 1913; total tonnage 33,179 g.r.t.; 1 steamship, 14 motor vessels of which 5 refrigerator vessels; Dir. EDGAR ERIKSON.

Werner Hacklinin Säätiö: Pori, Valtakatu 9; f. 1957; Dir. A. KAREMO.

Helsingin Lloyd O/Y: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13; f. 1927; routes: principally in the Baltic and the North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Henry Nielsen OY/AB: Helsinki, Centralgatan 7; f. 1923; managing owners for about 200,000 d.w. tons tanker and dry cargo; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Man. BERNDT AMINOFF; Deputy Man. F. STANGEBYE.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Helsinki 13, Korkeavuorenkatu 32, P.O.B. 13218; f. 1947; 138,219 (closed) gross reg. tons; Man. Dir. H. HOLMA.

Oy Baltic Chartering Ab: Helsinki, Kalliokaivonmäki 2; Managing Dir. KARI LAMPEN.

Finland Steamship Company: Eteläranta 8, Helsinki; services to Scandinavia, U.K., Continent, South America (E. coast) and Mediterranean; Man. Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

Ab. R. Nordström & Co. Oy: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners; tonnage, approx. 18,896 g.r.t.; shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkom and Pernoviken; Managing Dir. EINO MIETTINEN; Dir. M.-R. NORDSTROM, O. NYMAN.

Ab. Finska Nordamerika Linjen: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1924; formerly *Rederi Ab. Suomi*, name changed Dec. 1955; cargo; total tonnage 23,750 d.w. tons; tramp service; Dir. H. ERICSSON.

Ab. Anchor Shipping Co. Oy: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1950; tonnage, 8,560 gross reg. tons; tramp service; Dirs. C. H. ERICSSON, C. SLOTT.

Ab. Turret Oy: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tankers; total tonnage 56,504 d.w.; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Managing Dir. R. WIHURI.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, Mariehamn; services to Baltic, North Sea, Mediterranean and Atlantic; total tonnage 374,035 d.w. tons; Managing Dir. ALGOT JOHANSSON.

Lundqvist Rederierna: Mariehamn; f. 1927; tramp and liner services; total tonnage 128,000 d.w. tons; Pres. FRAENK LUNDQVIST; Dir. S. LUNDQVIST.

Suomen Tankkilaiva O/Y: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tanker, tramp and liner services; total tonnage 122,156 d.w. tons; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Man. Dir. REIJO WIHURI.

FINLAND—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Finnair Oy: Head Office: Helsinki 10, Töölönkatu 4; f. 1923; 75 per cent of the share capital owned by the State; operates domestic services and services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Kirkenes, Leningrad, London, Luxembourg, Malaga, Milan, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Vienna, Zürich and Umeå; fleet of 8 Super Caravelle, 8 Convair Metropolitan, 2 DC-8-62; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Kar-Air Oy: Head Office, Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 3; f. 1925; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; fleet of 3 Douglas DC-6B, 2 Douglas DC-3, 1 Lockheed Lodestar, 1 Convair 440.

There are 13 foreign airlines serving Finland.

TOURISM

Finnish Tourist Board (*Suomen Matkailuliitto*): Mikonkatu 13A, Helsinki 10; f. 1969; Chair. JAAKO PAAVELA; Sec.-Gen. BENGT PIHLSTROM.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: Office National du Tourisme de Finlande, 13 rue Auber, Paris 9e.

Federal Germany: Finnland-Informationen, Mommsenstrasse 67, 1 Berlin 12; Finnland-Informationsbüro, Sonnenstrasse 33/5, 8 Munich 15; Finnisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Tesdorpfstrasse 11, 2 Hamburg 13.

Netherlands: Fins National Verkeersbureau, Oranje Nassaulaan 25, Amsterdam-Zuid.

Sweden: Finska Turistbyrån, Arsenalsgatan, 7, 11147 Stockholm C.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Munsterhof 14, Zürich 8001.

United Kingdom: Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

United States of America: Finnish National Travel Office, Scandinavia House, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Scandinavian National Travel Offices, 612 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (*Finnish National Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Prof. ARVI KIVIMAA; Gen. Sec. RITVA HEIKKILÄ; publ. *Ramppi* (quarterly).

Svenska Teatern (*Swedish Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1886; Man. Dr. CARL OHMAN.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (*Finnish National Opera*): Bulevardi 23-27, Helsinki 18; f. 1873; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. ALFONS ALMI.

Pyynikin Kesäteatteri (*Pyynikki Summer Theatre*): Tampere; f. 1955; large open-air theatre.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin Kaupunginorkesteri (*Helsinki City Symphony Orchestra*): Aleksanterinkatu 21A, Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Musical Dir. JORMA PANULA.

Radion Sinfoniaorkesteri (*Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra*): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki 13; f. 1927; 90 mems.; Man. MIKKO KOKKONEN; Chief Conductor PAAVO BERGLUND.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki 13; 24 mems.; international awards; frequent tours abroad; Conductor HARALD ANDERSEN.

FESTIVAL

Turku Music Festival: c/o Turku Music Society, Sibelius Museum, Piispankatu 17, Turku; f. 1960; fortnight's annual festival in August with Finnish and international musicians; organized by Turku Music Society.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Annankatu 26, Helsinki 10; Chair. Prof. E. LAURILA; Sec.-Gen. I. MAKIPENTTI.

An administrative body which advises the government. One of its main objectives is to promote the training of personnel.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Helsinki*): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Dr. T. KOHONEN, Dr. O. LOKKI, Dr. O. V. LOUNASMAA.

The Institute provides education in nuclear physics, electronics, and engineering and has a reactor laboratory.

Atomenergia Oy. (*Atomic Energy Company*): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

UNIVERSITIES

Åbo Akademi: Åbo 2, Domkyrkotorget 3; 160 teachers, 2,200 students.

Helsingin Yliopisto-Helsingfors Universitet: Helsinki; 2,000 teachers; 22,932 students.

Joensuun Korkeakoulu: Joensuu; 8 teachers, 180 students.

Jyväskylän Yliopisto: Jyväskylä; 314 teachers; 3,800 students.

Oulun Yliopisto: Pakkahvoneenkatu 12, Oulu; 330 teachers; 4,500 students.

Tampereen Yliopisto: Kalevantie 4, Tampere; 177 teachers; 6,133 students.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu: Otaniemi, Helsinki; 549 teachers; 5,442 students.

Turun Yliopisto: Turku; 583 teachers; 7,576 students.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of France is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the German Federal Republic, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The language is French. Out of a total population of some 50 million, 90 per cent are Roman Catholics. There are also other Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag carries three vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

After the liberation in 1944 there was provisional unicameral government under General de Gaulle. In 1946, following a referendum, the Fourth Republic was set up with the legislature composed of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. General de Gaulle retired from public life. Twenty-six cabinets were formed during the life of the Fourth Republic which came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algiers and the threat of civil war facing the country. Invited by President Coty to form a government, General de Gaulle was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. In September 1958, by an overwhelming majority in a referendum, a new constitution introducing important changes was adopted and the Fifth Republic came into being with General de Gaulle as its President. In 1962 General de Gaulle's decision to have future Presidents of the Republic elected by direct universal suffrage was taken as a breach of the Constitution. The Government was defeated by a no-confidence vote and resigned. A referendum to decide the Presidential issue and the elections for a new government were held in the autumn of 1962. They resulted in victory for de Gaulle, who remained in power until April 27th, 1969. Having survived student and industrial unrest in 1968 which forced economic and educational reforms from the Government, he resigned following the defeat of the Referendum concerning Reform of the Senate and Regionalism. Under de Gaulle, France, as well as being leader of the EEC, became a nuclear power and followed an independent policy with regard to the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The era of de Gaulle was to a large extent an assertion of France's Great Power status and national prestige. His death in 1970 was deeply mourned.

Following de Gaulle's resignation, Alain Poher, as President of the Senate, became President of the Republic *ad interim* (cf. Constitution), pending Presidential elections. Georges Pompidou was elected President on June 15th defeating Alain Poher in a second ballot. A new Government was formed on June 22nd under Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

The Government have maintained a large Parliamentary majority during the last eighteen months, having gradually

transferred the political allegiance of Gaullists from their former exceptional leader to the support of a more traditionally-based political party. They have also successfully defeated the challenge of Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, Secretary-General of the Radical Socialist Party, and his reform movement at the by-elections in the summer of 1970. The issue of Regional Reform and redistribution of power between Paris and the Provinces has been taken up by de Gaulle's successors, though with more caution. In January 1971 experimental new powers will be given to the existing local government units. Tax concessions have been introduced by the Finance Minister which will cost the government roughly 2 per cent of their annual revenue; however, new articles designed to modernize the system and prevent tax evasion failed to pass Parliament in November.

In July 1970 the first official meeting between Mao Tse-Tung and a French Minister took place. In the autumn a pact of co-operation and friendship with Poland was concluded, and two treaties concerning armaments were signed with Bonn and with Spain. President Pompidou visited Russia, and increased economic co-operation between the two countries was generally agreed upon. Under the present government France has continued to follow the independent policy that was launched by de Gaulle, while maintaining close economic relations with her allies and playing a leading role in European affairs.

Overseas, France granted independence to her former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam became fully independent in 1954. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence between 1960 and 1961. Algeria became independent after a war lasting seven years, from 1955 to 1962, between French forces and the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) based on Tunis. In 1962 an agreement was finally signed at Evian between France and the Algerian nationalist leaders. French forces were withdrawn from Algeria and nearly all the many French settlers decided to leave the country. France has, however, continued to give Algeria economic aid. Relations deteriorated in 1967 over the question of wine and oil exports; however, in October 1970 trade and aid negotiations were resumed, and so far have been to the benefit of Algeria.

All the former colonies in Africa, excepting only Guinea, continue their close association with France, most remaining members of the Franc Zone. They receive considerable economic aid and technical assistance from France as well as a guaranteed market for their exports. Much aid is also channelled to these territories through the Overseas Development Fund of the European Economic Community (the Common Market).

Government

According to the Constitution of 1958 the executive is composed of the President of the Republic and of a Council

of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament composed of a National Assembly and a Senate. The National Assembly is elected by direct adult suffrage for a term of five years. Senators are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college. One third of the Senate membership is renewable every three years. By an amendment following a national referendum in 1962 the President is henceforth elected not by an electoral college as hitherto but by direct universal suffrage for seven years. The local government areas were reformed in March 1964, when Metropolitan France was divided into 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Under a decree of January 1964, President Pompidou, as Chairman of the Council, has direct responsibility for command of the French nuclear forces in case of atomic warfare. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 12–15 months. Liability for service lasts from the twentieth to the thirty-seventh year. In 1970 the strength of the armed forces stood at 571,260 comprising: Army 328,000, Navy 72,000, and Air Force 106,000. Nuclear tests have been carried out in the Sahara and Pacific. France withdrew from the military side of NATO during 1967. Defence estimates total 28,872 million francs for 1971; and 168,500 million francs for 1971–75.

Economic Affairs

France is West Europe's leading agricultural country with more than three-quarters of its area under cultivation. Production is valued at nearly 46,000 million francs, and the manpower force is nearly 3 million strong. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock, butter and cheese are abundantly produced, and national consumption of these commodities is very high. French wines are an important export. More than half of the land is worked by owner-occupiers, and a third by tenant-farmers.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. In 1946 the Commissariat Général du Plan (General Planning Office) was set up, the rôle of which is to co-ordinate projects initiated by other departments. Subsidiary to the General Commissariat are the Modernisation Commissions which elaborate individual plans. Every major field of industry is affected by the Commissions and particular progress has been made in electronics, transport, the processing industries and housing. To encourage expansion the Government offers public loans, tax relief and development incentives in certain areas. A wide variety of services such as fashion, catering and tourism play an important part in the French economy.

France's principal trade partners are the other countries of the Common Market, the German Federal Republic, Benelux and Italy. The largest French industries are steel (over 22 million tons per year), motor vehicles (two and a half million were produced in 1969), aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles and chemicals. Large quantities of coal and iron ore are mined. France possesses valuable oil interests in the Sahara (now a part of Algeria) and an agreement between France and Algeria to exploit these deposits was signed in July 1965.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years—in the last year (1969–70), exports of armaments have

increased six times—and also supplies much technical advice, sending experts all over the world to advise on development projects. It provides massive grants and loans to underdeveloped countries.

The franc was devalued by 12.5 per cent in August 1969, due to the heavy drain on the reserves caused by the General Strike in 1968, and was accompanied by a rigid budgetary programme and credit restrictions. As a result, public revenue and expenditure in 1970 were balanced, and the credit restrictions will be eased as a more steady growth without inflation is achieved. The 1971 budget announced in October 1970 will be virtually in balance in spite of several tax abolitions amounting to a total loss to the government of about 3.6 billion francs; public expenditure is expected to rise by 8–9 per cent in 1971. The balance of trade was restored at the beginning of 1970, and the government hopes to sustain the rate of economic expansion in 1971.

There was a sharp increase in retail prices in 1970, though the government is attempting to limit the increase to 4 per cent; the many small strikes that occurred in the spring were dealt with severely by the government, who are in the process of introducing their labour policy of "mensuralisation" (7.7 million workers are paid by the hour in France).

Transport

After the last war France had to reconstruct much of its railway system. Now there are about 40,000 kilometres of lines and French trains hold world records for speed. There are some 600,000 kilometres of highway, including 80,000 kilometres of national roads. A network of motorways is under construction and in 1965 the tunnel under Mont Blanc, linking France and Italy, was officially opened. Air France, one of the world's largest airlines, maintains many internal and external services. The French merchant marine totalled 3,126 vessels of over 5,723,000 tons in 1969.

Social Welfare

France has evolved an outstandingly comprehensive system of social security which is compulsory for all wage-earners, and latterly for farmers. State insurance requires contributions from both employers and employees, and provides for sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability through industrial accident and substantial allowances for large families. War veterans receive pensions and certain privileges, and widows the equivalent of three months' salary and pension. 80 per cent of all medical practitioners adhere to the state scheme. The patient pays directly for medical treatment and prescribed medicines, and then obtains reimbursement for all or part of the cost. Sickness benefits and pensions are related to the insured person's income and the length of time he has been insured. About one-fifth of the net national product is spent in health and welfare services.

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6–16. At 11 pupils enter the first cycle of the *Enseignement Secondaire* with a four-year general course. At the age of 15 they may then proceed to the second cycle choosing between the *cycle long* leading to the *Baccalauréat* after three years and the *cycle court* leading to the *brevet d'études professionnelles* after two years with commercial, adminis-

FRANCE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

trative, or industrial options. Pupils entering the *cycle long* are streamed into the following courses: Classics, Arts, Economics, Mathematics, Sciences or Technical. A *certificat de fin d'Etudes Secondaires* may be awarded to a pupil who fails the *Baccalauréat* but manages to obtain a minimum average of eight marks out of twenty. Alternatively they may do vocational courses of either two years leading to the *certificat d'aptitude professionnel*, or one year leading to the *Certificat de Formation Professionnel* which completes their compulsory education. Secondary education has been under review by the government since 1968; governing boards consisting of representatives of the State, the teachers, the parents and pupils have been set up in the lycées, and together with the disciplinary and class boards have replaced the councils existing before. Changes have also been made to the studies and the streaming of pupils in secondary schools, and are still considered by the government as experimental.

Higher education is provided by the *Grandes Ecoles*, the Universities and the Institutes of Technology. Entrance into the *Grandes Ecoles* is by competitive examination and they provide two or three-year courses of a very high standard leading to a diploma. The *Baccalauréat*, taken in appropriate subjects, is normally the minimum entrance requirement to one of the University faculties: Law and Economics, Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences, Arts and Human Sciences. A bachelor's degree (*licence*) is taken after three years and a master's degree (*maîtrise*) after four, after which students may proceed to a doctorate.

Primary school teachers are trained in *Ecoles Normales d'Instituteurs*. Secondary school teachers must have a *licence* or *maîtrise*. They may also sit competitive state examinations to obtain the *Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Etude (CAPES)*, or *Agrégation*. The Government is planning to establish new institutions for the training of secondary school teachers after they have obtained their degree; the first ones should be open in 1971.

France is divided into 23 educational districts called *Académies*. The higher Education Act of 1968 provided for several universities to be established within one academy, for greater university autonomy, and for a reorganization of the courses. There are, for example, now thirteen Universities of Paris, and three at Rennes. Every university is headed by a board elected by the students and Professors, which chooses a President; and there is a National Board of higher education and research, composed of members of the university boards, which decides upon general policy with the Minister of Education. The faculties have been divided up into separate departments of teaching and research units (UER). The reforms of 1968 only became effective in October 1970 and universities are still being reorganized.

Expenditure on National education will be 29.7 million francs in 1971, an increase of 14 per cent on that of 1970. It is the highest single budget for a Government Depart-

ment, and will go principally to the increase of the teaching staff.

Tourism

France draws tourists from all over the world. Paris is famous for its boulevards, historic buildings, theatres, art treasures, fashion houses and restaurants, and for its many music halls and night clubs. The Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and the French Alps are the most popular tourist resorts but holidaymakers are to be found during the summer nearly everywhere. There are many ancient towns, the châteaux of the Loire, the fishing villages of Brittany and Normandy, and many other attractive places. In 1969, 12 million foreign tourists visited France.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, German Federal Republic, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican.

Sport

There is a National Sports Council to advise the Government on policy regarding sport. The State makes its contribution to the development of popular education and sport through the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports. There are 20,000 sports clubs with over two million members. Football and rugby are the two most popular games.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), July 14 (Fall of the Bastille), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc, divided into 100 centimes.
Notes: Francs, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5.

Coins: Francs, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$; Centimes, 20, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 13.33 Francs = £1 sterling
5.14 Francs = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

METROPOLITAN FRANCE			OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES	
Total Area	Population		Total Area	Population (1969 estimate)
	1968 Census	1971 Estimate		
543,998 sq. kilometres	49,778,540	51,000,000	157,000 sq. kilometres (approx.)	1,655,000 (approx.)

Metropolitan France is France and Corsica. The French Republic comprises Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion, the Overseas Territories of Comoro Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and the Austral and Antarctic Territories.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
POPULATION (1968 Census)

Paris (capital)*	2,607,625	Montpellier	167,211	Villeurbanne	122,898
Marseilles	893,771	Grenoble	165,902	Amiens	122,864
Lyons	535,000	Brest	159,857	Besançon	119,471
Toulouse	380,340	Rheims	158,634	Mulhouse	118,558
Nice	325,400	Clermont-Ferrand	154,110	Roubaix	114,774
Bordeaux	270,996	Dijon	150,791	Caen	114,398
Nantes	265,009	Le Mans	147,651	Metz	113,586
Strasbourg	254,038	Limoges	135,917	Boulogne-Billancourt	109,380
Saint-Etienne	216,020	Angers	134,959	Perpignan	104,095
Le Havre	200,940	Tours	132,861	Orléans	100,134
Lille	194,948	Nîmes	129,866	Saint-Denis	100,060
Rennes	188,515	Nancy	127,826		
Toulon	178,489	Rouen	124,577		

* Greater Paris: 8,264,301.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	17.7	7.1	11.0
1966	17.5	6.9	10.7
1967	16.9	7.0	10.9
1968	16.7	7.2	11.0
1969	16.7	7.6	11.3

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

	1967	1968	1969
France and Algeria:			
Immigration	210,939	230,920	257,647
Emigration	199,653	198,165	230,319
France and the Rest of the World			
Immigration (perm.)	161,919	148,738	225,133
(seasonal)	113,971	129,858	132,871

EMPLOYMENT
(At January 1st—'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture and Silviculture	3,151	3,031	2,915	2,801
Mining	173	160	146	133
Manufacturing (incl. Food Processing)	5,662	5,553	5,557	5,738
Construction	1,866	1,889	1,878	1,995
Transport and Communication	1,154	1,162	1,173	1,196
Commerce, Finance and Insurance	2,577	2,627	2,689	2,804
Public Administration	2,416	2,473	2,527	2,640
Other Services and Public Utilities	3,008	3,079	3,147	3,330
TOTAL	20,007	19,974	20,032	20,637

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (⁰000 hectares)

YEAR	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER CULTIVATED LAND	UNUSED BUT POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE	BUILT-ON AREA, AND WASTELAND
1967 . .	55,139	17,573	13,812	12,784	2,499	3,581	4,908
1968 . .	55,078	17,197	13,875	13,542	2,461	3,270	4,733
1969 . .	54,907	17,187	13,908	13,693	2,435	3,032	4,662

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROPS	AREA (⁰ 000 hectares)					PRODUCTION (million quintals)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . . .	4,520	3,992	3,929	4,090	4,034	147.6	113.0	142.9	149.8	144.6
Oats . . .	1,070	1,094	1,040	949	851	25.1	25.8	28.2	25.3	23.1
Barley . . .	2,430	2,642	2,818	2,781	2,858	73.8	74.2	98.7	91.4	94.5
Maize . . .	869	961	1,013	1,022	1,184	34.2	43.3	41.4	53.8	57.2
Potatoes† . .	564	526	504	459	391	110.7	104.5	102.3	98.4	85.4
Sugar Beet . .	395	295	313	404	399	169.6	128.9	127.7	175.6	175.2
Wine . . .	1,263	1,250	1,244	1,225	1,208	68.4*	62.3*	61.0*	66.5*	51.3
Rye . . .	221	198	175	163	154	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1

†Including produce of market and private gardens.

* Million hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK (⁰000)

ANIMALS	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses . . .	1,228	1,114	1,044	874	763	697
Cattle . . .	20,244	20,640	21,184	21,680	22,093	21,719
Sheep . . .	8,821	9,056	9,186	9,510	9,506	10,037
Pigs . . .	9,043	9,239	9,840	10,693	10,020	10,463

DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEAT (⁰000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk* . . .	272	285	295	291
Butter . . .	492	538	575	575
Cheese . . .	651	682	715	679
Meat . . .	3,784	4,011	n.a.	4,372

* Million hectolitres.

SEA FISHERY (⁰000 metric tons)

1964	614.7
1965	634.4
1966	664.7
1967	680.0
1968	719.3
1969	745.9

MINING (⁰000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal (lignite included)	54,036	52,902	50,555	45,132	43,553
Crude Petroleum	2,988	2,932	2,832	2,688	2,449
Natural Gas (million therms)	47,780	48,431	52,274	52,280	60,699
Iron Ore	59,532	55,060	49,222	55,238	55,425
Bauxite	2,652	2,811	2,813	2,713	2,773
Potassium (extraction in K ₂ O) . . .	2,057	1,912	1,938	1,857	1,938
Salt	3,346	3,364	3,311	3,071	3,916
Sulphur	1,588	1,566	1,680	1,676	1,768

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
(‘000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pig Iron	15,590	15,710	16,450	18,212
Crude Steel	19,585	19,655	20,410	22,511
Aluminium (primary)	363.5	361.2	365.7	371.7
Refined Copper	42.7	37.0	36.4	36.9
Refined Lead (primary and secondary)	141.9	144.0	148.2	155.8
Refined Zinc	200.7	190.8	213.6	260.3
Wool Yarn	145.5	127.0	130.2	144.8
Wool Fabrics (woven)	67.9	61.4	62.0	65.8
Cotton Yarn	278.4	258.3	246.9	256.2
Cotton Fabrics (woven)	209.9	197.8	187.3	193.7
Artificial Yarns and Fabrics	237.8	221.0	251.6	290.4
Woodpulp	1,549	1,600	1,608	1,706
Paper and Cardboard	3,451	3,528	3,612	3,997
Sulphuric Acid	3,073	3,227	3,349	3,527
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	1,102	1,271	1,347	1,364.8
Cement	23,280	24,615	25,410	27,543
Cigars and Cigarettes (million units)	57.5	61.9	62.7	70.9
*Cars and Commercial Vehicles (‘000 units)	1,628.9	1,637.3	1,686.9	1,957.2
Electricity Production (million kWh.)	105,938	111,467	117,741	131,296
Aeroplanes (metric tons)	1,441	1,373	1,355	1,514
Locomotives (numbers):				
Diesel	173	167	142	147
Electric	71	63	54	48
Shipbuilding (launched g.r.t.)	468	579	500	794

* Delivered only.

FINANCE

1 franc=100 centimes.

13.33 francs=£1 sterling; 5.14 francs=U.S. \$1.

100 francs=£7.50 sterling=U.S. \$18.

REVISED BUDGET
(1969—million frs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	45,385	Ordinary:	
Turnover Taxes	68,544	Civil	102,056
Fees, Stamps	9,596	Military	14,541
Other Indirect Taxes	7,388	Capital:	
Customs	12,666	Civil	19,839
Government Property, etc.	13,645	Military	11,369
TOTAL	157,224	TOTAL	147,805

COST OF LIVING
(1962=100)

	PER- CENTAGE	1967	1968	1969
Food and Drink	45.0	116.4	120.0	127.6
Dwelling and Rents	18.5	123.8	130.1	140.0
<i>of which:</i>				
Rent	3.3	155.1	167.9	183.5
Heating and lighting	5.1	110.4	115.8	124.6
Health and Welfare	8.6	123.0	133.7	142.2
Transportation	6.5	113.7	122.8	131.3
Clothing	13.3	112.0	113.9	119.2
Entertainments	8.1	112.5	120.8	129.4
ANNUAL AVERAGE	100.0	117.2	122.5	130.4

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	572,241	628,125	724,998
Income from abroad	993	395	639
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	573,234	628,520	725,637
Less indirect taxes minus subsidies	81,558	82,531	98,861
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	491,676	545,989	626,776
Less depreciation allowances	61,670	67,840	77,750
NET NATIONAL INCOME	430,000	478,149	549,026
Indirect taxes minus subsidies	81,558	82,531	98,861
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	511,564	560,680	647,887
Depreciation allowances	61,670	67,840	77,750
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	573,324	628,520	725,637
Less balance of export and import of goods and services and loans from the rest of the world	-2,155	-441	-4,380
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	571,079	628,079	730,017
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	346,740	383,529	438,362
Government consumption expenditure	70,549	79,855	89,116
Fixed capital formation	153,790	164,695	202,539

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million francs)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	56,618	54,968	1,650	62,385	63,897	-1,512
Freight and transportation	3,976	2,875	1,101	4,925	4,631	294
Insurance	475	521	-146	663	788	-125
Travel	5,708	5,733	-25	5,375	6,028	-653
Investment income	3,944	1,755	2,189	4,029	2,510	1,519
Wages and salaries received from and paid abroad	—	—	—	534	814	-280
Revenues from scientific research and intellectual property	—	—	—	1,314	1,395	-81
Other services	9,894	9,990	-96	3,554	3,049	505
Governmental	498	3,049	-2,551	548	3,144	-2,596
Foreign governmental	1,175	47	1,128	677	39	638
Total	82,288	79,038	3,250	84,104	86,295	-2,191
<i>Transfer Payments: (Totals)</i>	994	3,325	-2,331	1,682	6,247	-4,565
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	919	—	—	-6,756
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>						
Private non-banking sector	9,854	9,462	362	11,560	13,896	-2,336
Banking sector		691	-246	1,087	2,834	-1,747
Government		445	—	494	836	-342
Total	10,299	10,153	146	13,141	17,566	-4,425
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>						
Private sectors	—	1,524	-1,524	24	4,744	-4,720
Banking sector	2,163	—	2,163	7,376	10,140	-2,764
Government	—	1,853	-1,853	18,110	—	18,110
Total	2,163	3,377	-1,214	25,510	14,884	10,626
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	-1,085	6,201	—	6,201
International Brokerage	—	83	-83	733	—	733
Net Errors and Omissions	222	—	222	—	178	-178

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1966 and 1967 (million francs)

	STERLING AREA		U.S.A. AND CANADA		OECD		COMMON MARKET	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	347	730	-1,549	-2,020	-467	-4,206	-2,543	-5,018
Freight and transportation	-124	-304	245	46	230	638	153	116
Insurance	-90	-142	-22	40	-159	-178	-24	29
Travel	213	60	1,355	903	-4	-671	-197	-415
Investment income	405	2	88	90	379	418	238	336
Scientific/Intellectual income	—	53	—	375	—	665	—	115
Other services	400	157	99	294	-1,230	170	-588	94
Governmental	-54	-34	-26	12	-872	-775	-761	-678
Foreign governmental	66	20	362	106	613	274	166	129
Total	1,163	432	552	-996	-1,510	-6,271	-3,656	-6,000
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>								
Total	7	17	99	81	377	-1,807	184	-484
CURRENT BALANCE	1,170	449	651	-915	-1,133	-8,078	-3,472	-6,484
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>								
Private sector	9	100	448	-1,486	1,437	-1,381	609	795
Banking sector	—	202	—	332	—	-1,253	—	151
Government	—	—	—	45	-93	108	—	1
Total	9	102	448	-1,773	1,344	-2,742	609	643
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>								
Private sectors	—	-1,431	-127	-587	-1,446	-4,855	-55	-787
Banking sector	—	445	1,670	-2,171	947	-772	-583	1,139
Government	-859	339	-1,829	11,394	-1,995	13,626	3	1,873
Total	—	-647	-286	8,636	-2,494	7,999	-635	2,225
CAPITAL BALANCE	-850	-749	162	6,863	-1,150	5,257	-26	2,868
Multilateral Adjustments	-177	44	-679	-5,778	1,278	1,944	2,771	3,174
International Brokerage	-34	314	110	5	1,649	1,552	784	652
Net Errors and Omissions	-109	-58	-244	-165	-644	-675	-57	-210

FRENCH AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1967		1968		1969	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<i>Total Public Aid</i>	825.5	61.5	873.9	50.8	965.3	55.4
Bilateral Public Aid	775.7	57.8	825.0	48.0	879.6	50.4
Multilateral Public Aid	49.8	3.7	48.2	2.8	85.7	5.0
<i>Private Aid</i>	515.8	38.5	846.4	49.2	776.9	44.6
TOTAL	1,341.3	100.0	1,720.3	100.0	1,742.2	100.0

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRENCH AID BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1967		1968		1969	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
DOM-TOM	286.2	21.3	342.8	19.9	366.1	21.0
African and Malagasy States	369.1	27.5	356.9	20.7	359.1	20.6
Algeria	131.3	9.8	222.7	13.0	215.3	12.4
Morocco and Tunisia	77.8	5.8	35.4	2.1	45.6	2.6
Countries not in Franc Zone	427.1	31.9	714.3	41.5	670.4	38.5
International Organizations	49.8	3.7	48.2	2.8	85.7	4.9
TOTAL	1,341.3	100.0	4,720.3	100.0	1,742.2	100.0

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

GOLD RESERVES (million dollars)

	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	6,108	4,200	3,833
Reserves with the International Monetary Fund	886	246	246
TOTAL	6,994	4,446	4,079

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION ('000 million francs)

December 31st, 1966	67.63
December 31st, 1967	70.51
December 31st, 1968	72.20
December 31st, 1969	72.40

EXTERNAL TRADE (million frs.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports (c.i.f.)	58,496	61,251	69,029	90,023
Exports (f.o.b.)	53,782	56,198	62,723	77,759

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS

	1967	1968	1969
Food	8,294	8,691	10,752
Meat and Meat Preparations	1,141	1,345	2,190
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	1,045	1,221	2,022
Cereals	649	664	759
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	255	185	234
Fruit and Vegetables	2,916	2,673	3,142
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	1,669	1,518	1,711
Beverages and Tobacco	939	791	1,131
Beverages	654	613	872
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	646	603	860
Crude Materials, Inedible	7,800	7,938	9,875
Textile Fibres	2,024	2,004	2,446
<i>of which</i> Wool	769	754	985
Cotton	814	781	836
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	8,865	9,391	10,164
Coal	1,455	7,482	1,566
Petroleum Products	7,158	7,621	8,240
<i>of which</i> Crude Petroleum	6,450	6,849	7,438
Petroleum deriva- tives	707	772	802
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	647	609	765
Chemicals	4,752	5,669	6,976
Chemical Compounds	1,803	2,003	2,390
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	1,309	1,456	1,806
Manufactures	11,822	13,702	19,562
Piece Goods	1,506	1,839	2,858
<i>of which</i> Textiles	418	548	836
Iron and Steel	3,543	3,577	5,128
<i>of which</i> Bars	899	847	1,190
Sheet Iron	1,249	1,224	1,761
Non-ferrous Metals	2,677	3,168	4,716
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	13,515	16,403	21,826
Non-electric Machinery	7,830	9,117	11,539
Electrical Machinery	2,712	3,040	4,366
Transport Equipment	2,974	4,246	5,921
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	2,164	3,061	4,311
Manufactured Goods	4,447	5,529	8,040
<i>of which</i> Clothes	678	857	1,522
Not Described Elsewhere	1,720	2,096	2,829
Miscellaneous Manufactures	28	33	35
Other Items, n.e.s..	142	273	897
TOTAL	61,251	69,029	90,023

EXPORTS

	1967	1968	1969
Food	6,982	8,523	10,978
Meat and Meat Preparations	591	815	753
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	462	693	622
Cereals	2,843	3,696	4,865
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	760	1,478	2,256
Barley	905	1,050	1,145
Fruit and Vegetables	950	1,004	1,410
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	454	456	625
Beverages and Tobacco	1,749	1,934	2,258
Beverages	1,700	1,874	2,188
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	1,640	1,813	2,117
Crude Materials, Inedible	3,586	3,787	4,473
Textile Fibres	880	949	1,176
<i>of which</i> Wool	531	573	709
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,715	1,606	1,794
Coal	80	100	217
Petroleum Derivatives	1,481	1,360	1,373
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	165	159	171
Chemicals	6,142	6,718	8,229
Chemical Compounds	1,986	2,202	2,759
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	1,243	1,432	1,817
Manufactures	14,190	15,636	18,168
Piece Goods	3,359	3,649	4,142
<i>of which</i> Textiles	1,158	1,348	1,542
Iron and Steel	4,699	5,002	5,809
<i>of which</i> Bars	1,150	1,331	1,425
Sheet Iron	1,770	1,846	2,131
Non-ferrous Metals	1,258	1,498	1,720
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	16,310	18,397	23,805
Non-electric Machinery	6,948	7,860	9,804
Electrical Machinery	2,919	3,336	4,311
Transport Equipment	6,443	7,201	9,690
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	4,533	5,323	7,001
Manufactured Goods	5,074	5,600	6,856
<i>of which</i> Clothes	1,311	1,408	1,786
Not Described Elsewhere	1,853	2,048	2,435
Miscellaneous Manufactures	258	204	276
Other Items, n.e.s..	27	159	751
TOTAL	56,198	62,723	77,759

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS (Ten million frs.)				EXPORTS (Ten million frs.)			
FRANC ZONE	1967	1968	1969	FRANC ZONE	1967	1968	1969
Algeria	262.0	275.1	307.4	Algeria	199.6	232.6	235.6
Cameroon	37.3	35.8	43.7	Cameroon	44.1	42.3	47.9
Equatorial Customs Union*	46.1	47.5	53.5	Equatorial Customs Union*	51.8	53.0	58.7
French Overseas Depts. .	64.0	60.0	62.2	French Overseas Depts. .	109.4	117.6	135.4
Ivory Coast	73.4	86.8	94.9	Ivory Coast	73.5	73.5	76.0
Madagascar	20.8	20.9	23.3	Madagascar	39.1	46.5	40.1
Morocco	105.0	93.2	105.0	Morocco	93.3	83.3	94.0
Senegal	54.6	45.1	41.1	Senegal	45.8	42.4	47.9
Tunisia	24.0	20.2	21.8	Tunisia	41.7	39.4	50.4
OTHER COUNTRIES:				OTHER COUNTRIES:			
Argentina	44.1	31.8	44.7	Argentina	17.6	26.9	30.8
Australia	63.3	62.7	84.5	Australia	47.9	41.6	32.2
Austria	22.5	25.3	32.7	Austria	47.0	44.7	49.3
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	572.5	717.0	570.1	Belgium-Luxembourg . .	559.1	636.2	838.5
Brazil	43.5	47.2	68.1	Brazil	21.3	36.6	33.8
Canada	51.1	57.8	82.2	Canada	56.2	58.0	72.7
Chinese People's Republic	23.7	26.3	39.5	Chinese People's Republic	46.0	43.3	23.3
Congo (Democratic				Denmark	55.7	60.1	76.7
Republic)	28.7	28.6	32.2	Finland	29.9	28.5	36.2
Denmark	33.7	35.4	40.2	German Federal Republic	973.0	1,163.5	1,589.7
Finland	37.9	38.4	51.7	Greece	52.3	47.4	55.5
German Federal Republic	1,243.4	1,474.7	2,006.2	India	23.6	19.9	18.6
India	15.7	16.9	12.0	Iran	29.7	41.4	44.5
Iran	35.4	36.5	40.8	Israel	32.6	48.9	35.4
Iraq	123.9	133.3	124.6	Italy	517.8	577.3	806.3
Italy	530.4	655.6	902.1	Japan	38.6	50.0	62.0
Japan	44.1	60.3	83.3	Lebanon	22.8	36.9	33.0
Kuwait	72.3	62.1	68.2	Malaysia	11.5	7.2	11.2
Malaysia	24.7	22.2	37.6	Netherlands	272.0	318.4	456.3
Netherlands	319.0	421.7	570.1	Norway	37.9	38.2	52.5
New Zealand	18.6	21.2	27.7	Pakistan	18.0	23.2	19.1
Norway	25.3	27.1	32.2	Poland	30.5	41.0	42.3
Pakistan	12.3	12.1	12.9	Portugal	39.2	45.2	57.7
Poland	22.1	21.6	30.2	South Africa	47.2	50.6	71.5
Portugal	16.5	18.4	23.6	Spain	191.1	165.9	205.8
South Africa	34.2	33.2	44.7	Sweden	98.4	101.6	115.4
Spain	83.0	86.5	133.7	Switzerland	289.9	300.3	351.4
Sweden	120.7	136.3	180.9	Turkey	13.7	13.0	21.0
Switzerland	156.9	172.3	279.8	U.S.S.R.	76.6	126.6	137.2
Turkey	17.2	17.8	22.2	United Arab Republic . .	21.8	31.6	43.3
U.S.S.R.	92.3	90.2	106.1	United Kingdom	287.2	298.5	321.1
United Arab Republic . .	8.2	8.0	10.1	U.S.A.	327.6	378.4	422.7
United Kingdom	292.6	325.2	408.9	Venezuela	20.5	17.2	21.4
U.S.A.	602.2	651.3	758.8	Viet-Nam, Republic of . .	6.9	9.0	15.8
Venezuela	24.6	20.2	21.6				

* Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

TOURISM

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Foreign Tourists	11,100	11,800	12,000	10,800	12,100
Tourist Nights	105,000	111,000	112,000	103,000	112,500

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Austria	142	150	120	130
Belgium	1,640	1,600	1,520	1,630
Luxembourg				
German Federal Republic	1,746	1,650	1,500	1,600
Italy	1,333	1,480	1,300	1,500
Netherlands	1,027	1,030	900	1,040
Portugal	791	780	700	760
Spain				
Sweden	283	310	260	300
Norway				
Denmark				
Switzerland	720	760	680	750
United Kingdom	1,699*	1,550	1,300	1,400
United States	1,038	1,060	800	1,100
Canada	118	120	120	140
Latin America	189	210	200	210
Others	1,074	1,300	1,400	1,540
TOTAL	11,800	12,000	10,800	12,100

* Including Commonwealth, excepting Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	38,400	38,400	35,860	39,145
Ton-kilometres	64,100	62,900	62,960	67,207

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars	10,565	11,100	11,600	12,400
Commercial Vehicles	2,252	2,360	2,460	2,657

January 1st.

INLAND WATERWAYS

('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Internal Traffic	59,283	61,148	62,243	68,315
International Traffic, Import	9,989	11,243	11,939	12,986
International Traffic, Export	17,082	18,284	20,601	21,882
Goods in Transit	7,098	6,970	6,956	7,023
Total tonnage Carried	93,451	97,645	101,739	110,206
Ton-kilometres (million)	12,652	12,965	13,254	14,601

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET		
	'000 g.r.t.	TANKERS
1965	4,878	2,400
1966	5,113	2,538
1967	5,228	2,560
1968	5,500	2,912
1969	5,723	3,126

		CARGO			
		1966	1967	1968	1969
Goods Loaded .	('000 metric tons)	30,618	31,562	33,316	36,806
Goods Unloaded .	('000 metric tons)	129,877	134,574	136,361	155,580
Vessels Entered	('000 net registered tons)	131,324	133,515	131,798	142,966
Vessels Cleared	('000 net registered tons)	131,264	133,589	131,427	142,928

The figures for 1965 and following years do not include fishing boats.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown .	129,883	148,920	169,497	177,633	n.a.
Passenger-kilometres .	7,778,540	9,258,708	10,366,600	10,261,999	12,386,000
Cargo Ton-kilometres .	185,108	221,862	261,135	319,308	449,000
Mail Ton-kilometres .	42,158	45,923	51,833	57,306	62,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones .	('000) 6,117	6,554	7,000	7,503	8,114
Households with Radios .	('000) n.a.	13,100	13,400	14,000	14,000
Television Sets .	('000) 6,489	7,471	8,316	9,252	10,121
Newspapers and Magazines .	('000) 976	976	960	929	n.a.
Average Circulation .	('000) 23,879	24,207	24,775	23,964	n.a.

EDUCATION

('000)

SCHOOLS	STUDENTS		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70†
Primary—State .	6,420.8	6,336.5	6,290.6
Private .	1,065.5	1,049.8	1,043.2
Secondary—State .	2,129.4	2,319.3	2,564.7
Private .	593.3	632.8	655.1
Technical—State .	614.8	677.0	688.2
Private .	221.4	208.2	208.3
Higher—State .	566.6*	637.1*	699.0*
Private .	15.5*	7.2*	10.3*

*Figures do not include students of the "grandes écoles" unless also enrolled in University faculties.

† Provisional figures.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 70.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatsoever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the

Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the minister

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 24.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorisation of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrant delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of *flagrant delicto*, of authorised prosecution or of final conviction.

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void. The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament. They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalisation of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organization of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorise the declaration of war.

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorisation to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

FRANCE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterises as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources : expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, Government shall urgently request Parliament for authorisation to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the financial laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier or the President of one or the other Assembly.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling

within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates. Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they

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were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community.

All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their

origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87 The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

FRANCE—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Palais de l'Élysée, Paris.

President: GEORGES POMPIDOU elected June 15th, 1969, defeating ALAIN POHER at the second ballot by 11,067,371 votes to 7,943,118.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1971)

Prime Minister: JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS (U.D.R.).
Ministers of State: MICHEL DEBRÉ (*National Defence*) (U.D.R.), ROGER FREY (*Administrative and Regional Reform*) (U.D.R.).
Minister-Delegate Attached to the Prime Minister: ANDRÉ BETTENCOURT (*Planning and Territorial Development*) (Rép. Ind.).
Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister: ROBERT POUJADE (*Protection of the Environment*) (U.D.R.).
Minister of Justice: RENÉ PLÉVEN (C.D.P.).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: MAURICE SCHUMANN (U.D.R.).
Minister of the Interior: RAYMOND MARCELLIN (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Education: OLIVIER GUICHARD (U.D.R.).
Minister of Equipment and Housing: ALBIN CHALANDON (U.D.R.).
Minister of Cultural Affairs: JACQUES DUHAMEL (C.D.P.).
Minister for Parliamentary Relations: JACQUES CHIRAC (U.D.R.).

Minister of Agriculture: M. COINTAT (U.D.R.).
Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development: FRANÇOIS XAVIER ORTOLI (U.D.R.).
Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: ROBERT GALLEY (U.D.R.).
Minister of Transport: M. CHAMANT (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Labour, Employment and Population: JOSEPH FONTANET (C.D.P.).
Minister of Public Health and Social Security: ROBERT BOULIN (U.D.R.).
Minister of Ex-Servicemen and War Victims: HENRI DUVILLARD (U.D.R.).
Minister of Overseas Development and Territories: H. REY (U.D.R.).
(U.D.R.—Union des Démocrates pour la République.)
(Rep. Ind.—Républicains Indépendants.)
(C.D.P.—Centre Démocrate et Progrès.)

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: General MICHEL FOURQUET.
Army Commander-in-Chief: General EMILE CANTAREL.
Air Force Commander-in-Chief: General PHILIPPE MAURIN.
Naval Commander-in-Chief: Admiral ANDRÉ STORELLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: ave. Raphaël 32, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Prince ZALMAY MAHMUD-GHAZI (also accred. to Austria and Belgium).
Albania: rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER MALO.
Algeria: rue Hamelin 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BEDJAOUI.
Argentina: rue Cimarosa 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: 54-6 ave. d'Iéna, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* A.-P. RENOUF.
Austria: rue Fabert 6, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST LEMBERGER.
Barbados: London, S.W.1, England (E); *Ambassador:* H. E. WALDRON RAMSEY.
Belgium: rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT ROTHSCHILD.
Bolivia: ave. Kléber 27 bis, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO SALAMANÇA.

Botswana: London, S.W.1, England (E); *Ambassador:* Mlle. GOSITWE TIBE CHIEPE.
Brazil: ave. Montaigne 45, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AMELIO DE LYRA TAVARES.
Bulgaria: ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR TOPENTCHAROV (also accred. to Netherlands).
Burma: ave. Victor-Hugo 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AUNG SHWE (also accred. to Netherlands).
Burundi: 3 rue Feuille, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NINDORERA (also accred. to Spain and Switzerland).
Cambodia: 4 rue Adolphe-Yuon, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VAR KIM HONG (also accred. to Italy, Netherlands and Sweden).
Cameroon: rue de Longchamp 147, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* F. L. OYONO.
Canada: ave. Montaigne 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* LEO CADIEUX.

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Central African Republic: blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GALLIN-DOUATHÉ (also accred. to Greece).

Ceylon: rue François Ier 41, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* TISSA WIJEYERATNE.

Chad: rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA N'GARNIM.

Chile: ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE BERNSTEIN CARABANTES.

China, People's Republic: ave. George V 11, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG CHEN.

Colombia: rue de l'Elysée 22, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO VILLEGAS.

Congo (Brazzaville): rue Scheffer 57 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* A. BAZINGA.

Congo (Democratic Republic): cours Albert 1er 32, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MANDI.

Costa Rica: 93 rue Ampère, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR-HUGO ROMAN JARA (also accred. to Belgium and Luxembourg).

Cuba: 51 rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BAUDILIO CASTELLANOS GARCIA.

Cyprus: 23 rue Galilée, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* POLYS MODINOS.

Czechoslovakia: ave. Charles-Floquet 15, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* F. ZACHYSTAL.

Dahomey: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL AHOUANMENOU (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).

Denmark: ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK SCHRAM-NIELSEN.

Dominican Republic: rue Georges-Ville 2, 16e (E) *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MOLINA UREÑA.

Ecuador: ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ALVAREZ BARBA.

El Salvador: rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LOUIS GALLEGOS VALDES (also accred. to Belgium, Portugal, Austria and Turkey).

Ethiopia: ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* BLATTA MESFIN BEGASHET (also accred. to Belgium and Spain).

Finland: rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD RAFAEL SEPPÄLÄ.

Gabon: rue Greuze 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES RAWIRI (also accred. to Israel, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom).

German Federal Republic: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RUETE.

Ghana: Villa Saïd 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* KOFI DSANE SELBY.

Greece: rue August-Vacquerie 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIOS MARKOPOULIOTIS.

Guatemala: rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Haiti: rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* MAY DOMINIQUE.

Honduras: 7 bis rue Reynauld, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): MARIO CARIAS ZAPATA.

Hungary: square de l'Avenue-Foch 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MOD.

Iceland: blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON (also accred. to Belgium, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia).

India: rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DWARKA NATH CHATTERJEE.

Indonesia: rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN HASKARI (also accred. to Spain).

Iran: 4 ave. Iéna, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN PAK-RAVAN (also accred. to Portugal).

Iraq: rue de Berri Zypis, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SADIQ AL MASHAT.

Ireland: rue Rude 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EAMONN LUCAS KENNEDY.

Israel: ave. de Wagram 143, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ASHER BEN-NATAN.

Italy: rue de Varenne 7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO MALFATTI DI MONTETRETTO.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* APPAGNY TANOÉ.

Jamaica: London, W.1, England (E).

Japan: 7 ave. Hoche, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* YOSHIHIRO NAKAYAMA.

Jordan: 80 blvd. Maurice Barrès, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SALAH (also accred. to Belgium).

Kenya: square Charles-Dickens 4, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* T. ISIGE.

Korea, Republic of: ave. de Villiers 29, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE (also accred. to Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

Kuwait: 81 ave. R. Poincaré, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FAISAL SALEH AL-MUTAWA.

Laos: ave. Raymond-Poincaré 74, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KHE TANG (also accred. to Belgium, Israel, Italy and Switzerland).

Lebanon: rue Copernic 42, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE TAKLA.

Lesotho: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES T. O. KING II.

Libya: rue Keppler 18, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FAWZI ALGHARIANY.

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.

Malagasy Republic: blvd. Suchet 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT RAKOTO RATSIMAMANGA.

Malaysia: rue de la Faisanderie 48, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIFF (also accred. to Belgium and Switzerland).

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MADI DIALLO (also accred. to Italy, Switzerland and Spain).

Malta: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* G. T. CURMI.

Mauritania: 5 rue de Montevideo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD MENNEYA (also accred. to Italy and Switzerland).

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVO ZAVALA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Collignon 2, 16e (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. L. FALAIZE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Mongolia: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* JAMBALIN BANZAR.

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* A. EL GLAOU.

Nepal: rue Dufrenoy 7, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Shardul SHUMSHER RANA (also accred. to Greece, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and Turkey).

Netherlands: rue de Grenelle 85, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. DE RANITZ.

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GABITES.

Nicaragua: 3 square du Trocadéro, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO C. QUINTANA VILLANUEVA (also accred. to Netherlands and Vatican).

Niger: rue de Longchamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKAR SIDIBÉ (also accred. to Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Nigeria: ave. Kléber 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. VOGT. (also accred. to Denmark).

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIULLA KHAN DEHLAVI.

Panama: 24 rue du 4 Septembre, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Norway).

Paraguay: 26 quai L. Blériot, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DOMANICZKY SCHMEDA.

Peru: ave. Kléber 50, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ALZAMORA.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 26, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MONRE-SALCEDO (also accred. to Portugal).

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ OLECHOWSKI.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MARCELLO MATHIAS.

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5-7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN FLITAN.

Rwanda: 17 rue Marguerite, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* CELESTIN KABANDA (also accred. to Italy).

San Marino: ave. Montaigne 56, 8e (L); *Minister:* Comte PINCI.

Saudi Arabia: rue André-Pascal 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MEDHAT SHEIKH-EL-ARD.

Senegal: square Pétrarque 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ GUILLABERT (also accred. to Spain).

Somalia: square Pétrarque 10, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED M. HASSAN.

South Africa: ave. Hoche 51, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* A. B. BURGER.

Southern Yemen: London, England (E).

Spain: ave. George-V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO CORTINA Y MAURI.

Sudan: 54 ave. Victor Hugo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* S. E. D. OSMAN HASHIM (also accred. to Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland).

Sweden: 66 rue Boissière, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR HÄGGLÖF.

Swaziland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUPONT.

Syria: blvd. Suchet 22, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* KAMEL HUSSEIN.

Tanzania: rue Jacques Dulud 33, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* A. C. FARAJI.

Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* P. JAYANAMA (also accred. to Portugal).

Togo: rue Alfred-Roll 8, 17e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. M. BARANDAO (also accred. to United Kingdom).

Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* B. F. ESSEBSI.

Turkey: rue d'Ankara 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ESAT İŞİK (also accred. to Ireland).

U.S.S.R.: rue de Grenelle 79, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VALERIAN ZORIN.

United Arab Republic: ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* A. I. ABDEL MEGUID.

United Kingdom: rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER SOAMES.

U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR K. WATSON.

Upper Volta: 159 blvd. Haussmann, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI GUISSOU (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).

Uruguay: rue Jean-Giraudoux 33, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. PAZ AGUIRRE.

Vatican: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16e (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RICHI-LAMBERTINI.

Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. GRAMER-DOYEUX.

Viet-Nam, Republic: ave. de Villiers 45, 7e (L); *Minister:* PHAM DANG LAM (also accred. to Cameroon and Gabon).

Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* IVO VEJVODA.

Zambia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

FRANCE—(PARLIAMENT)

PARLIAMENT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on June 23rd and June 30th, 1968—Metropolitan France)

President: ACHILLE PERETTI.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Communists	4,434,832	20.02	2,935,775	20.14	33
Extreme Left (PSU)	873,581	3.95	83,777	0.57	—
Fédération de la Gauche Démocrate et Socialiste	3,660,250	16.53	3,097,338	21.25	57
Miscellaneous Left	163,482	0.74	60,584	0.42	2
Union pour la Défense de la République (UD Ve Rép., Independent Republicans and affiliated)	10,585,290	47.79	7,258,633	49.80	350
Centre Démocrate (Progrès et Démocratie Moderne)	2,289,849	10.34	1,141,305	7.83	28
Extreme Right	28,736	0.13	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	111,195	0.50	—	—	—
TOTAL	22,147,215	100.00	14,577,412	100.00	470

THE SENATE

President: ALAIN POHER.

(Election for one-third of the Senate held in September 1968—Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments)

	SEATS
Socialistes	50
Républicains Indépendants	54
Union Centriste des Démocrates de Progrès	46
Gauche démocratique	43
Union des Démocrates pour la République	35
Centre Républicain d'Action Rurale et Sociale	19
Communistes	18
Independent	18
TOTAL	283

* Including the 9 seats created in the Paris region by a law passed in July 1966.

The members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years. There are 264 Senators for Metropolitan France, 13 for the Overseas Departments and Territories and 6 senators representing the French living outside France.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union des Démocrates pour la République (fmrly. *Union pour la Nouvelle République—Union Démocratique du Travail*, subsequently *Union Démocratique pour la Ve République*; during the 1968 elections known as *Union pour la Défense de la République*): 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e. Obtained 200 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1967 and, together with the Independent Republicans, obtained 350 seats in the election of 1968.

Policies: to continue General de Gaulle's policy and to assist Georges Pompidou's new Government. In foreign affairs, it aims at the development of a more independent role for France in the Western Alliance.

Leaders: MICHEL DEBRÉ, J. CHABAN-DELMAS, MARC JACQUET (Pres. of U.D.R. Group in National Assembly), RENÉ TOMASINI (Sec.-Gen.), JEAN CHARBONNEL.

Publ. *La Nation* (daily).

Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants: 195 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1962; liberal party. Obtained 61 seats in the National Assembly in the election of June 1968.

Leaders: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Pres.), AIMÉ PAQUET, MICHEL PONIATOWSKI.

Publs. *France Moderne*, *L'Economie*.

Parti Socialiste (Socialist Party): 12 Cité Malesherbes, Paris 9e.

Policies: Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism by abolishing the private ownership of property.

Leaders: ALAIN SAVARY (First. Sec.), PIERRE MAUROY, ERNEST CAZELLES, CLAUDE FUZIER, GEORGES GUILLE, VICTOR PROVO, AUGUSTIN LAURENT, ANDRÉ LE FLOCH, ANDRÉ RAUST.

Parti Républicain Radical et Radical-Socialiste (Radical Party): 1 Place de Valois, Paris 1er; great traditional centre party of the Third Republic but much weakened by internal dissension during the Fourth Republic (the Dissident Radicals broke away in 1956 after disagreement with M. Mendès-France who himself withdrew in 1959 after failing to reshape the party); obtained 13 seats in the 1968 election.

Policies: Liberal economic thinking, pro-NATO and pro-Europe.

Leaders: MAURICE FAURE (Pres.), JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER (Sec.-Gen.), FRANÇOIS GIACOBBI, PIERRE BROUSSE, Mme. THOME-PATENOTRE, MICHEL SOULIÉ, AUGUSTE PINTON, M. BILLIEMAZ, GUY PASCAUD, GEORGES BÉRARD-QUELIN.

Convention des Institutions Républicaines: 13 blvd. de la Tour Maubourg, Paris 7e; f. 1966; grouping of left-wing Clubs.

Leaders: CHARLES HERNU (Pres.), FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND; Gen. Sec. CLAUDE ESTIER; Deputy Pres. G. BERGOUNGNOUX.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF) (Communist Party): 44 rue le Peletier, Paris 9e; Obtained 73 seats in the elec-

tion of 1967 and 22.5 per cent of the votes; in the 1968 election obtained 33 seats and 20.14 per cent of the votes; won 21.27 per cent of the votes in the 1969 Presidential elections.

Policies: Thorough-going Marxism, unification of working, democratic and national forces, the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, independent and positive role by France in the United Nations.

Leaders: WALDECK ROCHET (Sec.-Gen.), GEORGES MARCHAIS, ROLAND LEROY, RENÉ PIQUET, GASTON PLISSONNIER, ANDRÉ VIEUGUET, ÉTIENNE FAJON.

Publ. *L'Humanité* (daily); *France Nouvelle* (weekly).

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) (United Socialist Party): 81 rue Mademoiselle, Paris 15e; f. 1960 by the merger of the Parti Socialiste Autonome (dissidents of the SFIO and Radicals under Pierre Mendès-France), Parti de l'Union de la Gauche Socialiste and Tribune du Communisme (dissidents of the Communist Party); 20,000 members.

Policies: Independent revolutionary left-wing.

Leaders: MICHEL ROCARD (National Sec.), MARC HEURGON, JACQUES MALTERRE, MANUEL BRIDIER, CHRISTIAN GUERCHE, ROBERT CHAPUIS, JEAN MARIE VINCENT, ABRAHAM BEHAR.

Publ. *Tribune Socialiste* (weekly); circ. 30,000.

Centre Démocrate: 207 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1965 from former mems. of the Independent and M.R.P. Parties. Obtained 28 seats in the election of 1968 with 10.34 per cent of votes, and combines with the Centre Left group *Centre Démocratie et Progrès* in the National Assembly.

Policies: planned economy with a United Europe and adherence to NATO.

Leaders: Pres. JEAN LECANUET; Vice-Pres. BERTRAND MOTTE, PAUL COSTE-FLORET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE ABELIN.

Publ. *Démocratie Moderne* (weekly).

Centre Démocratie et Progrès (C.D.P.): 6 Cité Martignac, Paris 7e; broke away from the *Centre Démocrate* in 1969.

Leaders: Pres. JACQUES DUHAMEL; Vice-Pres. M. FONTANET; Sec.-Gen. M. POUEVIGNE.

Alliance Républicaine pour les Libertés et le Progrès: 53 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; **Policies:** dynamic progress and personal security within the framework of EEC and NATO; Pres. JEAN-LOUIS TIXIER-VIGNANCOUR. Publ. *Alliance Républicaine* (monthly).

Union de la Gauche Ve République: 11 rue Solferino, Paris; left-wing Gaullists; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE DECHARTRE.

Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans (C.N.I.P.): Paris; f. 1969; supports the majority; Pres. ANTOINE PINAY; Gen. Sec. CANILLE LAURENS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Justices of the Peace (*juges de paix*) were abolished by the reforms of December 1958. Subordinate cases are now heard by **Tribunals of Instance** (*tribunaux d'instance*), of which there are 454, and more serious cases by **Tribunals of Great Instance** (*tribunaux de grande instance*), of which there are 175. Parallel to these Great Tribunals are the **Tribunals of Commerce** (*tribunaux de commerce*), for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no Tribunal of Commerce, commercial disputes are judged by Tribunals of Great Instance.

The Boards of Arbitration (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The Correctional Courts (*Tribunaux correctionnels*) for criminal cases corresponded to the Tribunal of Great Instance for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals: **Tribunals for Children**.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the **Courts of Appeal** (*Cours d'Appel*).

The Courts of Assize (*Cours d'Assises*) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the Courts of Appeal and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of State Security (*Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat*) was instituted by two laws on January 15th, 1963. It consists, generally, of three civil magistrates, the President and two members being general or superior officers: this court has jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours against the Security of the State in peace time: its decisions are then sent to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of Cassation is not a supreme court of appeal but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court of Cassation involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COURT OF CASSATION

Palais de Justice, blvd. du Palais, Paris 1er

First President: M. AYDALOT.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. GUILLOT (Chambre Commerciale), DE MONTERA, COMTE (3ème Chambre Civile), DROULLAT (2ème Chambre Civile), ANCEL (1ère Chambre Civile), ROLLAND (Chambre Criminelle), LAROGUE (Chambre Sociale).

Solicitor-General: M. TOUFFAIT.

There are 77 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 18 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: M. DEPEYROT.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President M. COPPER-ROYER.

COURT OF APPEAL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: ANDRÉ DECHEZELLES.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. NIVEAU DE VILLEDARY, RICOT, LOHEAC, LEVY, HELFER, LEHMANN, HUBERT, BOYER, COURTEAUD, DERENNE, REBOUL, MAYER, ARNOLD, GOJON, MITARD, LACOSTE, MINJOZ, DE LESTANG, TISON, VOISENET, LEMERCIER, FONAIDE, ABGRALL, DELPECH, LÉON, FARDEL, MONEGIER DU SORBIER, JEGOU, LYON, CHAUVIN, ROUQUET, JOURDAN, PEREZ, MONZEIN, RENUCCI, BRUNET, VIATTE, BAVOUX, VERGNE, BOVÉ, BERNARD, ANDRIEUX, BAUDOUIN, GAILLY, HEMEURY, KRIEF, MAIGNE, PAIZHE, FILIPPI.

Attorney-General: GUY CHAVANON.

There are also 115 Counsellors, 21 Attorneys-General and 32 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL OF GREAT INSTANCE OF PARIS

Palais de Justice, Paris 1er

President: M. BELLET.

Solicitor of Republic: M. PAGEAUD.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE OF PARIS

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris 4e

President: M. PACLOT.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts. The **Administrative Tribunals** (*Tribunaux Administratifs*) of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the **Council of State** (*Conseil d'Etat*), see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal of Disputes (*Tribunal des Conflits*): Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. (Vacant); four Counsellors of the Court of Cassation and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes (*Court of Accounts*), 13 rue Cambon, Paris 1er: is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court of Accounts may be annulled by the Council of State.

First President: M. PAYE.

Presidents: MM. MERVEILLEUX DU VIGNAUX, LE VERT, MASSELIN, CRÉPEY, ARNAUD.

Attorney-General: M. BOURREL.

Secretary-General: M. JACCOUD.

Solicitors-General: MM. AUMAGE, VACQUIER.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Palais-Royal, Paris

Conseil d'Etat (*Council of State*): Has a double role: it is a council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social section). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge

FRANCE—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals; to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialised administrative authorities which adjudicate without appeal, such as the Court of Accounts.

President of the Council: THE PRIME MINISTER.

Vice-President: A. PARODI.

Presidents of Sections: MM. FOUAN, LAROQUE, MARTIN, ODENT, MASPETIOL.

General Secretary: M. DUCAMIN.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 90 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular, of whom 6 are Cardinals (LL.EE. Renard, Lefèbvre, Marty, Gouyon, Danielou, Martin). The Primate of France is the Archbishop of Lyons. More than 80 per cent of the population of France is Roman Catholic.

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyons: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD.

ARCHBISHOPS OF METROPOLITAN SEES

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENCHÈRES.

Albi: Mgr. CLAUDIUS DUPUY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. EUGÈNE POLGE.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALLIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIERS.

Bourges: Mgr. PAUL VIGNANCOUR.

Cambrai: Mgr. HENRI JENNY.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTEMS.

Paris: Mgr. FRANÇOIS MARTY.

Rheims: Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE MAURY.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUYON.

Rouen: Mgr. ANDRÉ PAILLER.

Sens: Mgr. RENÉ LOUIS M. STOURM.

Toulouse: Mgr. LOUIS GUYOT.

Tours: Mgr. LOUIS FERRAND.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Pres. JEAN COURVOISIER; Vice-Pres. Pastors J. MAURY, M. SWEETING, A. THOBOIS, M. E. JUNG. Gen. Sec. Pastor A. NICOLAS. There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; Pres. Pastor JACQUES MAURY; Vice-Pres. Pastor PAUL KELLER, Prof. PIERRE BURGELIN; Gen. Sec. Pastor PAUL GUIRAUD; Asst. Treas. Pastor F. BONNET; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de l'E.R.F.*

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, 67 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; comprises two churches: Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical Lutheran Church of France; Pres. MAURICE SWEETING; Sec. RENÉ OSWALD; Treas. J. P. BRETEGNIER; publ. *Positions luthériennes.*

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); Pres. ÉTIENNE JUNG; Gen. Sec. Pastor R. OSWALD.

Eglise Évangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Pres. Pastor RENÉ BLANC; Sec. Pastor PAUL STEFFEN; publs. *Fraternité Évangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Évangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Pres. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir.*

Union des Eglises Évangéliques Libres de France: Annonay, 07 Ardèche; Pres. Pastor LOUP (Cannes).

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Évangéliques Indépendantes: 3 pl. de Bonald, Le Vigan, 30-Gard; Pres. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, Paris 16; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS CARABINIS, Archbishop of France.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe: 12 rue Daru, Paris 8; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGES, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe and Exarch of the Oecumenical Patriarch; Gen. Sec. CYRIL KNAIZEFF.

UNDENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES

Churches of Christ, Scientist: There are five churches in France: Paris: First Church, 36 Boulevard St. Jacques, 14e; Second Church, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 16e; Third Church, 45 rue La Boétie, 8e. Cannes: First Church, 15 Rond-Point Duboys d'Angers. Nice: First Church, 7 rue Galléan. Pau: First Church, 30 rue de Monpézat.

There are Christian Science Societies in Bordeaux, Châteauroux, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Mulhouse, Pau and Strasbourg.

The Salvation Army: 76 rue de Rome, 75-Paris 8e; f. in France 1881; 6,000 mems.; Territorial Commander for France Commissioner GILBERT ABADIE; Chief Sec. Col. JEAN BORDAS; publs. *En Avant*, *La Rose Blanche*, *Porteur de Flambeau.*

Société des Amis (Quakers): 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Publ. *Vie Quaker* (monthly).

Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Friends Service Council; Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers); Dirs. TONY and ODETTE CLAY.

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 44 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 asscns.; Chief Rabbi of France JACOB KAPLAN; Dir. Séminaire Israélite de France HENRI SCHILLI; Pres. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Exec. Dir. ALBERT HAROUCHE.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (*Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris*): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Vice-Pres. ROBERT MASSE; Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGARD SPIRA; Secretary-Reporter NÉHÉMIE ROTTEMBERG.

ISLAM

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1923; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; open to visitors daily except Fridays; Dir. His Excellency SI HAMZA BOUBAKEUR; publ. *Revue Hebdomadaire*.

THE PRESS

The French Press, distinguished for its vitality and variety, has enjoyed (since the fundamental legislation of 1881) a continuous period of freedom interrupted only by the two world wars. This detailed and liberal law affirmed the right of individuals to produce newspapers and provided penalties for such abuses as defamation and the publication of false news or matter liable to provoke crime. Article 26, which has been frequently invoked in recent years, penalizes matter judged to be offensive to the Head of State. In March 1968 the author and publisher of a pamphlet designed to make public the workings of Article 26 were both found guilty of insulting the President and were fined.

A number of amendments have been introduced modifying this legislation. In 1944 it was decreed that the owner of a daily or weekly newspaper stood legally responsible for it; the director of a daily with circulation of over 50,000 or of a weekly with circulation over 10,000 may not derive his main source of income from industrial or commercial holdings, and may not be director of more than one daily paper. In 1945 an order was introduced penalizing the dissemination of inaccurate news in bad faith so as to disturb the peace. A law in 1946 authorized the confiscation of property in cases of newspapers guilty of collaboration during the Occupation. The Law concerning papers for Children and Young People in 1949 prohibited editors from presenting in an attractive light "banditry, theft, laziness, cowardice, hatred, debauchery, criminal acts or acts liable to demoralize the young or inspire racial prejudice". The status of journalists was officially defined in the law of March 1935 which gave them certain privileges in such matters as holidays, salaries and protection against dismissal.

In addition to these pieces of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code affecting the Press, sometimes quite harshly. Article 75 penalizes the disclosure of defence secrets, and Article 76 penalizes any disclosure of military intelligence not officially authorized.

All periodicals appearing regularly at least four times a year and all daily papers are exempt by law from turnover tax. This privilege, which amounts to a virtual subsidy, gives papers a degree of protection from the dangers of commercial competition.

Government control of the state radio and television service before May 1968 was exercised through the Inter-ministerial Liaison Service for Information (S.L.I.I.), which decided the items the broadcasting services could not cover and the official news they should cover. Such control came to be seen as increasingly restrictive during the crisis of May and June 1968 and, after some attempts by journalists working for the O.R.T.F. (Office de Radio et Télévision Française) to produce better coverage of developments in the streets and factories, a partial strike of O.R.T.F. employees which had begun on May 17th became a full-scale stoppage a week later. The strike lasted until July 13th, well after most of the other workers had ended their stoppages. During the crisis *Le Monde's* ability to provide exhaustive coverage almost doubled

its circulation in a month, so that by the end of May its sales were up to 756,000. Although the figures later dropped, they still remain at 100,000 more than at the beginning of 1968. Other papers were less able to derive advantage from the O.R.T.F.'s lack of competition. Apart from the breakdown in the normal channels of distribution (which makes *Le Monde's* rise in circulation even more remarkable), papers like *Figaro* and *Le Parisien Libéré* also had to contend with stoppages in production when the printers considered editorials biased.

At the end of July 102 radio and television journalists who had taken part in the strike were dismissed "in the interests of greater efficiency". Other measures were taken to reorganize the O.R.T.F., such as the abolition of the S.L.I.I. However, the introduction of branded-goods advertising on television, beginning in October 1968, seems likely to accelerate the process of concentration in the press, since most newspapers receive at least half of their income from advertising and some, like *Figaro*, as much as 80 per cent.

Between 1892 and 1966 the number of French dailies has been reduced from 414 to 84, and the decrease has been especially marked since 1945.

No really large press groups have emerged, as in Britain or West Germany, mainly because of the importance of the provincial press, which is related in turn to the strength of the republican tradition, dating from the early days of the Third Republic, and the circumstances of the German occupation, which cut Paris off from the rest of France. Hence there are no really "national" newspapers in France. Two-thirds of the population read only provincial papers; and of the Paris papers only *France-Soir* exceeds a million sales, with its two closest rivals in Paris, *Figaro* and *Le Monde*, each only around the 500,000 mark, although nearly half of these sales are outside the metropolis. The increasing financial insecurity and heavy dependence on advertising has forced many papers into various schemes of rationalization. Among provincial papers the trend has been towards advertising pools, and six groups have now been formed, each centred on one or two papers, covering most of the country. The agreement between *Le Progrès de Lyon* group and the *Dauphiné Libéré* group of Grenoble covers not only a unified advertising administration but also common printing arrangements and the use of common copy. Other papers have sought stability by allowing staff participation in the controlling companies. Thus *Le Monde* in March 1968 widened the block of shares distributed among its employees under the 1951 scheme to give its journalists a controlling interest in the company's capital; and *Figaro's* journalists claimed ultimate control over editorial decisions and pressed their demands with a 24-hour strike in October 1968.

The weekly press has advanced strikingly in recent years, helped by the adoption of new formats and printing techniques and by the abandonment of specific political standpoints. The two best examples of this are *L'Express*, which remodelled itself on *Time* in 1964, and *France-*

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Observateur which became *Le Nouvel Observateur* at about the same time, improving its presentation considerably but still remaining committed to the Left.

In contrast to the situation before the war only three papers of the contemporary press are organs of political parties, *L'Humanité* (Communist), the tri-weekly *Le Populaire* (Socialist) and the Gaullist *La Nation*. All others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed round either a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

France Editions et Publications Group: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *Le Jardin des Modes*, *Arts Ménagers*, *Scoop*, *Photogravure Réaumur*. Imprimerie Réaumur have a 50 per cent holding in *Télé-7-Jours*.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLANGER): 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest*, *Le Maine Libre* and the sports *L'Equipe Maine*, several weeklies, including *Carrefour*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*. The group own three printing houses and two advertising agencies.

Prouvost Group (Pres. and Chief Editor JEAN PROUVOST): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; owns *Paris-Match*, *Marie-Claire*, *la Maison de Marie Claire*, *Les Parents*, a new magazine (1970) *Ambre*, a half-interest in *Télé-7-Jours* and a major owner in the Société du Figaro, which publishes *Figaro*, *Figaro Littéraire*, etc.

Del Duca Group: owns the daily *Paris Jour* and several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, *La Vie en Fleurs*, *Festival*, and women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris* and *Mireille*; and also *Paris-Jour*, *Télé-Poche* and *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (Brussels). The group also owns factories and has extensions in Italy, Federal Germany and the United Kingdom.

Maison de la Bonne Presse: the largest Catholic Press Group in the world; owns the national *Croix* and all the provincial *Croix*, *Le Pèlerin*, *Panorama Chrétien*, important magazines for young people such as *Record* and *Pomme d'Api*, and monthlies, including *Bible et Terre Sainte*, *Documentation Catholique*, and youth and agricultural periodicals. The organization also owns two publishing houses and three printing works.

Filipacchi Group: devoted to teen-age and jazz fan readership; owns seven magazines including *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle Age Tendre*, *Lui*, and *Jazz Magazine*.

Among the metropolitan dailies, the outstanding papers are *Le Monde* (471,000), which carries no pictures, and *Le Figaro*. The most popular are: *France-Soir* (1,200,000), *Le Parisien Libéré* (836,000), *Le Figaro* (550,000), and *L'Aurore* (408,800). The English language *International Herald Tribune* (102,135) is also a prominent feature. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (725,000), *Le Progrès* at Lyons (495,800), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (525,000) and *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (417,884), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular press, such as *France Dimanche* (1,450,000) and *Ici Paris* (1,100,000), through the more serious current affairs magazines like *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (1,500,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (1,200,000), *Elle* (730,000) and *Marie-France* (796,000); and among the religious periodicals, the weekly *Pèlerin* (567,000) and the monthly *Echo de Notre Temps* (1,462,000).

PRINCIPAL DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 9 rue Louis-le-Grand, and 100 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1944; circ. 408,800; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAZURICK.

Combat: 18 rue du Croissant, Paris 2e; f. 1940; circ. 60,000; Dir. HENRY SMADJA.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GÉLAMUR; Editor-in-Chief PÈRE GUISSARD and ANDRÉ GÉRAUD; circ. 126,000; monthly supplement *Le Livre et l'Événement*.

Echos, Les: 37 avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1908; economic and financial; circ. 55,000; Editor J. BEYTOUT.

Figaro: 14 Rond Point des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1826; morning; news and literary; supports European and Atlantic unity; circ. 550,000; Dir. GABRIEL ROBINET; Editors J. F. BRISSON and M. GABILLY.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Presse L'Intransigeant* 1965; circ. 1,200,000; Chair. of the Board ROBERT SALMON; Gen. Man. PIERRE LAZAREFF; Man. Editor ROBERT VILLERS; Associate Editors SAM COHEN, LOUIS CHARDIGNY.

L'Humanité: 6 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 217,000; Dir. ETIENNE FAJON; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune, S.A.: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1887; Chair. JOHN HAY WHITNEY; Co.-Chair. KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Publisher ROBERT T. MACDONALD; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ BING; Editor MURRAY M. WEISS; Man. Editor GEORGE W. BATES, Jr.; circ. 102,135.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. ROGER FARÇAT.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; Liberal; independent; circ. 471,000; Managing Editor JACQUES FAUVET; (weekly edition in English).

La Nation: 241 blvd. St. German, Paris 6e; organ of the Gaullist party; Editor JACQUES MONTALAIS; circ. 35,000.

Le Nouveau Journal: 108 rue de Richelieu, 2e; f. 1967; circ. 50,000; Dir. R. BOURGINE.

Paris-Jour: 37 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1957; morning; Independent Leftist; circ. 371,000; Dir. Mme CINO DEL DUCA.

Le Parisien Libéré: 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1944; morning; circ. 836,000; Dir. CLAUDE BELLANGER; Managing Editors CLAUDE DESJARDINS, FÉLIX LÉVITAN, ALBERT PLECY.

Le Populaire: 41 blvd. de Magenta, Paris 9e; f. 1918; organ of the Socialist Party; three times weekly; circ. 20,000; Dir. RAYMOND CAZES.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; circ. 1,450,000; Dir. GUY GOUJON.

L'Humanité-Dimanche: 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1948; weekly edition of *L'Humanité*; circ. 455,800.

Le Journal du Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1946; circ. 617,200; Dir. P. LAZAREFF.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

AMIENS

Courrier Picard, Le: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 77,900; Editor GEORGES L. COLLET; Gen. Man. MAURICE CATELAS (Gen. Sec. of French Press Federation).

ANGERS

Courrier de l'Ouest: 12 place Louis Imbach, Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 105,707; Dirs. P. FLEURY and ROBERT GUILLIER.

ANGOULÊME

Charente Libre, La: 5 rue de Périgueux, Angoulême (Charente); Circ. 33,500; Dir. J. A. CATALA.

AUXERRE

Yonne Républicaine, L': 8 rue du Temple, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 44,480; Editor L. CLÉMENT.

BEAUVAIS

Oise-Matin, L': place Jeanne Hachette, Beauvais (Oise); f. 1893; circ. 26,132; Editor MARCO ROUZIER.

BESANÇON

Comtois, Le: 58 Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1944; left-wing; Dir. R. GELIN; Circ. 15,000.

Les Dépêches Haute-Saône-Doubs-Territoire de Belfort: 58-60 Grande Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1933; circ. 30,000; Editor P. BRANTUS.

BORDEAUX

La France Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijéaux, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; circ. 41,000; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 400,000; Editor HENRI AMOUROUX.

CALAIS

Nord Littoral: Calais; circ. 18,000; Editor A. MENÉY.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 9 rue des Tonneliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 39,394; Dir. RENÉ PRÉTET.

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

Ardennais, L': 36 cours Aristide Briand, Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes); f. 1944; circ. 32,977; Dir.-Gen. P. TAINURIER.

CHARTRES

Echo Républicain, L': 19 rue du Bois Merrain, Chartres (Eure-et-Loire); circ. 30,000; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ROUILLÉ.

CHAUMONT

Haute-Marne Libérée, La: 1 rue Decrès, Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 20,900; Editor JEAN BLETNER.

CHERBOURG

Presse de la Manche, La: 14 rue Gambetta, Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; circ. 22,691; Chair.-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

Montagne, La: 7 Pl. de Jaude, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1919; independent; circ. 277,500; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE.

COLMAR

Dernières Nouvelles du Haut-Rhin: 15 rue Bruat, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1921; French and German; 22,800 subscribers; Man. E. C. HEMMERLE.

DIJON

Bien Public, Le: 9 place Darcy, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); circ. 49,500; Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT.

Les Dépêches du Centre-Est (La Bourgogne Républicaine): 12 ave. du Maréchal Foch, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); circ. 72,800; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS.

EPINAL

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, Epinal (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 34,400 Editor HENRI BRUHIER.

GRENOBLE

Dauphiné Libéré, Le: 5 place Alsace Lorraine, Grenoble (Isère); f. 1945; circ. 525,000; Editor LOUIS RICHEROT.

LE HAVRE

Havre Libre: Ave. René Coty, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 35,842; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FATRAS; Dir. ROGER MAYER.

LILLE

Liberté: 24 rue de Tournai, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 94,800; Communist.

Nord Matin: 186 rue de Paris, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 180,000; Editor R. GRUSS.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 417,884.

LIMOGES

Echo du Centre, L': 18 rue Turgot, 87-Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; circ. 69,000; Editor MARTIAL FAUCON; Dir. RENÉ DUMONT.

Populaire du Centre, Le: 9 place Fontaine des Barres, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Pres.-Gen. Man. JEAN CLAUDAUD; circ. 60,000; five editions.

LYONS

Progrès, Le: 85 rue de la République, Lyons; f. 1859; circ. 495,800; Editor EMILE BRÉMOND.

MARSEILLES

Marseillaise, La: 17 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles 1er; f. 1944; Republican; circ. 165,000; Dir. MARCEL GUIZARD.

Le Méridional-La France: 11-15 cours H. d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles; f. 1944; independent; circ. 121,000.

Provençal, Le: 75 rue Francis Davso, 13-Marseilles 1er; f. 1944; the biggest daily paper in the south-east; circ. 280,747; evening edition **Le Soir**, circ. 50,777; Dir. F. LEENHARDT.

METZ

Républicain Lorrain, Le: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1919; independent; circ. 236,900; Dir. VICTOR DEMANGE.

MONTPELLIER

Midi Libre: 7 rue d'Alger, Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 200,000; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

MORLAIX

Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest: rue A. le Braz, Morlaix (Finistère); f. 1944; circ. 142,000; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

MULHOUSE

Alsace, L': 2 avenue Aristide Briand, Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin); f. 1944; circ. 140,000; Editor HENRI HAUSHERR.

NANCY

Est Républicain, L': 5 bis avenue Foch, Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; circ. 267,800; Dir. L. CHADÉ.

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NANTES

Eclair, L': 5 rue Santeuil, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 35,000.

Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent; circ. 93,721; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL; Sec.-Gen. M. MAISON; Editor in Chief H. MISSIRE.

NEVERS

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, Nevers (Nièvre); circ. 49,426; Dir. JEAN LHOSPIED.

NICE

Nice-Matin: 27-29 ave. Jean-Médecin, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; circ. 250,793; Chief Editor GEORGES MARS; also **L'Espoir de Nice** (evening).

ORLÉANS

République du Centre, La: rue de la Halte 45, Saran, B.P. 35, Fleury les Aubrais 45; f. 1944; circ. 80,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIR; Dir.-Gen. P. CARRÉ; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

PAU

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, Pau (Basses-Pyrénées); f. 1944; circ. 21,900; Dir. GASTON LANUSSE-CAZALÉ.

PERPIGNAN

Indépendant, L': 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Dimanche-Indépendant**, circ. 70,318; Dir. P. CHICHET.

POITIERS

Centre Presse Berry-Républicain: 5 rue Victor Hugo, Poitiers (Vienne); f. 1958; circ. 134,000; Dir. A. BOUSSEMAR.

REIMS

Union, L': 87-91 place Drouet d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); f. 1944; circ. 185,000.

RENNES

Nouvelles de Bretagne, Les: 31 ave. Janvier, Rennes (Ile-et-Vilaine); f. 1947; circ. 14,000; Dir. MICHEL DE PAPE.

Ouest France: 38 rue de Pré-Botté, Rennes (Ile-et-Vilaine); f. 1944; circ. 725,000; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS ESTRANGIN; Editor-in-Chief E. BRULE.

ROUBAIX

Nord-Eclair: 71 Grande rue, Roubaix (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 101,000; Dir. JACQUES DEMEY.

ROUEN

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 185,000; Editor P. R. WOLF.

SAINT-ETIENNE

Dépêche, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; daily; circ. 80,000; Editor FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.

Espoir, L': 16 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 70,000; Dir. HENRI BONCHE.

Tribune, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 91,387; Editor E. BRÉMOND.

STRASBOURG

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party daily; circ. 200,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLZ.

Nouvel Alsacien, Le: 6 rue Finkmatt, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; circ. 33,950.

TARBES

Nouvelle République des Pyrénées, La.

TOULON

République: 10 rue Truguet, Toulon (Var); f. 1946; circ. 65,000; Chair. FRANÇOIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE.

TOULOUSE

Dépêche du Midi: 57 rue Bayard, Toulouse; f. 1870; radical daily; circ. 320,000; Éditeur Mme EVELYNE JEAN-BAYLET.

TOURS

Nouvelle République du Centre Ouest, La: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, Tours (Indre-et-Loire); f. 1944; non-party daily; circ. 299,854; Editor ROBERT VAZEILLES.

TROYES

Est-Eclair, L': 34 rue Roger Salengro, Troyes (Aube); f. 1945; daily; circ. 28,000; Dir. JEAN BRULEY.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue du Général de Gaulle, Troyes (Aube); circ. 27,000; Pres. PAUL BRANDON; Dir. BERNARD PIEDS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 15,000 periodicals published in France.

I. POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Ambre (monthly): 51 rue Pietre Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1970 published by the Prouvost Group; Editor GASTON BONHEUR.

Annales (monthly): 79 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1893; review of French literature; Dir. FRANCIS AMBRIÈRE.

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1929; Dir. FERNAND BRAUDEL.

L'Arc: Chemin de Repentance, Aix-en-Provence; f. 1958; circ. 7,000; in English and German; Dir. STÉPHANE CORDIN.

Cahiers pour L'Analyse (monthly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.

Cahiers de la République, Les (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1; f. 1956; political; Dir. LAURENCE MARTINET.

Canard Enchaîné, Le (weekly): 2 rue des Petits Pères, Paris 2e; f. 1915; political satire; circ. 500,000; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ RIBAUD.

Carrefour (weekly): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8; f. 1944; moderate; circ. 100,000; Dir. E. AMAURY; Editors JEAN DANNENMULLER and ANDRÉ BRISSAUD.

Constellation (monthly): 10 rue Grange-Batelière, Paris 9e; circ. 490,260; f. by André Fougerousse.

Courrier de la République, Le (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1; f. 1959; political.

Le Crapouillot: 49 ave. Marceau, Paris 16e; f. 1915; Editor JEAN-JACQUES PAUVERT.

Critique (monthly): Editions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.

Démocratie Nouvelle: c/o 8 Cité d'Hauteville, Paris 10e; Radical Party organ; circ. 35,000.

Diogenes (quarterly): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e; f. 1951; international review of human sciences; three editions, in English, French and Spanish; Editors ROGER CAILLOIS, JEAN D'ORMESSON.

Ecrits de Paris, Les (monthly): 354 rue Saint Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 30,000; Dir. RENÉ MALLIAVIN.

Esprit (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1932; circ. 14,000; Dir. JEAN-MARIE DOMENACH.

Europe (monthly): 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; f. 1923; Dir. PIERRE ABRAHAM.

Express, L' (weekly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1953-circ. 509,518 Dir. OLIVIER CHEVRILLON.

Le Figaro Littéraire (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs; Elysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor MICHEL DROIT.

La France Moderne: c/o 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; formerly *La France Rural et Indépendante*; organ of the Independent Republicans Party; circ. 15,000.

France Nouvelle (weekly): 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; official organ of the Communist Party; f. 1945; circ. 45,000.

Le Journal des Indépendants: c/o 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e.

Les Lettres Françaises (weekly); 5 rue du Fbrg. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1942; literature, the arts, cinema; circ. 31,626; Dir. LOUIS ARAGON.

Les Lettres Nouvelles (bi-monthly): c/o Editions Denoël, 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1953; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU.

Notre République: 91 Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; official organ of Left-wing Gaullistes; Dir. ROGER SAUPHAR.

Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.), La (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editors-in-Chief MARCEL ARLAND, JEAN PAULHAN.

Nouvel Observateur, Le (weekly): Paris; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; circ. 150,000.

Les Nouvelles Littéraires (weekly): 17 rue du Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. ETIENNE GILLON; Editor ANDRÉ BOURIN.

Le Peuple (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. JEAN SCHAEFER.

Politique Etrangère (every two months): 54 rue de Varenne, Paris 7; f. 1936; published by the "Centre d'études de politique étrangère" (*Study Centre for Foreign Affairs*); Dir. JACQUES VERNANT; Editor Mme FLORENTIN.

Preuves (monthly): 23 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1951; literature and politics; Dir. JACQUES CARAT.

Quinzaine Littéraire (fortnightly): 43 rue du Temple, Paris 4e; f. 1966; Dirs. FRANÇOIS ERVAL and MAURICE NADEAU.

Réalités (monthly): 13 rue St-Georges, Paris 9; f. 1946; circ. 120,000 (French edition) 75,000 (English edition); Dirs. DIDIER W. REMON, H. FRÈREJEAN; Editor ALFRED MAX.

La Revue des Deux Mondes (monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1829; literature, history, art and sciences; Dir. JEAN VIGNEAU.

Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France (six per year): 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.

Rivarol (weekly): 354 rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 55,000; Dir. RENÉ MAL-LIAVIN.

La Table Ronde: 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4e; literary.

Tel Quel: Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; literature, philosophy, politics, science; three times yearly.

Les Temps Modernes (monthly): 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1945; literary review; published by Les Presses d'Aujourd'hui; Dir. J.-P. SARTRE.

La Travailliste (monthly): 26 rue Feydeau, Paris 2e; f. 1966; Labour Front official organ; Dir. LUCIEN JUNILLON.

La Tribune des Nations (weekly): 150 ave. de Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Acting Dir. A. PRÊCHEUR; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ ULMANN.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

Les Affaires (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; f. 1963; circ. 19,900; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Economie (bi-monthly): 93 rue Jouffroy, Paris 17e; national and international economics; f. 1945; Dir. ETIENNE DE RUFZ.

L'Expansion (monthly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; economics and business; circ. 100,000; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Moniteur du Commerce International (twice weekly): 5 ave. Pierre Ier de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1883; official organ of Centre National du Commerce Extérieur; contains information and research on foreign trade and regulations regarding imports, exports and internal economy.

Revue Critique de Droit International Privé (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1905; published by the *Librairie du Recueil Sirey*; Dir. Prof. H. BATIFFOL; Editor-in-Chief PH. FRANCESCAKIS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL LAGARDE.

Revue Economique (bi-monthly): 103 boulevard Saint Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1950; Dir. M. BABEAU.

Express Documents (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; economic, judicial and social; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Usine Nouvelle (weekly, with monthly supplement): 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Dir. E. C. DIDIER.

La Vie Collective (monthly): 26 bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1935; technical; Editor MAX BRÉZOL.

La Vie Française (weekly); 67 avenue F. D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief RENÉ SÉDILLOT; circ. 136,820.

Vision (monthly): 52 rue Taitbou, Paris 9e; f. 1970 by *Realités* group; published in four languages; Editor PHILIPPE HEYMANN.

III. OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

Le Droit Maritime Français (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Europe-France-Outremer (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.

Industries et Travaux d'Outremer (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1953; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Le Journal de la Marine Marchande (weekly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (weekly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1945; overseas trade review; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Mer et Outre-Mer (bi-monthly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; published by Ligue Maritime et d'Outre-Mer; Editor EDMOND DELAGE.

Navires, Ports et Chantiers (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; shipping and harbour construction; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

La Pêche Maritime (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Revue Maritime (monthly): 56 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7e; f. 1860; Dir. J. DEMERLIAC.

Revue Nautique (monthly): 190 blvd. Hausseman, Paris 8e; f. 1926; Editor G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.

IV. MILITARY

Armée, L' (10 times a year): 53 blvd. de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced under the direction of the Army General Staff.

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, Paris 7e; f. 1939; published by a General Committee of all ministerial departments; military, economic, political and scientific problems; Pres. Vice-Admiral O'NEILL; Editor Gen. G. VINCENT.

Revue Militaire Générale, General Military Review: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6e; f. 1906, refounded 1956 as trilingual (French, English, German) military revue; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief Gen. PIERRE DALLIER.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (three times yearly): 184 bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1821; Dir. Prof. JEAN DESPOIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 bld. Saint-Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1891; Man. Dir. J. DRESCH.

Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences (quarterly): 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e; f. 1947; Editor MIRKO GRMEK.

Aux Carrefours de l'histoire (monthly): 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1957; Dir. HENRI NOGÈRES.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaîne, 86 Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. EDMOND-RENÉ LABANDE.

Cahiers de l'Orient contemporain (5 issues a year): 31 quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; Dir. Mme N. TOMICHE.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1908; Dir. G. RIOND.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): 24 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1949; Dir. GEORGES MONGRÉDIEN.

Historia (monthly): 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1956; Dir. CHRISTAIN MELCHIOR-BONNET.

Orient (quarterly): 11 rue Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1957; Dir. MARCEL COLOMBE.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1907; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine (quarterly): 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1954; Dir. CHARLES H. PONTAS.

Revue de l'histoire des religions (quarterly): 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1880; Dir. HENRI-CHARLES PUECH.

Revue historique (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dirs. PAUL RENOUVIN, MAURICE CROUZET, GEORGES DUBY.

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1931; Dir. PAUL CHALUS.

VI. SCIENCE

L'Expansion de la recherche scientifique (quarterly): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAE.

Informations scientifiques françaises (quarterly): 9-11 rue Georges Pitard, Paris 15e; f. 1956; Dir. MARGUERITE CORDIER; (also English and Spanish editions).

Nucléus (bi-monthly): 22 avenue Foch, Paris 16e; f. 1960; Dir. LOUIS LONGCHAMON.

Science et vie (monthly): 5 rue de la Baume, Paris 8e; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

Sciences et l'Enseignement des sciences (bi-monthly): 156 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1959; Dir. PIERRE BÈRES.

VII. MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): 28 rue Saint Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1887; Pres. JEAN KOVALEVSKY.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly) 11 rue Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris 5e; f. 1872; Dir. J. LERAY.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1870; Editor PAUL MONTEL; Sec. PAUL BELGODÈRE.

Journal de mathématiques pures et appliquées (quarterly) 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1836; Dirs. H. VILLAT, JACQUES DIXMIER, JEAN LERAY.

VIII. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1789.

Atomes (monthly): 27 rue Tacol, Paris 6e; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. M. CHODKIEWICZ; scientific information.

Bulletin de la Société de Chimie Biologique (twelve a year): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1914; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Chimie analytique (monthly): 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92, Rueil, Malmaison; f. 1917; technical and scientific analysis and research.

Energie Nucléaire (bi-monthly): published by the Société de Productions Documentaires, 80 rue de St. Cloud, Rueil, Malmaison 92; f. 1957; Editor R. HAMELIN.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 8 rue Cuvier, Paris 5e; f. 1903.

Journal de Physique (monthly): 12 place Bergson, Paris 8e; f. 1920; published by the Société Française de Physique.

IX. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliography of Philosophy (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 173 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1926; 1946 (new series); Dir. P. AUBENQUE.

La Pensée (bi-monthly): 168 rue du Temple, Paris 3e; f. 1939; review of modern rationalism—arts, sciences, philosophy; circ. 5,100; Editor MARCEL CORNU.

Psychologie française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, Paris 6e; f. 1956; Editor D. LÉPINE.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 16 rue Chaptal, Paris 9e; published by KLINCKSIECK, 11 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Dirs. ETIENNE SOURIAU, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1876; Dir. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL.

X. RELIGION

Ecclesia (monthly): 18 rue du Saint Gothard, Paris 14e; Roman Catholic; circ. 62,770.

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur Paris 7e; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. BRUNO RIBES.

Foi et Vie (every two months): 139 Bld. Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1898; Protestant; Dir. JEAN BOSCH.

Illustré Protestant, L' (monthly): 33 rue Puits-Gaillet, Lyon 1er; f. 1952; circ. 35,000; Editor PAUL EBERHARD.

Informations Catholiques Internationales (bi-monthly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; circ. 50,000; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; circ. 100,000; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON.

XI. ART

- L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui** (two monthly): 5 rue Bartholdi, Boulogne, Hauts de Seine; f. 1928; circ. 24,000; Dir. Mme A. BLOC.
- L'Architecture Française** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Université Paris 7; f. 1940; Dir. P. M. DURAND-SOUFFLAND; Editor CH. RAMBERT.
- Art et Décoration** (seven per year): 2 rue de l'Echelle Paris 6e; f. 1897; Dir. ALBERT LÉVY.
- Connaissance des Arts** (monthly): 13 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1952; circ. 85,000.
- La Construction Moderne** (6 times a year): 47 rue Des Renaudes, Paris 7e; f. 1884; architectural review; circ. 7,550; publ. by the *Société Conseils*.
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts** (*Fine Arts Journal*) (monthly): 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, and 19 East 64th St., New York 21, N.Y.; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 3 rue Séguier, Paris 6e; f. 1955; Dirs. GEORGES and ROSAMOND BERNIER.

XII. THEATRE, TELEVISION, MUSIC AND FILM

- Cahiers du Cinéma** (monthly): 39 rue Coquillière, Paris 1e; f. 1951; film review; publ. by Editions de l'Etoile; circ. 15,000; Dir. JACQUES DONIOL-VALCROZE.
- Discographie de la France** (6 times a year): 61 rue La Fontaine, Paris 16e; Dir. FÉLIX VITRY.
- Le Film Français-la Cinématographie Française** (weekly): 28 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1944; Dir. MAURICE BESSY.
- Musique et Instruments** (monthly): 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1910; technical and professional music review.
- L'Orgue** (quarterly): 48 rue Saint-Placide, Paris 6; f. 1927; historical, technical and musical review; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCQ.
- Revue de Musicologie** (half-yearly): 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1917; Pres. FRANÇOIS LESURE.
- Télé-Magazine** (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92-Neuilly.
- Télé-poche** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1965; circ. 1,424,841; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.
- Télé 7 Jours** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8; f. 1960; television; circ. 2,800,000; Dir. and Chief Editor JEAN DIWO.

XIII. FASHION

- L'Art et la Mode** (7 times a year): 153 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1879; Dir. RÉGIS DE REDON.
- Echo, L'** (weekly): 1 rue Gazan, Paris 14; f. 1890; published by Editions de Montsouris; circ. 721,216; Pres. PIERRE BEYTOUT.
- La Femme Chic** (4 numbers per year): 4 rue Halévy, Paris 9; f. 1911; Dirs. PIERRE LOUCHEL, ANDRÉ THIEBAUT.
- Jardin des Modes** (monthly): 100 rue Réamur, Paris 2e; f. 1920; circ. 130,000; Dir. PIERRE LAZAREFF; Chief Editor MARIE JOSÉE LEPICARD.
- Marie-Claire** (bi-monthly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1954; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 1,200,000.
- Modes et Travaux** (monthly): 10 rue de la Péninière, Paris 8e; f. 1919; circ. 2,000,000; Dir. E. BOUCHERIT.
- Vogue** (French edition; 10 times a year): 4 Place du Palais, Bourbon, Paris 7; f. 1921; Editors FRANÇOIS MOHRT-FRANCINE CRESCENT.

XIV. ILLUSTRATED

- Elle** (weekly): 100 rue Réamur, Paris 2e; women's magazine with circulation of 730,000; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE GORDON-LAZAREFF.
- Ici—Paris** (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1941; circ. 1,100,000; Editor SUZANNE DE MONTFORT.
- Jours de France** (weekly): 15 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Editor P. GUILLAIN DE BENOUVILLE; circ. 800,000.
- Maison et Jardin** (ten numbers yearly): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7; f. 1950; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editor French edition JACQUES LAMBOI.
- Marie-France** (monthly): 114 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 796,000; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.
- Noir et Blanc** (weekly): 8 rue Lincoln, Paris 8; f. 1945; Dir. JEAN VALDEYRON.
- Paris-Match**: 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 1,500,000; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief J. PROUVOST; Man. Dir. R. CARTIER.
- Plaisir de France** (monthly): 40 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1934; art, home furnishings and decoration, touring, fashion, music, theatre, cinema; published by Rayonnement Français; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS OLIVE; circ. 40,000.
- Point de Vue-Images du Monde** (weekly): 7 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; Dir. C. GIRON; Editor D. LEFÈVRE-TOUSSAINT; circ. 250,000.
- Revue Moderne des Arts et de la Vie** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Armorique, Paris 15e; f. 1900; Editor G. JANET.

XV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Le Bulletin du Livre** (monthly): 166 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1958; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VIVET.
- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1956.

XVI. TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- L'Air Transport Magazine**: 25 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Dir. G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.
- Automatisme**: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française de Régulation et d'Automatisme—AFRA; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE NICOLAU.
- Construction**: 120 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1946.
- L'Echo de la Presse et de la Publicité** (weekly): 19 rue des Prêtres, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris 1er; f. 1945; journalism, public relations, advertising; Editor NOEL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.
- L'Ecole et la Vie** (monthly): 103 Bld. St. Michel, Paris 5; f. 1917; education and teaching methods.
- France-Industries** (monthly): 8 rue d'Aboukir, Paris 2e; technical information on industry and commerce.
- Le Génie Civil** (monthly): 79 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1880; Dir. JACQUES MILINAIRE.
- Ingénieurs de l'Automobile** (eleven times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technique** (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1945; review intended for engineering and technical instructors and all training managers; Dir. P. BENICHOU.

FRANCE—(THE PRESS)

- La Machine Moderne** (monthly); 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1906; circ. 8,000; Dir. J. CYSSAU.
- Le Menuisier de France**: 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; carpentry journal.
- La Métallurgie et la Construction Mécanique** (monthly): 79 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1868; circ. 4-6,000; Dir. J. MILINAIRE.
- Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment** (fortnightly): 91 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1903; circ. 66,000; Dir. FISCHOF-LA-FOUX.
- La Pratique des Industries Mécaniques**: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1913; review of engineering research and progress.
- Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale** (quarterly); 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1893; Dir. JEAN WAHL.
- La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer** (monthly): 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. P. MOUSTARDIER.
- Revue Horticole** (every two months): 26 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1829; horticultural journal; circ. 15,000.
- La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air** (monthly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage; Dir. P. BENICHOU.
- Sélection du Reader's Digest** (monthly): 216 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. 1,021,938; Pres. MARCEL TOURRENC.
- Traitement Thermique** (8 times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence France-Presse**: 11-15 Place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1944; successor to Agence Havas (f. 1835); 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 110 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN MARIN.
- Agence Française d'Information et de Documentation**: 24 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1945; distributes news in France, Belgium, and Switzerland only; Manager MAURICE GUÉRIN.
- Agence Parisienne de Presse**: 29 rue des Jeuneurs, Paris 2; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE; Dir. ROGER MORANDAT; Editors GÉRARD AUGER, YVES LOBINET, JACQUES MORANDAT.
- Agence Républicaine d'Information**: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9; parliamentary and other political news; Dir. PIERRE DA COSTA-NOBLE.
- Presse Service**: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9e; f. 1929; supplies French and Foreign press with popular medicine and science, home and family, hunting and fishing news, pictures and cartoons; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.
- Société Générale de Presse**: 13 avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. BERARD-QUELIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX (Paris)

- Agence de Presse du Moyen Orient (MEN)**: 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e; Dir. ALY ELSAMMAN.
- Agence Tunis Afrique Presse**: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; Dir. HAMADI RIGHI.
- ANSA**: 3 rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1er; Bureau Chief MARIO CAMOZZINI.

- AP**: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; Bureau Chief M. W. ROSENBERG.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka)**: 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e; Bureau Man. ZDENEK KNEZEK.
- Kyodo News Service**: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief YASUO KURATA; Economic Corresp. KAZUO MATSUMOTO.
- North American Newspaper Alliance**: 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.
- Novosti**: 8 rue Prony, Paris 17e; Bureau Chief G. BOTCHKAREV.
- Reuters**: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief MAX BOUCKALTER.
- UPI**: 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; Bureau Chief RAY HERNDON.

The following Agencies are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Association des Ecrivains Catholiques**: 21 rue Lapehouse, Paris 8e; f. 1880; association of Catholic writers; 600 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉRISSEY.
- Association Syndicale Professionnelle des Journalistes Parlementaires**: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; Pres. CHARLES PATOZ.
- Comité de Liaison Professionnelle de la Presse**: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Radio-Télévision Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. YVES NAINTRÉ.
- Confédération de la Presse Française**: 8 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE BABOU.
- Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse**: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9; Pres. XAVIER DUGUET; Gen. Sec. JEAN-PIERRE MILLET; three syndicates:
- Syndicat des Agences de Presse d'Informations Générales**: 25 mems.
 - Syndicat des Entreprises de Presse Télégraphique, Radio, Télévision**: 8 mems.
 - Syndicat National des Agences de Presse Photographiques**: 17 mems.
- Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française**: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens de Province, Syndicat de la Presse Périodique de Province, Syndicat de la Presse d'Informations Techniques et spécialisées, Syndicat National de la Presse Agricole et du Monde Rural; Pres. RAYMOND DUBREUIL; Dir. GASTON GAUDY.
- Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français**: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. ARMAND MACE; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ, GEORGES VERPRAET, ROBERT POIRIER; Sec.-Gen. Mme M. KIEHL; Treas. ROGER DAPOIGNY.
- Maison des Journalistes**: 35 rue du Louvre, Paris 2; f. 1918; Pres. PAUL HERBERT; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FROMENTIN.
- Syndicat National des Journalistes**: 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris 2e; f. 1918; 3,500 mems.; open to all professional

journalists; Pres. RALPH MESSAC; Sec.-Gen. D. GENTOT, R. KERREMANS, D. FLEURY, N. LEVKOV, R. BECRIAUX; International, A. SOUDIER; Treas. B. TREBUCHET.

Union Syndicale de la Presse Périodique: 117 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6; f. 1945; 800 mems.; Pres. GEORGES OUDARD; Gen. Sec. A. PATIN.

PRESS INSTITUTE

Institut Français de Presse: 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialised teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER, PIERRE RENOUVIN; Dir. FERNAND TERROU.

PUBLISHERS

In 1966 23,823 titles were published in France, of which 17,499 were new works (73.5 per cent), 4,534 were reprints (19 per cent) and 1,840 were translations (7.5 per cent). The aggregate number of copies printed was 247 million (compared with 145 million in 1959), of which 45 million were low cost paperbacks. The leading eight publishers are responsible for over a third of total sales. The market is dominated by Hachette, grouping twenty-three companies, which publishes 1,337 titles a year.

(SELECTED LIST)

Editions Alpina: 60 rue Mazarine, Paris 6e; f. 1928; travel, tourist books, beaux-arts; Dir. A. GRUND.

Apostolat des Éditions: 46-48 rue du Four, Paris 6e.

Editions B. Arthaud (S.A.R.L.): 6 rue de Mézières, Paris 6e, and 4 and 23 Grande Rue, Grenoble 38; photography, art, travel books, sport, sailing, mountaineering.

Artisan du Livre: 2 rue de Fleurus, Paris 6e; f. 1922; classics and philosophy; Man. Dir. Mlle CHOUREAU.

Aubier (Editions Montaigne): 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1924; classics, philosophy and religion, general literature; Dir. M. AUBIER-GABAIL.

J.-B. Baillière et Fils: 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1810; science, medicine, agriculture and classics; Dirs. Dr. A. ROUX-DESSARPS, Dr. G. ROUX-DESSARPS, MICHEL ROUX-DESSARPS, PIERRE BONNET, HENRI MOREL D'ARLEUX.

Beauchesne et ses fils: 117 rue de Rennes, Paris 6e; f. 1900; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, periodicals; Dirs. BEAUCHESNE and Sons.

Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6; and 18 rue des Glacis, Nancy; f. 1876; general, history, travel, overseas, economic, technical, law and administration, periodicals, and military literature; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.

Bloud et Gay: 3 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1875; Catholic publications, including *Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris*, *Histoire des Religions*, *Histoire générale de l'Eglise* (Fliche et Martin), *Bibliothèque catholique des Sciences religieuses*, *Pédagogie*, *Psychology*.

Editions E. de Boccard: 1 rue de Médicis, Paris 6e; f. 1877; history, archæology; French mediæval literature; Dir. Mme E. DE BOCCARD.

Bordas: 37 rue Boulard, Paris 14e; f. 1941; encyclopaedic, scientific, geographic, classic editions; Dir. PIERRE BORDAS.

Editions Bornemann: 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.

Cahiers d'Art: 14 rue du Dragon, Paris 6e; f. 1926; art; Dir. CHRISTIAN ZERVOS.

Calmann-Lévy: 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1830; French and foreign literature; Renan, Dumas, France, Koestler, Saint-Pierre and Gibeau; Dir. R. CALMANN-LÉVY.

Chaix-Desfossés-Néogravure: 13 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; prints numerous periodicals, publisher for advertising agencies, security printing, etc.; Man. JEAN MERMET.

Librairie Honoré Champion: 7 Quai Malaquais, Paris 6e; f. 1874; French texts and linguistics; Dir. PIERRE DE HARTING.

Éditions du Chêne: 40 rue de la Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1941; art books; Obelisk Press; Dir. A. LEJARD.

Chiron (Éditions): 40 rue de Seine, Paris 6e; f. 1909; technical; specialising in aviation, wireless, and electronics publs. *L'Onde Electrique*, *La Revue du SON* (monthlies), *La Revue Française d'Astronautique* (every 2 months), *Votre Carrière*, *Radio et T.V.* (monthlies).

Armand Colin: 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, pedagogy, maps and textbooks; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.

Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques: 3 rue Duguay-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1939.

Club du Livre, S.A.: 28 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE LEBAUD.

Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz S.A.: 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1824; law and economics.

Editions Denoël: 14 rue Amélie, Paris 7e; f. 1930; general literature.

Desclée de Brouwer et Cie.: 76 bis-78 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; branch in Brussels: 22 quai du Bois; f. 1929; religion, medicine, literature, juvenile; Chair. GEOFFREY DE HALLEUX; Man. Dir. MAURICE DEMEULENAERE.

Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.): 15 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1865; textbooks; Mans. HERVÉ DELAGRAVE, FABRICE DELAGRAVE.

Deux Coqs d'Or: 28 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; children's books; Chair. FRÉDÉRIC RISCHSHOFFER; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MARTINEAU.

Didot-Bottin S.A.: 1 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Europe*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Pres. and Gen. Man. BRUNO MONNIER.

Dunod: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1791; business technology, mechanics, chemistry, industry, agriculture, geology, industrial and general physics, etc.; Dir. GEORGES DUNOD.

Durassié et Cie.: 162 ave. Pierre-Brossolette, Malakoff (Seine); f. 1922; war history, commerce, book-keeping; Dir. G. DURASSIÉ.

Éditeurs Français Réunis: 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; novels, poetry, essays, cinema, theatre; Chair. M. ARAGON.

FRANCE—(PUBLISHERS)

La Farandole: 3 cour du Commerce Saint-André, Paris 6e; children's books.

Librairie Arthème Fayard: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 1855; history, essays.

Firmin-Didot et Cie.: 56 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1712; general; official publications of Institute; Chair. Mus. R. FIRMIN-DIDOT.

Librairie Ernest Flammarion: 26 rue Racine, Paris 6e; f. 1882; history, classics, science, and medicine; books for young people and general literature; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.

Editions Emile-Paul Frères: 14 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6e; f. 1900; literature, criticism, history, travel; Pres. Admin. Council Mme BENARD.

Editions Pédone: 13 rue Soufflet, Paris 5e; law, politics, etc.

J. Gabalda et Cie.: 90 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1845; theology, Biblical history, and orientalism; Propr. J. GABALDA.

Editions Gallimard: 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. GASTON GALLIMARD.

Garnier Frères: 6 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e, and 19 rue des Plantes, Paris 14e; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors, pocket editions and dictionaries.

Gautier-Languereau: 18 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1859; general and children's books; *Les Veillées* (women's weekly); Dir. B. MOREAU.

Gauthier-Villars: 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1791; science books and periodicals; Dir. GUY DE DAMPIERRE.

Librairie Marcel Didier: 4-6 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1898; textbooks for schools and universities; Dirs. MARCEL, HENRI and ANDRÉ DIDIER.

Gibert Jeune: 27 Quai Saint-Michel, Paris 5e.

Grasset, Editions Bernard: 61 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1907; contemporary literature, criticism, documents and essays; Chair. BERNARD PRIVAT; Man. Dir. J. C. FASQUELLE.

Librairie Hachette: 79 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1826; general; publishers of all types of books, especially text-books; has interests in railway book stalls, and other publishing and printing firms; Chair. and Man.-Dir. R. MEUNIER DU HOUSSEY, Vice-Chair. E. MONICK; Asst. Man. Dir. H. DEROT.

Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.: 8 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e; text-books, arts, dictionaries, general literature.

Heugel et Cie.: 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1812; music publishers; Dirs. JACQUES, FRANÇOIS and PHILIPPE HEUGEL.

Horizons de France: 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1925; illustrated books about France; art books; Dir. P. LAGRANGE.

J. B. Janin-Editeur, S.A.R.L.: 4 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1944; musical, historical and philosophical collections, fiction.

Les Éditions de l'Illustration (Basset & Cie.): 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1918; art, encyclopaedias, decorative arts; Dir.-Gen. ROGER ALLÉGRET.

René Julliard: 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1931; general literature, political essays; Dir. CHRISTIAN BURGOIS.

Editions Robert Laffont: 6 place St. Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.

Librairie Larousse S.A.R.L.: 13 to 21 rue Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1852; general, specializing in dictionaries, illustrated books on scientific subjects, encyclopaedias, classics, textbooks; periodicals: *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, *Vie et Langage*, *Langages*, *Langue Française*; Dirs. E. GILLON, J. P. HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, J. IBOS-AUGÉ, J. L. MOREAU, C. MOREAU.

Letouzey et Ané: 87 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography, *Revue de Qumrân*; Dir. M. MARINET.

Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence: 20 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1836; law and sociology; Man. Dir. F. MARTY.

Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner: 12 rue Vavin, Paris 6e; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dir. Mme PAUL GEUTHNER.

Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre: Les Remparts Monaco and 122 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; f. 1932; de luxe editions and gramophone recordings of modern and ancient music; books on music; Propr. Dr. J. B. HANSON.

Maison de la Bonne Presse, S.A.: 22 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR.

Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer: 17 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, marine, colonial literature; Sec.-Gen. A. PAGE.

Masson et Cie.: 120 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals, school textbooks; publishers for various academies.

Mercure de France, S.A.: 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e.

Librairie Mercure: 69 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1936; classical and technical works.

Editions Albin Michel: 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1901; general, fiction, history, drama, classics, series "*Les Grandes Traductions*", "*Evolution de l'Humanité*", "*Sciences d'Aujourd'hui*", "*Mémorial des Siècles*", "*Histoire du XXe Siècle*"; Propr. R. ESMÉNARD; Editors R. SABATIER, NOELLE PASQUIER, J. BROUSSE.

Les Editions de Minuit: 7 rue B-Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1944; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LONDON.

Editions Albert Morancé: 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6e; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Architecture*, *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement*; Chair. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.

Les Editions René Moreux et Cie.: 190 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; two weeklies, four monthlies and six annuals dealing with French merchant shipping, maritime law and technical development and overseas trade; Pres. and Chief Editor CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

F. de Nobèle: 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1920; art and archaeology.

Editions de Paris: 20 ave. Rapp, Paris 7e; f. 1923; Man. Dir. JEAN-LUC DE CARBUCCIA.

Payot, Paris: 106 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general, science and history.

Librairie Académique Perrin: 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1827; historical and literary biographies, trade books; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.

A. et J. Picard: 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, *Manuals of Archaeology*, history of art, history, pre-history, auxiliary sciences, linguistics, musicological works (collection: *Vie musicale en France sous les Bourbons*), French texts, antiquarian books, *Catalogue Varia* (old and rare books, every 2 months); Propr. JACQUES PICARD.

Plon: 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1844; fiction, travel, history, anthropology, science, trade books and suspense series; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.

Presses de la Cité-Éditions G.P.: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1902; general, juvenile books, *Super*, *Spirale*, *Rouge et Bleue*, *Olympic*, *Souveraine*, *Dauphien*, *Super-1000*.

Presses Universitaires de France: 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1921; philosophy, psychology, education, sociology, archaeology, theology, history, geography, economics, linguistics, literature, fine arts, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Dirs. PAUL ANGOULVENT, PHILIPPE GARCIN.

Publications Administratives (S.A.R.L.): 22 rue Cambacérès, Paris 8e; Government and other official publications.

Société de Productions Documentaires: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92 Rueil Malmaison; periodicals concerned with industrial and analytical chemistry, corrosion, pharmaceuticals, engineering and chemical engineering, the paint and perfumery industries and the atomic industries.

Librairie Ariste Quillet: 278 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1898; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Dir. JEAN ROCAUT.

La Renaissance du Livre: 94 rue d'Alésia, Paris 14e; modern authors; French classics; art.

Éditions Rencontre: 4 rue Madame, Paris 6e; scientific and technical.

Rivière (Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie.): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1902; economics; Dir. R. ABRANSON; publ. *Revue d'Histoire Economique* (quarterly).

Éditions du Sagittaire: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1929; general literature; Dir. M. LÉON PIERRE-QUINT.

Société des Éditions Seghers, S.A.: 118 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; politics, philosophy, biographies; Chair. PIERRE SEGHERS.

Éditions du Seuil: 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1937; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dirs. PAUL FLAMAND, JEAN BARDET.

Éditions Sirey: 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1855; law, economics, politics.

Éditions Stock: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 18th century; foreign literature; novels; essays; poetry anthologies; nature; French novels; general literature; Pres. G. SCHOELLER; Dir. ANDRÉ BAY.

Éditions Tallandier: 17 rue Remy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1870; literature, history, magazines, popular editions, book club editions; Dir. MAURICE DUMONCEL.

Éditions du Tambourinaire: 186 Fg. St.-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1929; books on musical and artistic subjects; Dir. CONSTANTIN LOUGOVY.

Éditions du Témoignage Chrétien: 49 rue de Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.

Éditions Pierre Tisné: 4 rue du Sommerard, Paris 5e; f. 1937; fine arts, children's books; Dir. LAURENT TISNÉ.

La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux-Colombier: 5 rue Rousselet, Paris 7e; f. 1943; history, philosophy, literature, religion, children's books; Dir. JEAN DE FOUCAULD.

Vigot Frères: 23 rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, Paris 6e; f. 1890; medicine, pharmacology, science, veterinary surgery, sport, camping, children's books.

Éditions de la Revue Verve: 4 rue Férou, Paris 6e; artistic books, special editions of old and rare books; f. 1937; Dir. E. TÉRIADE.

Librairie Vulbert: 63 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1876; mathematics, physics, science; periodicals (*L'Éducation Mathématique*, *Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* (fortnightlies), *Revue de Mathématiques Spéciales* (monthly)); Dir. ANDRÉ VULBERT.

Éditions Willeb: 10 rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2e; f. 1929; children's books.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Blondel La Rougery: 7 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9; f. 1904; official publications of Air Ministry; maps; aeronautical and technical library; specialised prints of maps and charts; Chair. MAX BLONDEL LA ROUGERY.

Girard et Barrère: 35 bis rue Henri Barbusse, Paris 5e; f. 1870; maps and globes; Man. CLÉMENT MICHARD.

Institut Géographique National: 136 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7; f. as "Dépôt de la Guerre" in 1688, replaced by "Service Géographique de l'Armée" in 1887, present foundation in 1940; maps of France and of French Commonwealth; Dir. Eng.-Gen. G. R. LACLAVERÈ; publ. *Bulletin d'information de l'I.G.N.* (quarterly).

Cartes Taride: 2 place du Puits de L'Ermite, Paris 6e; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of world, globes; Managers MM. BOT, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Industries du Livre): 117 Bld. St. Germain, Paris 6; f. 1847; 561 mems.; a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. E. GILLON; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; publ. *Bibliographie de la France* (weekly).

Fédération Française des Syndicats de Libraires: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' assocn.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES PLAINÉ; Admin. Sec. A. MOUMINOUX; publ. *L'Officiel de la Librairie—Le Bulletin du Livre* (monthly).

Syndicat National des Éditeurs: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6; f. 1892; 300 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. E. GILLON; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; Treas. J. C. BONHOMME.

Chambre Syndicale des Éditeurs de Musique: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6; music publishers' association; f. 1878; Pres. ANDRÉ CHEVRIER.

Syndicat des Maîtres Héliographeurs de France: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1936; photogravure printers' association; Pres. MICHEL WEST.

Syndicat Général des Imprimeries de Paris et de la Région Parisienne: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1970; typographers' association; Pres. ROBERT BARBOT.

Chambre Syndicale des Éditeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 195 blvd. St.-Germain, 75-Paris 7; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. BOUTARD.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN ECKHOUD.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision Française (ORTF):

Maison de l'ORTF, 116 ave. du Président Kennedy, Paris 16e; f. 1939 as Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française (RTF), present name 1964; governed by an administrative Council of 24 members, 12 representatives of the Government and 5 ORTF staff; Pres. P. DE LEUSSE; Dir.-Gen. J. J. DE BRESSON; Asst. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE-AIMÉ TOUCHARD; Dir. of Radio R. DHORDAIN; Dir. of Television P. SABBAGH, M. CAZENEUVE; the Government appointed PIERRE DESGRAUPES as Director of the autonomous news service of the first television network, and JACQUELINE BAUDRIER for the second television network.

The RTF was granted, in February 1959, a statute providing it with financial and administrative autonomy as a State public service under the Ministry of Information. By the reform of July 1964, the ORTF is no longer directly controlled by the Ministry of Information, though remaining under its tutelage. The ORTF holds a monopoly of all broadcasting in France and in the French Departments and Territories overseas. Commercial television was introduced in October 1968, allowing initially for only two minutes of advertisements per day on the first channel (since 1970 increased to eight).

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France.

There are two main programmes, *France-Inter* and *France-Inter Variétés*. Other specialized and regional items are also produced.

Main transmitters for the two programmes: Allouis 1,829 metres; Nice I 193 metres.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

Seventeen medium-wave and forty-nine high fidelity transmitters.

France Musique: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Forty-nine transmitters.

France-Inter is broadcast on long, medium and short waves and *France-Inter Variétés* is broadcast on medium wave and high fidelity (frequency modulated) transmitters.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts. Strasbourg radio includes daily broadcasts in German.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Broadcasts in French to French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, West and Equatorial Africa, Antarctica (Terre Adélie), Antilles, Guiana, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Indian Ocean and Africa.

Broadcasts to Europe in Bulgarian, English, French, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Yiddish. Also to Canada (in French), Latin America (in French, Spanish and Portuguese). There are broadcasts in Arabic for Arabs not only in France, but also in North Africa and the Near East.

Number of licences (Oct. 1970): 5,357,712.

TELEVISION

There are two state-run channels.

On the first network transmission is on a 819-line system, and covers 95 per cent of the population.

There are 43 transmitting stations and about 1,040 low-powered relay stations.

The second network is on a 625-line system and about 70 per cent of the population can receive it.

There are 68 transmitting stations and about 286 low-powered relay stations.

Number of sets (Oct. 1970): 10,689,239.

Colour television, which was introduced in October 1967, is relayed for 35 hours per week on the second network. The SECAM system is used.

A third channel is being created and will be showing by 1972.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon French Polynesia and French Afar and Issar Territory.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million, N.F.=Frs.=Francs)

CENTRAL BANK

La Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris 1; f. Feb. 13th, 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalised from January 1st, 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of The Republic; the bank has 258 offices or branches throughout France; Gov. OLIVIER WORMSER; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1947; cap. 56m. Frs.; dep. 5,173m. Frs.; Pres. G. ASSÉMAT; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES CHAINE.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucines, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 300m. Frs.; Gov. ROGER GOETZE; Sub-Govs. ROBERT BLOT, MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. RENÉ JAILLET.

Société Anonyme de Crédit à l'Industrie Française: 102 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; f. 1928; cap. 63m. Frs.; res. 3.6m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ D'ALLARD.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, S.A.: 44 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1923; cap. 39m. Frs.; Pres. JACQUES FRANCÉS.

Banque de Syrie et du Liban, S.A.: 12 rue Roquépine, Paris 8e; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 673m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HENRY DE BLETTERIE.

Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas, S.A.: 5 rue d'Antin, Paris 2e; f. 1872; cap. 812.1m. Frs.; res. 231m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES DE FOUCHIER; Man. Dir. GUSTAVE RAMBAUD; in 1957 took over *Banque des Pays d'Europe Centrale*, the *Société Internationale de Financement et de Placements* in 1960, the *Société Financière Elysées-Neuilly* in 1963, *OMNEPAR* in 1966, the *Société d'Investissements de Paris et des Pays Bas* and the *Compagnie Générale Industrielle pour la France et l'Etrangère* in 1968, *L'Immobilier et Financière pour l'Industrie et le Commerce* in 1968.

DEPOSIT BANKS

Banque Cotonnière et Textile "Bancotex", S.A.: 5 rue Scribe, Paris 9; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 2m. Frs.; dep. 47.7m. Frs.; Pres. P. DE CALAN; Man. GÉRARD GALICHON.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1875; cap. 249m. Frs.; dep. 1,576m. Frs.; Chair. M. FRANÇOIS DE FLERS; Vice-Chair. M. CHARLES PELONI; Gen. Man. M. JEAN MAXIME-ROBERT.

Banque de l'Union Européenne Industrielle et Financière, S.A.: 4 rue Gaillon, Paris 2e; f. 1920; cap. 61m. Frs.; dep. 1,559.7m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN TERRAY; Gen. Man. JEAN DE DREUZY; Assistant Gen. Mans. CLAUDE MOSSET, JEAN ROUSSILLON; Man. Foreign Dept. JEAN ROUSSILLON.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne (C.F.C.B.), S.A.: 6 and 8 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; formed by merger of banking business of Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque (Société Nouvelle); f. 1967; cap. 80m. Frs.; dep. 3,026m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. EMMANUEL LAMY.

Banque Dupont (Banque L. Dupont et Cie. et Banque Journal et Cie. Réunies): 26 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1819; cap. 11m. Frs.; dep. 780m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN DE FONCLARE; Gen. Man. YVES SADOT.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris 9e; f. 1910; cap. 43m. Frs.; dep. 1,435.6m. Frs.; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. E. BOTTONI.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 26 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 30m. Frs.; Pres. La Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HUBERT PÉRIN.

Banque Jordaán: 3 and 5 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1884; cap. 8m. Frs.; dep. 359m. Frs.; Pres. ROGER LAZARUS.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1966; nationalized; cap. 325m. Frs.; dep. 44,778m. Frs.; Pres. H. BIZOT; Vice-Pres. P. CALVET; Dir.-Gen. LEDOUX; Asst. Dirs.-Gen. L. ASSEMAT, G. DÉFOSSÉ, G. LLEWELLYN, J. DROMER.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique), S.A.: 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1940; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 484m. Frs.; Chair. H. GILET; Gen. Man. PIERRE LEDOUX.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris 1er and 5 rue Sainte-Cécile, Paris 9e; f. 1919; cap. 18.75m. Frs.; dep. 429.44m. Frs.; Pres. HENRI BIZOT.

Banque Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue de Molinel, Lille; f. 1838; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 596m. Frs.; Pres. AUGUSTE SCALBERT; Gen. Man. LOUIS DECOSTER.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1881; cap. (1970) 12m. Frs.; res. 6m. Frs.; dep. 226m. Frs.; Pres. CHARLES DANGELZER; Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque: 50 rue d'Anjou, Paris; f. 1949 as Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque, changed name as above 1964; cap. 34.6m. Frs.; dep. 541.9m. Frs. (1967); Chair. and Gen. Man. A. BERNARD.

Compagnie Parisienne de Réescompte, S.A.: 26 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 15m. Frs.; dep. 405m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. MARTINI.

Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.: 103 ave. des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1894; cap. 120m. Frs.; dep. 4,648m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES MERLIN; Dir. and Gen. Man. JEAN-MAXIME L'ÉVÊQUE.

Crédit du Nord, S.A.: 28 place Rihour, Lille (Nord); f. 1848; cap. 100.74m. Frs.; dep. 4,375m. Frs.; 347 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-CHARLES DE FOUCHIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE BOURLET.

Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.: 4 rue Voltaire, Nantes; f. 1957 by merger of the Crédit de l'Ouest and Crédit Nantes; Pres. JEAN JULIEN; Vice-Pres. PAUL BEAUPÈRE; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE GIFFARD.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A.: 14 rue de la Nuée-Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1920; cap. 38,695m. Frs.; dep. 2,794m. Frs.; Pres. J. WENGER-VALENTIN; Gen. Man. EMILE SPIELREIN.

Crédit Industriel de Normandie: 15 place de la Pucelle d'Orléans, Rouen; f. 1913; cap. 8m. Frs.; dep. 378m. Frs.; Gen. Man. MARCEL GRAWITZ.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 66 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1859; cap. 161m. Frs.; dep. 3,500m. Frs.; Chair. C. DE LAVARENE; Dir. Gen. JEAN ROQUERBE.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial; cap. 8m. Frs.; dep. 375m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Admin. Dir.-Gen. J. MAGNAN.

Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.: Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 2; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1863; nationalized; cap. 300m. Frs.; dep. 34,314m. Frs.; Chair. F. BLOCH-LAINE; Vice-Chair. M. CAZES, ETIENNE DOLLÉ; Gen. Man. M. SCHLOGEL.

Crédit Sucrier et Alimentaire, S.A.: 15 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1925; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 31m. Frs.; Pres. LOUIS BEAUCHAMPS; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE ESCOUBES.

Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 42 cours du Châteauneuf, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1880; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 579m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Vice-Pres. P. CHALES; Gen. Man. B. BLANCHY.

Société Centrale de Banque: 5 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 1er; f. 1880; cap. 11.5m. Frs.; dep. 1,266m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GONZAGUE DE LAVERNETTE.

Société Générale, S.A.: 29 blvd. Haussmann Paris 9e; f. 1864; nationalized 1946; cap. 250m. Frs.; dep. 28,600m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Vice-Chair. LOUIS BEAUPÈRE; Gen. Man. MAURICE LAURE; Gen. Man. (Foreign) JEAN RICHARD.

Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts (affiliated to Société Générale): 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1898; cap. (1968) 12m. Frs.; dep. 228m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.: 8 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1865; cap. 25m. Frs.; dep. 2,075m. Frs.; Man. Dir. H. ARMINHON.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.: 75 rue Paradis, Marseilles (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1865; cap. 50m. Frs.; dep. 1,757m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. EDOUARD DE CAZALET.

Société Nancéienne de Crédit Industriel: 4 Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; cap. 40m. Frs.; dep. 1,208m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROQUERBE; Gen. Man. JACQUES BIDON.

OTHER BANKS

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires: 115 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1921; cap. (1968) 20m. Frs.; dep. 2,072m. Frs.; Chair. YVES MALECOT; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POUJOL.

Banque Française de Crédit Coopérative: 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1969; cap. 12,000m. Frs.; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE LACOUR.

Banque Centrale des Coopératives: 31 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 2,437m. Frs.; the shares are held by 271 co-operative societies; Chair. and Man. Dir. JEAN ARDHUIN; Dir. MICHEL FESSLER.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle des Banques: 18 rue La Fayette, Paris 9e; f. 1871, reorganized 1941; 303 mems.; Pres. RODOLPHE HOTTINGUER; Man. Dir. YVES MARCILLE; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

La Bourse de Paris: Palais de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1801; 83 mems.; Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT.

There are provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Commission des Opérations de Bourse: Tour Nobel, 3 ave. du Général de Gaulle, 92-Puteaux, Paris; f. 1967; Pres. PIERRE CHATENET; mems. ARNAUD DEVOGUE, ALBERT MONGUILAN, YVES MEUNIER, RENÉ DE LESTRADE; Govt. Commissioner MARC VIENOT; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BURGARD.

Compagnie des Agents de Change: 4 place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; 117 mems.; Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Council: Paris; f. 1946; consists of 9 principal insurance groups; Chair. MINISTER OF FINANCE.

A short list is given below of the more important Insurance Companies; the principal type of insurance undertaken is indicated by the letters: (a)=accident, (f)=fire, (l)=life, (m)=marine.

Abellie: 57 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1856, (f, l); Chair. J. MARJOLET.

Aigle-Soleil: 44 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; f. 1921; Pres. PIERRE OLGATI.

L'Alsacienne: 31 ave. de la Paix, 67-Strasbourg; f. 1898; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité-Vie, La Flandre, V.Z.V.Z., La Cité Européenné, La Cité-Capitalisation, Le Crédit.

Ancienne Mutuelle: 76 Belbeuf par Mesnil Esnard, 76-Rouen; f. 1817; Chair. ANDRÉ SAHUT D'IZARN; Gen. Man. LUCIEN AUBERT; (Leader of Groupe des Sociétés Ancienne Mutuelle, composed of: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vic, A.M.-Accidents, A.M.

d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale, La Mutuelle Phocéenne).

Assurances du Groupe de Paris (Paternelle-Prévoyance-Minerve): A.G.P., 21 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; Chair. A. THEPAUT; Gen. Man. B. PAGEZY, P. GASQUIEL.

Assurances Générales de France: 87 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1819; Chair. GEORGES PLESCOFF; Vice-Chair. PIERRE NILLERON, ROBERT BEINEIX; Man. JEAN-RAYMOND FOUCHET, MAXIME MALINSKI.

Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances Maritimes: 3 rue Bours, Paris 2e; f. 1854; Dir. BISSON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.

Compagnie Française du Phénix-Assurances contre l'Incendie: 33 rue Lafayette, Paris 9e; f. 1819, (f) Chair. and Man. Dir. R. BEINEIX.

Compagnie Générale d'Assurances: place Victorien Sardou 78-Marly-le-Roi; f. 1876; Pres. GEORGES TATTEVI (Leader of Groupe Drouot, composed of Patrimoine Confiance, Industrielle du Nord, Vie Nouvelle, Compagnie Gén. d'Assurances).

La Concorde: 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. and Gen. Man. ANDRÉ ROSA.

Foncière: 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e f. 1879; Pres. PIERRE LAURE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ PAULY

France Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers: 7-9 blvd Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1837; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE LACOMBE; France Vie: f. 1880, (l).

La Métropole: 46-48 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1879 (a, f); Chair. P. JORIS.

La Mutuelle du Mans: 37 rue Chanzy, 72 Le Mans; f. 1828 (f); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. BOUVERET.

Mutuelle Générale Française Groupe des Sociétés (Accidents): 19-21 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1883; (a); (Vie): 20 rue Saint-Bertrand, 72-Le Mans; f. 1920, (l); Chair. ROGER BRUNEAU; Gen. Man. M. ROUXEL.

Les Assurances Nationales-Vie: 2 rue Pillet Will, Paris 9e; f. 1830, (l); 17 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1820, (f); 15 bis rue Laffitte; f. 1920, (a); Chair. PIERRE OLGATI.

Le Nord: 20 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1840; Chair. and Gen. Man. NOEL CHEGARAY (Leader of Group, composed of Le Nord, Le Monde, La Fortune, l'Europe, La Marine Marchande).

L'Océan: 3 rue Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1837; Dir. BISSON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.

La Paix, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: 58 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; Chair. M. SAGE; Gen. Man. Mlle JEANNE LANGLET; Asst. Gen. Man. M. GIORGETTI.

La Préservatrice: 18 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1864; Chair. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND MEYNIAL; Dir.-Gen. GUILLAUME LEGRAND.

La Providence—Accidents: 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS BURIN DES ROZIERES.

La Providence—I.A.R.D.: 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Dirs.-Gen. YVES DE MORCOUR and BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

Le Secours: 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. ROGER GAILLOCHET; Gen. Man. RENÉ LUCAS.

Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine-et-Oise: 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. and Dir. Gen. PAUL HATINGUAI (Leader

FRANCE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

of Groupe des Assurances Mutuelles de France, composed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

L'Union—I.A.R.D.: 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1828, (f. a); Chair. DOMINIQUE LECA; Gen. Man. HENRI CHATEL.

L'Union des Assurances de Paris (including **L'UAP-Vie**; **L'UAP Fire and Accidents**; and **L'UAP-Capitalisation**): 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; Chair. DOMINIQUE LECA; Mans. HENRI CHATEL and ROGER MEJASSOL.

Urbaine-Incendie: 10 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Chair. and Gen. Man. GILBERT DEVAUX.

Urbaine-Vie: 24 rue le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1865; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE LECA.

Urbaine et la Seine: 39 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN VAULON, (a).

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e; f. 1925; Pres. J. MARJOLET.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Joffroy, Paris 17e.

Syndicat National des Agents Producteurs d'Assurances et de Capitalisation: 26 rue Montholon, Paris; f. 1968.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e; f. 1803; Pres. HENRI COURBOT; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JOLLY.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture (A.P.C.A.): 9 ave. George V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. RENÉ BLONDELLE; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS HOUILLIER; Publs. *Chambres d'Agriculture* (bi-monthly), *L'Opinion agricole* (monthly).

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; 250 mems., 65 affiliated syndicates; Pres. E. SIMONNOT.

Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'entreprise (C.J.D.): 19 ave. George V, 75 Paris 8e; 3,000 mems.

Centre de Liaisons Intersyndicale des Industries et des Commerces de la Quincaillerie: 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 22 syndicates; Co-Pres. MM. BEZAULT, MONTAGNÉ; Vice-Pres. MM. GANNEAU, GOUVY; Dir. M. FOUGÈRE.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, Paris 4e; f. 1860; business section; 683 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LEVEQUE; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENANTAUD.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1898; 35 mems.; Pres. BERNARD COLRAT; Vice-Pres. PIERRE BREITENSTEIN, CYRIL X. LATTY; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 600 mems.; Pres. M. GARNIER.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, Paris 8e, B.P. 707-08; f. 1945; Pres. J. FERRY; Dep. Gen. RENÉ TERREL; Sec.-Gen. YVES-PIERRE SOULÉ; publs. *Annuaire*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Recueil des normes relatives aux produits sidérurgiques français*.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 45 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 450 mems.; Pres. M. RICARDIÈRE; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, Paris 8e; f. 1909; 15 mems.; Pres. ERIK D'ORNHJELM.

Comité Central de la Laine et de l'Industrie Lainière (*Groupement Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français*): 12 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1922; 1,150 mems.; Pres. LOUIS LECLERCQ; Man. Dir. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France (*Central Committee of Ship-owners of France*): 73 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1903; 178 mems.; Pres. JEAN BARNAUD; Delegate-Gen. ALAIN GRILL; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande*, *La Marine Marchande-Etudes et Statistiques*.

Comité Central Français pour l'Outre-Mer: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1894; Pres. GEORGES RIOND; publs. *Communautés et Continents* (quarterly), *La Correspondance France-Outre-Mer* (weekly).

Comité d'Action et d'Expansion Economique: 199 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pres. JACQUES BOUDOUX; Dir. ROGER DU PAGE.

Comité Républicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: 82 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1898; Pres. GILBERT JULES; publ. *l'Activité Moderne*.

Commission d'Exportation des Vins de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Pres. BERTRAND DE VOGÜÉ; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS DE VIAL.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détailants de France et d'Outre-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e; f. 1937; 500 mems.; 14 federations affiliated; Pres. FÉLIX BENOÎT-CATTIN; Dir. ROBERT MASSON; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 18 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. and Gen. Man. LÉON GINGEMBRE; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce et de l'Industrie*.

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. PAUL HUVELIN.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1840; Pres. FRANÇOIS PEUGEOT; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. MARTIN; Del.-Gen. JEAN LECOMTE; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*, *Revue hebdomadaire Les Industries Mécaniques*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1874; 16 societies; Pres. ANDRÉ MATHEY; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES LEGER.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux Bruts: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1945; 9 affiliated syndicates; Pres. G. PERRINEAU; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. JACQUES BONDOUX; Vice-Pres. EMILE DECRÉ, LUCIEN DUFOURCQ-LAGELOUSE; Gen. Sec. JACQUES DU CLOSEL.

Fédération Nationale des Industries et Commerces de la Musique: 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale, Syndicat National de l'Industrie et du Commerce Phonographiques; Pres. JEAN BRUNET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles: 8 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; Pres. G. DE CAFFARELLI; Sec. Gen. MICHEL DEBATISSE.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats des Industries de l'Alimentation: 23 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1944; 20,000 mems.; Pres. RENÉ LANGE; Sec.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN; Treas. J. SAINT-MARTIN.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment (*National Federation of Builders*): 33 ave. Kléber, Paris 16e; f. 1906; 50,000 mems.; Pres. R. LAMIGEON; Gen. Man. J. VIBERT; publ. *Bâtir* (monthly).

Groupeement des Industries Minières et Métallurgiques d'Outre-Mer: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1960; 60 mems.; Pres. J. AUDIBERT; Vice-Pres. MM. G. CHEVAL, G. PERRINEAU, R. VIGIER; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Groupeement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 6 rue Galilée, Paris 16e; f. 1921; 2,000 mems.; Hon. Pres. P. ROSENMARK; Pres. JEAN CESSIEUX; Sec.-Gen. R. FORESTIER.

Société de Technique Pharmaceutique: 98 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e; 400 active mems.; Pres. Prof. MARCEL GUILLOT; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN CHARIAL.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Soieries et Tissus de Lyon: 24-26 place Tolozan, Lyon; f. 1916; Pres. RAYMOND D'AUBAREDE; Dir. MICHEL DALMAIS.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, Paris 8e; f. 1902; 750 mems.; Pres. ROGER SAUVEGRAIN.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Hôtelière de Paris: 22 rue Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1871; Pres. F. BROSSARD.

Syndicat Général de la Construction Electrique: 11 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e; f. 1925; 1,560 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND PELLETIER; Vice-Pres. DIDIER OLIVIER-MARTIN; publ. *La Construction Electrique* (monthly).

Syndicat Général des Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris; f. 1906; 100 mems.; Pres. JULIEN MERCIER; Delegate-Gen. P. PARENTEAU.

Federation Francaise de la Tannerie Megisserie: 122 rue de Provence, Paris 8e; f. 1885; 450 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL PECQUERAUX; Sec.-Gen. ANDRE GAMPERT.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, Paris 2e; f. 1928; Del.-Gen. G. BROCHE; Sec. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1864; 175 firms affiliated; Pres. HENRI LE MÉNESTREL; Gen. Man. GUY RICHELET.

Syndicat Général des Fondeurs de France: 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1897; 1,000 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE DELACHAUX; Delegate-Gen. AURELE MAULVAULT; publs. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du General Cerez, Limoges; Pres. ANDRÉ RAYNARD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; f. 1860; 87 affiliated unions; Pres. M. BRULFER; Vice-Pres. and Delegate M. GODARD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1901; 4,300 mems.; Pres. J. DE PRÉCIGOUT; Pres. of General Groups J. LEMOINE, R. SAUVEGRAIN, L. L. WEILL, L. SALMON, J. DUCHARNE, M. GILLET, L. LECLERG.

L'Union Interfédérale des Armateurs à la Pêche: 59 rue des Mathurins, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec. Gen. A. PARRES; publ. *Germes*.

Union Nationale des Industries Agricoles: 42 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1936; 12 affiliated federations; Pres. L. DE ROSEN; Vice-Pres. ROUSTANG, HAAS, DUVIVIER; Treas. M. NOUVEAU.

Union Syndicale des Mines Métalliques Métropolitaines: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1945; 50 mems.; Pres. A. D'ANSELME; Vice-Pres. MM. BRUTE DE REMUR, MATHIAN; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

French trade unions, since the split in the C.G.T. and the formation of the **Force Ouvrière** in 1948, have been far from unified. They were organized on the basis of one union for each industry. The third major trade union organization is the **Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail**. There are also other autonomous splinter organizations within the framework.

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1895; 2,400,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945.

A National Congress is held every two years.

President: BENOIT FRACHON.

Secretary-General: GEORGES SEGUY.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Agriculture: 59 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. GRANOUX.

Alimentation (*Food Supply*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LIVI.

Bâtiment (*Building*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. TANTY.

Bijouterie: 56 rue des Vinaigriers, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. S. VEICLE.

Bois: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CAZENAVE.

Céramique: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAURENT.

Cheminots (*Railway Men*): 19 rue Pierre Semard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. CH. MASSABIEAUX.

Coiffeurs: 3 route du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. DEZONCLE.

Cuirs et Peaux: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. HABERT.

Eclairage (*Lighting*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. FAUWELS.

Education Nationale: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL CASTEL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Finances: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. R. BIDOUZE.

Habillement et Chapellerie: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISELE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

Livre (Book): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. F. BESNIER.

Marine Marchande: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. BRETEAU.

Papier-Carton: 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 8e; Sec.-Gen. O. CALVETTI.

Personnels Techniques et Administratifs (P.T.A.): 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. M. FURST.

Pharmacie-Droguerie: 85 rue Charlot, Paris 3e; Sec.-Gen. M. TANET.

Police: 5 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Boulogne—Billancourt 92; Sec.-Gen. M. ETIE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GASTON HENRY.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 37 rue Ballu, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. M. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Underground Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. BLONDEAU.

Spectacle: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MOURIER.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GERARD GATINOT.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs de l'Energie Atomique: 109 rue du Château, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. J. TRELIN.

Syndicats Maritimes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. DUBREUIL.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. AUBERT.

Transports: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly).

Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees): 11 ave. de Villars, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL WARCHOLAK.

Verre: 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.

Voyageurs-Representants: 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.

L'Union Générale des Fédérations de Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations): 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LOUBET.

Union Général des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.G.I.C.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.

Force Ouvrière: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Force Ouvrière was formed in December 1947 by the break-away from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 1,000,000. Force Ouvrière is a member of I.C.F.T.U.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ BERGERON.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Administration Générale (General Administration): 21 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1948; 9,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. DAURES.

Administrations Centrales (Central Administration): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ENDRESS.

Agriculture: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RAOUL DENTU.

Alimentation (Food): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ CHARLOT.

Bâtiment-Bois (Building and Timber): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. M. FRÉOUR.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. R. DEGRIS.

Coiffeurs (Hairdressers): 130 avenue Parmentier, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. MACHELON.

Cuir et Peaux (Leather): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. PERNETTE.

Energie Electrique et Du Gaz (Gas and Electricity): 13-15 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. WERBROUCK; publ. *Lumière et Force*.

Education Nationale (National Education): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; 10,580 mems.; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE GALONI.

Employés (Employees): 20 rue de Bucarest, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ALLÈGRE.

Finances: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. LÉON COLAS.

Habillement-Chapellerie (Clothing and Millinery): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. PERNETTE.

Industries Chimiques et Verre (Chemical and Glass Industries): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. LABI.

Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ RICHARD.

Livre (Printing Trades): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MAGNIER.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. N. PHILIPPS.

Métaux (Metals): 83 rue de la Victoire, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE LAVAL.

Mineurs-Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers): 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13e.

Officiers Marine Marchande (Officers of the Merchant Marine): Mairie, Equeurdreville 50; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH BOCHER.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Fonctionnaires (National Defence, Civil Servants' Section): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. P. CORNILLET.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Ouvriers (National Defence, Workers' Section): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. G. GOUVERT.

Pharmacie (Chemists): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. BOUSSAND.

Police: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1948; 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. LEGALL; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière* (two monthly).

Ports and Docks: 198 ave. du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUNIAU.

Presse (Press): 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris; Secs.-Gen. MM. VIOT and PELLIER.

Fédération Syndicaliste des Travailleurs des P.T.T. (Post, Telegraphs and Telephones): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ VIAUD.

Services Publics et de Santé (Health and Public Services): 170-172 ave. Parmentier, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. BONNORE.

FRANCE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Spectacles (*Theatre and Cinema Performers*): 8 rue d'Enghien, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ TAINON; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.

Tabacs (*Tobacco*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. TRICHARD.

Textiles de France (*Textile Workers*): 198 ave. du Maine, Paris; f. 1949; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. MERCIER.

Transports: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. FELCE.

Travaux Publics et Transports (*Transport and Public Works*): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1932; 35,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LAPEYRE; publs. *Travaux Publics et Transport, Aviation Civile*.

Voyageurs-Représentants-Placiers (*Commercial Travelers*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1930; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MEYER.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.) (formerly Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C.): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9; was constituted in 1919, present title and constitution adopted November 1964. It co-ordinates 4,425 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions and 35 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 21 regional organizations. Its membership is estimated at over one million. Affiliated to W.C.L.; Pres. ANDRÉ JEANSON; Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE DESCAMPS.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Banques (*Banking*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD DESCAMPS.

Cheminots (*Railway Workers*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL BUTET.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (*Electricity and Gas of France*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DECAILLON.

Employés (*Employees*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GUY SULTER.

Finances (*Finance*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Gen.-Sec. EDOUARD LASSAL.

Fonctionnaires (*Civil Servants*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. A. DELAVEAU.

Industries Chimiques: C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

Métallurgie (*Metal Workers*): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MAIRE.

Mineurs (*Miners*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN BORNARD.

P.T.T. (*Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EMILE LE BELLER.

Santé et Services Sociaux (*Hospital Workers*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GASTON TRINCHERO.

Sécurité Sociale (*Social Security*): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE LINQUETTE.

Syndicat Général de l'Education Nationale, S.G.E.N. (*National Education*): 82 rue d'Hauteville, Paris 1er; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VIGNAUX.

Textile: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL HUG.

Union Confédérale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (C.F.D.T.): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ROGER FAIST.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants: 5 rue de Palestro, Paris 2e; f. 1949; federation of independent unions; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. SULPICE DEWEZ; publs. *Le Syndicaliste Indépendant, Le Guide du Militant, L'Echo des Ministères*, etc.

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 56 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75 Paris 10e; a number of unions did not accept the 1964 decision to change into C.F.D.T. (see above); f. 1919; 80,000 mems.; Pres. JOSEPH SAUTY.

Confédération Générale des Cadres: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organizes supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE; Sec.-Gen. CORENTIN CALVEZ; 250,000 mems.; publ. *Le Creuset—La Voix des Cadres*.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): 10 rue Solferino, Paris 7e; federation of teachers' unions; 450,000 mems.; Leaders JAMES MARANGE, ANDRÉ DRUBAY, ALAIN GEISMAR.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL-ANDRÉ TILLIÈRES.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (*National Federation of Farmers' Unions*): 8 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 9e; f. 1946; 750,000 mems. divided into 92 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. GÉRARD DE CAFFARELLI.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

9 ave. Percier, Paris 8e

Established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France holds the monopoly of coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 192,000 employees.

President: YVON MORANDAT.

Director-General: PAUL GARDENT.

ELECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE

23 rue de Vienne, Paris 8e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France holds the monopoly for distribution of electricity and atomic power in Metropolitan France; 91,800 employees.

GAZ DE FRANCE

23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75 Paris 17e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France holds the monopoly for distribution of Gas in Metropolitan France; 27,200 employees.

President: ROBERT HIRSCH.

General Manager: PIERRE ALBY.

RENAULT, RÉGIE NATIONALE DES USINES
B.P. 103, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt, Paris

Nationalized in 1946; 66,882 employees; in 1967 706,622 cars and 70,846 industrial vehicles were manufactured.

President: PIERRE DREYFUS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue St. Lazare, Paris 9; Pres. of Board of Dirs. ANDRÉ SEGALAT; Vice-Pres. ROGER COQUANT, ANDRÉ MOREAU-NÉRET; Dir.-Gen. ROGER GUIBERT; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. HENRI LEFORT, ROGER HUTTER; Sec.-Gen. JULES ANTONINI. The S.N.C.F. controls most of the French railways. By the end of 1969 8,967 km. (5,600 miles) of track, representing 24.1 per cent of the total length of French Railways, had been electrified.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Région de l'Est: 13 rue d'Alsace, Paris 10; Dir. M. LECLERC DU SABLON.

Région du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, Paris 100; Dir. M. DAUDEMARD-GREGNAC.

Région de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, Paris 8e; Dir. M. STEIN.

Région du Sud-Ouest: 1 place Valhubert, Paris 13e; Dir. M. DUBOIS.

Région du Sud-Est: 20 blvd. Diderot, Paris 12e; Dir. M. DINE.

Région de la Méditerranée: 17 ave. du Général Leclerc, Marseille; Dir. M. MARTHELOT.

ROADS

There are about 784,739 km. of roads in France. Of these, some 81,120 km. are national roads, and 1,305 km. modern motorway (*autoroute*). In 1965 the Mont Blanc tunnel was officially opened. By the spring of 1969 1,120 km. of motorway were in operation, with a further 166 km. constructed by the end of 1969. Construction of another 300 km. of motorway commenced in the spring 1970.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles: 65 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1970; 600,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE BRUN; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL ROUX.

Automobile Club de France: 8 place de la Concorde, Paris 8e.

Automobile Club de l'Île de France: 8 place Vendôme, Paris.

Touring Club de France: Head Office: 65 ave. de la Grande Armée, Paris 16e; f. 1890; 600,000 mems. and 80 brs. throughout France; Pres. MARC EYROLLES; publs. *Revue du Touring Club de France*, *Touring Plein Air*.

Automobile Club du Nord de la France: Head Office: 40-42 rue du Maréchal Foch, Roubaix; br. in Lille.

Automobile-Club de l'Ouest: Head Office: Circuit des 24 Heures, La Mans; 28 brs. in western France.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are approximately 8,215 km. of navigable waterways (including 4,814 km. of canals). Plans for expansion include the extension of the Grand-Canal d'Alsace, improvements in the Dunkirk-Lille and Dunkirk-Valenciennes services, and the construction of the Montélimar Canal. The French inland waterways fleet consists of some 3,600 small craft and canal craft, some 154 Rhine barges, and some 230 barges, other than Rhine barges.

SHIPPING

In January 1969 French merchant shipping totalled 5,723,000 tons. Since June 1965 merchant seaports have been governed by a new statute setting up Autonomous Seaports. This statute took full responsibility away from the State and invested it in a Governing Board of 18-24 members and the Port Manager. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation: 48 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e; f. 1912; tonnage 258,700 gross; cap. 98.1m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN PERRACHON; Asst. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ PILLIARD; tank services.

Compagnie des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17; f. 1853; tonnage 15,951; Pres. Gen.-Man. JACQUES BAYLE; cargo service from Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rouen, Boulogne and Brest to North African Ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 90 blvd. des Dames Marseille; f. 1860; tonnage 30,475 gross; cap. 25,200,000 Frs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RENÉ COURAU; Paris Office: 4 rue des Capucines; passenger and mail service.

Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1869; tonnage 32,533 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MARCEL CAPELLE; cargo services from French, Belgian and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1912; Pres. and Gen. Man. PIERRE C. FABRE.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 12 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 9; tonnage 386,444 gross; Pres. GILBERT GRANDVAL; Dir.-Gen. ROGER CAROUR; passenger and cargo service.

Compagnie de Transports Maritimes Pétroliers: 14 ave. d'Orsay, Paris 7e; tonnage 201,724 gross; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. PIERRE POULAIN; oil tankers.

Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 857 Colbert, 13 Marseilles; f. 1965 as result of a merger between *Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre* (f. 1836), *Société Générale de Transports Maritimes* (f. 1865) and *Compagnie de Navigation Paquet (Services fret)* (f. 1860); tonnage 71,615 gross; merchant services from Marseilles and West Mediterranean ports to Morocco, Caracas, Mauritania, Senegal, West Africa, French Antilles, Guyana, Canada and Great Lakes, U.S.A. East Coast and Gulf; Pres. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ COURAU; Man. Dirs. JEAN-PHILIPPE DESNEUFBOURG, JEAN-PIERRE GAUTIER.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1855; tonnage 376,844 gr.; Chair. EDMOND LANIER; Gen. Man. PIERRE PANARD; passenger and freight services to Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, U.S.S.R., Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica; merged with the *Compagnie Navigation Mixte* 1969.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1964; tonnage 939,664 d.w.; Pres. FRANCIS C. FABRE; Gen. Man. PIERRE C. FABRE; Mans. M. DUHAMEL, J. HAMELIN, J. POTIER, P. CAZIER, L. RAGOUCEY, P. LAHAYE, A. DE MONTEYNARD; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and Far East to West Africa.

FRANCE—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 14 ave. Robert Schuman, Paris 7e; tonnage 235,480 gross; 5 tankers; Chair. and Man. Dir. PIERRE POULAIN.

Compagnie Navale des Pétroles: 162 rue du Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris 8e; tonnage 511,974 gross; Chair. VICTOR DE METZ; Man. Dir. RENÉ GASQUET; oil tankers.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: 50 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; tonnage 233,415; Pres. JEAN BARNAUD; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL-CHARLES LAROCHE; Mans. EMILE CADOURCY and PIERRE GOULARD; regular passenger and mail services to the Red Sea Ports, Djibouti, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Persian Gulf.

Pétrofrance S.A.: 42 ave. Raymond Poincaré, Paris 16e; tonnage 31,060 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. NAHMIA; oil tankers.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 53,000; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO; cargo service.

Société Anonyme de Gérance et D'Armement (SAGA): 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1919; tonnage 2,855,688 gross; Pres. MICHEL PASTEAU; Admin. Dir.-Gen. JACQUES BAYLE; Dir.-Gen. STÉPHAN REDON; France/Morocco/Algeria services—wine and butane tankers managing owners for ferry boats and mailships Dunkirk-Calais/Dover.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 46 ave. de Villiers, Paris 17e; tonnage 712,502 d.w.; Pres. J. BARNAUD; Gen. Man. P. BERET; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Nationale: 3 rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris 9; f. 1916; tonnage 25,441 gross; Pres. H. DELPECH; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE HECQUET; tramp service.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; tonnage 1,250,000 d.w.; Pres. and Man. Dir. F. ARNAUD; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine); tonnage 611,000 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE HOUSSIN; oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare Paris 9e; tonnage 20,823 gross; Chair. ANDRÉ SÉGALAT; Gen. Manager ROGER GUIBERT; Gen. Sec. JULES ANTONINI; Chief Shipping Manager PHILIPPE GRAFF, 51 rue de Londres, Paris 8e; cross-

Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and roll on/roll off and containers on train-ferries, car ferries and container ship.

Société Navale Caennaise: 17 rue Dumont d'Urville, Caen f. 1901; tonnage 88,750 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES GUILLIN; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.D.V.): 29 rue Galilée Paris 16e; f. 1867; 27 vessels; tonnage 210,000 d.w. Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Man. Dir. PARICE VIELJEUX; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, Paris 15e; f. 1933 Chair. GEORGES GALICHON; Man. Dir. PIERRE D. COT Deputy Man. Dirs. RAYMOND DUPRÉ, ROBERT MON TARNAL, PIERRE MARION, JEAN-LOUIS RATTIER; fleet of 4 Boeing 747, 18 Boeing 707-320, 8 Boeing 707-320B 8 Boeing 707-320C, 16 Boeing 727-200, 44 Caravelle 6 Bréguet Universal; internal, European and inter continental services; flights to Africa, Madagascar, Americas, Middle and Far East and West Indies.

Air France also operates a night mail service for the postal authorities.

A third airport is planned for Paris at Roissy (North Paris); it will be in use by the end of 1972 and fully operational by 1985 with a capacity of 30 million passengers

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): 3 blvd. Males herbes, Paris 8e; company formed in 1963 when the *Union Aéromaritime de Transport* merged with *Trans ports Aériens Intercontinentaux*; Pres. Général GEORGE FAYET; services to all Africa (except Dakar and Madagascar), the Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 3 DC-8-33, 2 DC-8-55 Turboprop, 1 DC-8-53-F (Cargo), 4 DC-8 Super 62, 2 Caravelles Rio.

There are also 70 international airlines serving France.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Chair. of Commission J. RAVANEL; Vice-Chair. R. PRAIN; Dir.-Gen. E. REMISE; Inspectors-General P. GAUDIBERT, Mlle M. AUBIN.

There are Regional Committees of the Direction Générale du Tourisme in the 15 main cities. Every city in France also has a Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist office run by the local authorities.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: 3/5 Opernring, Vienna 1.
Belgium: 35/37 blvd. Adolphe-Max, Brussels.
Denmark: Amaliegade 12, Copenhagen.
German Federal Republic: Services Officiels du Tourisme Français, Postfach 3,487, Frankfurt am Main.
Irish Republic: 20 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

Italy: 7 Via Veneto, Rome; 15 Via Fatebenefratelli, Milan.

Netherlands: Noordeinde 138, The Hague.

Portugal: 234/242 Rua Aurea, Lisbon.

Spain: 59 Avenida José Antonio, Madrid; 603 Avenida José Antonio, Barcelona.

Sweden: Jakobstorg 3, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva; Bahnhofstrasse 16, Zürich 8001.

Turkey: Ambassade de France, B.P. 71, Ankara.

United Kingdom: 178 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

U.S.S.R.: Cie. Air-France, Hotel Metropole, Room No. 305, Moscow.

Bureau National de Renseignements du Tourisme: 127 ave. des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of State for Cultural Affairs: 3 rue de Valois, Paris 1er; Minister of State EDMOND MICHELET.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris 1er f. 1680; Administrator PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre de France: Place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; (closed since the strikes and demonstrations of May-June 1968).

Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Admin. 8 rue Scribe; f. 1671; Dir. RENÉ NICOLY.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra-Comique: Place Boieldieu, Paris 2e; f. 1714; Dir. JEAN GIRAudeau.

Théâtre National Populaire du Palais de Chaillot (T.N.P.): Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16e; f. 1937; Dir. GEORGES WILSON.

Théâtre des Nations: 15 ave. Victoria, Paris 4e; f. 1955; international theatre season of four to six months; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Française: 28 rue Félicien-David, Paris 16e.

Orchestre Radio-Symphonique de Paris: 5 rue Davy, Paris 17e.

Orchestre de Paris; Théâtre de la Gaîté-Lyrique, Paris; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commissariat): 29-33 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e; f. 1945; High Commr. JACQUES YVON; Admin.-Gen. (Government Delegate) M. GIRAUD; Dir. of the Cabinet of the High Commissioner ANDRÉ GAUVENET. The Commissariat is under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. It is a public corporation with administrative and financial autonomy, with responsibilities in scientific research, technical development and industry in the nuclear field.

Under the second five-year atomic energy plan (1957-61), it was arranged that the Commissariat should cease to have sole responsibility for atomic energy in France. This responsibility is now shared by other corporations (including Electricité de France) which are entrusted with the realization and exploitation of the main productions of nuclear electricity.

Administration is in the hands of a ten-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

Advisory Agencies to the Commissariat

Scientific Council: Pres. LOUIS DE BROGLIE.

Mines Committee: Pres. Prof. MARCEL ROUBAULT.

Industrial Equipment Committee: Pres. JEAN BLANCARD.

Advisory Commission for Nuclear Electricity Production: Pres. JEAN COUTURE.

Markets: Pres. THÉODULE BOSSUAT.

There also functions within the Commissariat the following departments:

Direction des Relations Extérieures et des Programmes (Directorate of Foreign Relations and Programmes): Dir. CLAUDE PIERRE.

Direction Administrative (Administrative Directorate): Dir. MAURICE PASCAL.

Direction Financière et Comptable (Directorate of Finance and Accounts): Dir. JACQUES GISCARD D'ESTAING.

Direction de la Physique (Directorate of Physics): Dir. ANATOLE ABRAGAM.

Direction des Piles Atomiques (Directorate of Atomic Piles): Dir. JULES HOZOWITZ.

Direction des Matériaux et Combustibles Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Material and Fuels): Dir. HENRI PIATIER.

Direction des Productions (Directorate of Production): Dir. PIERRE TARANGER.

Direction de la Protection et de la Sécurité Radiologiques (Directorate for radiological protection and security): Dir. ANDRÉ GAUVENET.

Direction des Applications Militaires (Directorate of Military Uses): Dir. JACQUES ROBERT.

Direction de la Biologie et de la Sécurité Radiologique (Directorate for biology and radiological safety): Dir. ANDRÉ GAUVENET.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology): B.P. 6, Gif-sur-Yvette (S.-et-O.); f. 1956; Dir. JEAN DEBIESSE; Pres. Council of Instruction Rector MALLET.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (GENS) (Saclay Nuclear Research Centre): B.P. 2, 91 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1949; Dir. JEAN DEBIESSE.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (Fontenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre): B.P. 6, Fontenay-aux-Roses (92); f. 1945; Dir. R. LUCIEN.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (CEN-G) (Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre): CEDEX No. 85, 38 Grenoble/Gare; f. 1956; staff 2,200; basic and applied research; three swimming-pool open-core reactors (30 mW., 4 mW., 100 kW.); 38 laboratories; Dir. LOUIS NEEL.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (Cadarache Nuclear Research Station): B.P. 1, Saint-Paul-lès-Durance, Bouche-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. R. FAURE.

The National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology organizes courses on atomic engineering, special metallurgy and accelerator techniques, radio-biology, fluid behaviour in reactors, and theoretical physics. The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralisation of research.

The Centre of Nuclear Studies at Cadarache is devoted to industrial nuclear research, both for electric generation and for propulsion. Fundamental research is also carried out in the fields of radiological safety, radio ecology and radioagronomy.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CERN): There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Groupe de Laboratoires de Strasbourg-Cronenbourg: rue du Loess, B.P. 20CR, 67 Strasbourg 3; f. 1957; Dirs. P. CUER, S. GORODETZKY, G. MONSONEGO, Mlle M. PEREY, A. COCHE, J. H. VIVIEN.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Aix-Marseille: Aix-en-Provence; 2,055 teachers; 28,635 students.

Université d'Amiens: Amiens; f. 1965.

Université d'État d'Angers: Angers; f. 1969.

Université de Besançon: Besançon; 53 teachers; 6,635 students.

Université de Bordeaux: Bordeaux; 244 teachers; 20,300 students.

Université de Caen: Caen; 718 teachers; 10,053 students.

Université de Clermont-Ferrand: Clermont-Ferrand; 532 teachers; 13,980 students.

Université de Dijon: Dijon; 535 teachers; 10,600 students.

Université de Grenoble: Grenoble; 1,232 teachers; 23,110 students.

Université de Lille: Lille; 480 teachers; 20,404 students.

Université de Limoges: Limoges; 171 teachers; 2,454 students.

Université de Lyon: Lyon; 2,433 teachers; 42,861 students.

Université de Montpellier: Montpellier; 1,200 teachers; 22,000 students.

Université de Nancy: Nancy; 581 teachers; 13,000 students.

Université de Nantes: Nantes; 15,000 students.

Université de Nice: Nice; 413 teachers; 10,209 students.

Université d'Orléans-Tours: Orleans; 860 teachers; 6,863 students.

Universités de Paris: Paris; 13 operational from 1971; 4,455 teachers; 115,000 students.

Université de Poitiers: Poitiers; 174 teachers; 11,022 students.

Université de Reims: Rheims; 249 teachers; 3,639 students.

Universités de Rennes: Rennes; 3 operational from 1971; 791 teachers; 17,337 students.

Université de Rouen: Rouen; 12,306 students.

Université de Strasbourg: Strasbourg; 1,437 teachers; 25,054 students.

Université de Toulouse: Toulouse; 789 teachers; 36,500 students.

ANDORRA

The Franco-Spanish Seigneurie of Andorra is situated in the Eastern Pyrenees.

Area, Location, Language, Population, Capital

The small principality of Andorra (founded in 1278) consists of 465 square kilometres in the Eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The official language is Catalan. The population numbers about 19,600 of whom nearly 6,000 are Andorrans. The national colours are blue, yellow and red. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

Constitution

Andorra is a principality, under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a bi-annual tax to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. France is represented in Andorra by the *Viguié de France*, and the Bishop by the *Viguié Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Prefect of the East Pyrenees is the Permanent Delegate of the French Co-Prince.

Government

Episcopal Co-Prince: H.E. DR. RAMÓN MALLA CALL, Bishop of Lérida, Apostolic Administrator of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: H.E. GEORGES POMPIDOU.

Viguié Episcopal: JAUME SANSÀ NEQUI.

Viguié de France: HUBERT DUBOIS.

General Council of the Valleys

This council submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The twenty-four members represent the parishes of Andorra and are elected for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. All men and women of the age of 25 and over may vote. The Council nominates the *First Syndic* (*Syndic Procureur Général*) and the *Second Syndic*, who cease to be members of the Council on their election.

First Syndic: FRANCESC ESCUDE FERRERO.

Second Syndic: EDUARD ROSSELL PUJAL.

The Legal System

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by two civil judges (*Bayles*), one appointed by the Viguié de France and the other by the Viguié Episcopal. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternatively by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Tercera Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Cours*, consisting of the two Viguiers, the Judge of Appeal, the two Bayles and two members of the Council General.

Economic Affairs

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables being the principal crops.

Livestock is raised and there are approximately 25,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is a milk farm outside the capital. Andorra la Vella is a great market for all European goods as there are no customs. Many Catalonians and other foreigners trade in the principality.

Religion

The population is entirely Catholic and the territory is included in the Spanish Suffragan See of Urgel.

Radio

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anelletes, B.P. 1, Andorra la Vella; Gen. Man. M. DEGOV; privately owned, broadcasts in French and Spanish on 428m. (701 k/c); publs. *La Voz de Radio Andorra* (monthly), *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Sud-Radio: 7 ave. Méritxell, Andorra la Vella; Dir. JEAN HORBETTE; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

Finance

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is a 3 per cent levy on alcohol and motor fuels. There is no income tax, death duty or customs.

Banks

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: B.P. 21, Andorra la Vella; f. 1930; Chair. M. CERQUEDA.

Banca Cassany: 41 Avinguda Meritxell, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; Dir. M. DIAL; Deputy Dir. R. MORESQUI.

Banca Coma: Dir. M. CARTAS BALAGUÉ.

Crédit Andorrà: Man. Dir. M. J. BANSELL.

Banca Mora: Les Escaldes; Chair. F. MORA.

Banca Reig: Chair. S. REIG.

Production

Andorra produces iron, lead, alum, stone and timber. Sheep raising and tourism are important industries.

Transport

A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers (7,800 feet). There are about 8,200 automobiles in Andorra. There is a motor bus service between Andorra la Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France.

Tourism

Sindicat d'Initiativa de les valls d'Andorra: Andorralla Vella.

Andorra is much visited by tourists, winter and summer. In winter many slopes are used for skiing and in summer the high fields are occupied by campers. There are about 2,000,000 visitors a year.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe between 47° and 55° north latitude and 6° and 23° east longitude. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. Its climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 48°F, although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. Approximately half the population belongs to the Evangelical Church, 45 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church, and the remainder to smaller religious groups. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—black, red and gold. The seat of Government is Bonn.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Germany was divided according to the Berlin Agreement into American, Soviet, British and French zones of occupation. In 1949 the zones occupied by the three Western Allies merged to become the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet Zone shortly afterwards declared itself the German Democratic Republic. Following general elections, and the constitution of the Federal Republic, the military occupation was converted into a contractual defence relationship. The last of the limitations to the sovereignty of the Republic were removed in 1955, in which year it joined the Western European Union and NATO. The Saarland, which immediately after the war became economically tied to France as a semi-autonomous protectorate, once more became fully politically and economically integrated into the Federal Republic in 1959. Berlin was also, according to the Berlin agreement, divided into four zones of occupation. In 1949 Soviet occupied Berlin proclaimed itself capital of the German Democratic Republic, leaving the remainder, known as West Berlin, an island in G.D.R. territory. The pressures which could be brought to bear on West Berlin, now officially a *Land* of the Federal Republic, were proven by the Berlin Blockade of 1948–49. Consistent with the belief that the government of the Federal Republic is the only organ legally entitled to speak for Germany as a whole, and with the policy of re-unification, the *Bundestag* confirmed Berlin's status as capital of Germany in 1957. The seat of the Federal Government continues to be Bonn.

From considerable destruction inflicted by allied bombing and the last stages of the land war, the Federal Republic, which contains the principal industrial areas of Germany, rebuilt itself rapidly as one of the most affluent and economically dynamic states in Europe. The *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle), which received much of its stimulus from Marshall Aid and European co-operation, began under the Chancellorship of Adenauer

(1949–63) and the direction of Economics Minister Erhard, who subsequently became Chancellor following the retirement of Adenauer. The Federal Republic is a founder member of the EEC. The years of the Grand Coalition (C.D.U./C.S.U. and S.P.D.) under the Chancellorship of Kiesinger lasted from 1966 to 1969 and saw continuing prosperity with no change in the re-unification policy which aims at re-establishing a democratic Germany conforming to the 1937 borders of the Reich.

Although the C.D.U./C.S.U. gained more votes than any of the other parties in the general elections of October 1969, a coalition government of S.P.D. and F.D.P. was formed under the Chancellorship of Herr Brandt. Herr Scheel, leader of the F.D.P., became Foreign Minister. At the outset the coalition had a voting majority of 12 in the Bundestag. However, in October 1970 three F.D.P. representatives withdrew their support for the Government and joined the Opposition, mainly in disapproval of foreign policy, thus reducing the Government majority in the Bundestag to 6. The new Government has adopted a fresh policy towards Eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), and particularly towards the German Democratic Republic. During 1970 formal talks were conducted between the two countries for the first time in post-war German history, and there was a marked increase in diplomatic contacts between the Federal Republic and the other East Bloc states. An agreement over the supply of gas from the Soviet Union and trade agreements with Poland and Hungary preceded the signing of the Treaty on the Renunciation of Force with the Soviet Union in August, and the signing of a treaty with Poland in November 1970. The latter constitutes a reversal of the policy prior to Brandt's Chancellorship, in that it recognizes the Oder/Neisse Line as the border between Germany (actually the G.D.R.) and Poland, and renounces the former Federal German claims upon the Eastern territories of the old Reich. Besides relaxing tensions in Central Europe and improving the economic climate, both of these treaties express an implicit recognition of the borders of the G.D.R.

Government

The Federal Republic comprises ten states (*Länder*). The legislative organ is the Bundestag, which is elected for four years by universal suffrage. The *Länder* are represented in the legislature by the Bundesrat, whose members are appointed and recalled by the *Länder* themselves. In addition to the ten *Länder* West Berlin is represented in the Bundestag and in the Bundesrat in a consultative capacity.

The Federal Government, which is headed by a Chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag, is responsible for the foreign affairs and defence of the Republic and for such matters as citizenship, migration, currency, customs, railways, posts and telecommunications.

Each of the Länder has its own parliament, which has the right to pass laws except in such matters as are the exclusive right of the Federation. Both education and police are in the control of the Länder.

Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and State Laws is undertaken by the Gemeinden (communes) and Landkreise (counties).

Defence

As a member of NATO and the Western European Union since 1955, Federal Germany undertook to supply twelve divisions, and formation of these was completed in 1964. After the United States, Germany is the second largest financial contributor towards NATO infrastructure. Conscription has been in force since 1956 and lasts for a period of eighteen months. By 1970 the strength of the Armed Forces stood at 466,000 (Army 291,000, Air Force 104,000, Navy 36,000, Territorial Army 35,000). Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 20,350 million DM. France and Great Britain co-operate with Federal Germany in combined training schemes and military exercises. In November 1969, the Federal Republic formally renounced the manufacture, acquisition, and use of nuclear weapons by signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Economic Affairs

Since the currency reform of 1948 the Federal Republic of Germany has entirely reconstructed its economy and is today the second largest trading nation in the world. Between 1950 and 1960 industrial production was more than doubled—a rate of growth surpassing that of any other European country. Agricultural growth has not been rapid in relation to that of industry. The heavy and chemical industries, in particular, were in 1970 continuing to experience a rapid expansion and the engineering, vehicle and chemical industries are at present major exporters. Principal trade partners are the countries of the EEC, the U.S.A. and the U.K. Since the signing of several treaties and trade agreements in 1970, it is expected that trade with the countries of the Eastern Bloc will increase. Federal Germany has virtually full employment and in 1970 employed about 1,900,000 workers from abroad, chiefly from Southern Europe. The heavy initial flow of labour from East Germany has come to an end.

The substantial Balance of Payments surplus in recent years has led to the strengthening of the mark and in late 1968 there was great pressure from international circles for the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark. After much speculation the Mark was allowed to "float" prior to and during the General Elections in autumn 1969, and was subsequently revalued by 9.29 per cent a short time later. Since 1968 the economy has been experiencing a boom equalling that of the 'fifties. Government efforts to curb the boom and its accompanying inflation and labour shortage (nearly two million foreign workers are employed) include the 1969 revaluation, and various measures in 1970 such as an income-tax surcharge, suspension of industrial investment depreciation allowances, high interest rates and credit control. As yet these measures have produced no clear results in controlling the over-heated economy. The Federal Republic normally has very stable industrial relations, and increased trade-union activity during 1969 and 1970 was to some extent indicative of a growing inflation which is, however, small by current West European standards.

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, road and air. Over £5,000 million pounds were invested in the field of transport and communications between 1949 and 1960. Under a ten-year road-building plan 6,130 miles of Federal roads were constructed by 1969, giving Germany a total of about 259,000 miles (414,600 kilometres) of classified roads. By the end of 1969 there were 3,194 miles (4,110 kilometres) of modern motorway (*Autobahn*). The railways have been modernized and the shipping fleet redeveloped after the run-down of the war and the immediate post-war years. The canals linking the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube are being widened and deepened to form a trading route linking the North Sea with the Black Sea. There are five international airports at Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich. The German airline *Lufthansa* offers over 900 flights per week.

Social Welfare

Social legislation in the Federal Republic, tracing its origins back to 1881, provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability, and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered by national health insurance. More than 28 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security contributions.

Education

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and eight years must be full-time. Attendance at the basic school (*Grundschule*) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they may continue in the elementary school, as do 80 per cent of the pupils, or proceed to the intermediate or high school. Primary education is free, and grants are made for secondary education wherever fees are payable. There are three types of *Gymnasium* (High School), specializing in Classics, Modern Languages, and Mathematics and Science. A *Gymnasium* school-leaving certificate is a necessary prerequisite for University education.

There are in the Federal Republic thirty-six universities and technical colleges, as well as a number of colleges specializing in individual subjects.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, the Rhineland, mediaeval towns and villages. In 1968 over six million people visited Germany. 980,100 beds are available in hotels, guest houses and private houses.

Receipts from tourism totalled 3,645 million DM in 1968; and expenditure totalled DM 6,322 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea, Honduras,

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, The Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

Sport

Sport in the Federal Republic is highly organized. There were in 1966 35,600 sports clubs with a membership of 7.4 million; 14,000 football clubs, 65,000 teams and 2.6 million members; 8,000 gymnastic clubs with 2 million members. Other popular sports are athletics, shooting, handball, swimming, table tennis and tennis.

Public Holidays 1971

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 17 (East Berlin Rising), November 18 (Penitentiary Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Deutsche Mark (DM), which is divided into 100 pfennigs.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs; 1, 2, and 5 Deutsche Mark.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rate: 8.78 DM = £1 sterling
3.66 DM = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 31st, 1969)

	CAPITAL	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	Bonn	248,573	61,195	299.4
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	Kiel	15,676	2,557	276.6
Hamburg	Hamburg	753	1,817	1,817.1
Lower Saxony	Hanover	47,408	7,100	517.8
Bremen	Bremen	404	756	607.2
North Rhine Westphalia . . .	Düsseldorf	34,039	17,130	680.8
Hesse	Wiesbaden	21,110	5,423	260.6
Rhineland Palatinate . . .	Mainz	19,837	3,671	176.7
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart	35,750	8,910	628.4
Bavaria	Munich	70,550	10,569	1,326.3
Saarland	Saarbrücken	2,568	1,127	130.8
WEST BERLIN	West Berlin	480	2,134	2,134.3

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

POPULATION

Cologne	866,308	Nuremberg	477,108
Essen	704,769	Wuppertal	414,722
Frankfurt am Main	660,410	Gelsenkirchen	348,620
Dortmund	648,883	Bochum	346,886
Duisburg	457,891	Mannheim	330,920

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

REFUGEES FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN REGISTERED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

('000)

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
207.0	21.4	42.6	41.9	29.6	24.1	19.6	16.0	17.0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1969)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Federal Republic	903	14.8	447	7.3	744	12.2

EMPLOYMENT (April 1969—'000)

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, ETC.	MINING, POWER, ETC.	OTHER INDUSTRIES	BUILDING
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	26,169	2,577	571	10,093	2,077
Schleswig-Holstein	991	117	10	268	95
Hamburg	824	16	8	249	56
Lower Saxony	2,938	447	52	920	248
Bremen	314	3	5	107	18
North Rhine Westphalia	6,916	326	323	2,903	514
Hesse	2,359	195	28	970	177
Rhineland Palatinate	1,550	254	12	532	131
Baden-Württemberg	4,053	423	29	1,824	355
Bavaria	4,872	780	45	1,783	376
Saarland	399	12	39	145	30
WEST BERLIN	953	6	11	332	79
	TRADE, FINANCE	PRIVATE SERVICES	TRANSPORT	PUBLIC SERVICES	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	3,750	3,938	1,435	1,727	
Schleswig-Holstein	173	167	69	93	
Hamburg	191	153	96	56	
Lower Saxony	457	420	163	231	
Bremen	64	45	44	29	
North Rhine Westphalia	1,002	1,024	346	409	
Hesse	340	343	144	163	
Rhine Palatinate	205	211	71	134	
Baden-Württemberg	464	571	180	208	
Bavaria	639	724	242	284	
Saarland	60	660	27	26	
WEST BERLIN	157	221	54	93	

In June 1970, 1,839,000 foreigners were employed.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1969—'000 hectares)

ARABLE	GARDENS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
7,571	617	5,661	7,180	3,721	24,750

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	1,414	1,464	1,494	5,819	6,198	6,000
Rye	975	962	873	3,162	3,189	2,889
Barley	1,308	1,330	1,387	4,734	4,974	5,130
Oats	808	821	860	2,718	2,893	2,976
Mixed Grains	425	450	456	1,396	1,527	1,535
Sugar Beets	294	290	295	13,697	13,633	12,941
Potatoes	707	659	589	21,294	19,196	15,985

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1967	1968	1969
Milk ('000 metric tons)	21,717	22,121	22,216
Butter (" " ")*	502	524	510
Cheese (" " ")*	193	204	218
Eggs (millions) . . *	13,747	14,006	14,597

* Excluding Berlin

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1967	1968	1969
Horses	283	264	254
Cattle	13,981	14,061	14,286
Pigs	19,032	18,732	19,323
Sheep	810	830	841
Chickens	89,022	89,582	96,927

FOREST INDUSTRY

	SAWN TIMBER ('000 cu. m.)	MECHANICAL WOOD-PULP (tons)	PAPER (tons)	NEWSPRINT (tons)	CELLULOSE (tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (tons)
1966	9,010	615,133	3,299,203	233,648	662,369	1,004,581
1967	8,751	623,150	3,383,779	249,069	687,062	982,709
1968	8,951	679,256	3,800,987	283,655	724,503	1,131,486
1969	9,395	735,574	4,121,970	313,672	767,235	1,234,675

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

('000 metric tons live weight)

	1967	1968	1969
Deep-sea Trawlers .	440.7	447.5	444.8
Herring Fleet .	37.5	36.5	22.0
Others .	149.7	159.7	166.4
TOTAL .	627.9	643.7	633.2

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Coal . . .	112,043	112,012	111,630
Coke . . .	30,652	31,872	33,145
Lignite . . .	96,766	101,516	107,424
Lignite Briquettes	11,063	10,357	10,499
Iron Ore (Fe content)	2,380	2,166	2,088

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Electricity	Million kWh	184,681	203,283	226,049
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	27,366	30,305	33,764
Steel Ingots	" " "	36,218	40,526	44,599
Rolled Steel	" " "	24,922	28,697	32,247
Motor Spirit	" " "	11,555	12,520	12,908
Diesel Oil	" " "	8,323	9,229	9,012
Cement	" " "	31,711	33,443	35,079
Potash (K ₂ O)	" " "	2,131	2,220	2,283
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	" " "	3,084	3,436	3,658
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	Metric tons	1,158,081	1,275,348	1,326,897
Caustic Soda	" "	1,424,498	1,503,113	1,541,976
Chlorine	" "	1,369,507	1,466,110	1,573,434
Calcium Carbide	" "	970,257	920,496	867,362
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	" "	1,152,932	1,169,616	1,172,037
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	" "	561,126	501,257	482,103
Artificial Resins, Plastics	" "	2,653,922	3,285,391	3,974,658
Artificial Fibres	" "	495,534	622,280	715,247
Aluminium	" "	252,896	257,428	262,720
Copper	" "	266,891	304,182	302,537
Zinc	" "	140,820	144,348	147,141
Lead	" "	289,287	273,441	305,257
Tyres and Tubes	" "	305,494	365,106	436,794
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	321,433	333,499	338,739
Machine Tools	" "	307,029	316,784	375,273
Internal Combustion Engines	" "	132,104	120,982	143,393
Agricultural Machinery	" "	265,888	284,680	335,423
Textile Machinery	" "	112,805	124,714	149,429
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	Number	2,476,111	3,098,364	3,593,840
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	"	1,300,312	1,639,541	1,824,502
Radio and Television Sets	"	5,461,521	6,955,005	8,312,743
Clocks and Watches	'000	35,592	39,830	45,217
Shoes	'000 pairs	142,927	163,085	173,211
Cameras	Thousand DM	223,654	211,225	251,515

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 DM=100 pfennig.

8.78 DM=£1 sterling; 3.66 DM=U.S. \$1.

100 DM=£11.39=U.S. \$27.32.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1967	1968	1969	1970 (est.)
Federal Taxation and Customs Duties*	46,595	48,089	58,667	27,512
Federal Share of Joint Taxes and Trade Tax Levy	16,232	17,937	19,829	58,888
Tax-like Charges	1,307	1,496	1,625	1,442
European Orientation and Guarantee Fund . .	32	858	n.a.	n.a.
Other	2,735	2,871	3,083	2,617
TOTAL REVENUE	66,901	71,251	83,204	90,459

EXPENDITURE	1967	1968	1969	1970 (est.)
Military and Civil Defence	20,641	17,511	20,165	20,025
Social Security†	23,710	23,794	24,153	26,828
Agriculture and Food	3,830	6,154	5,804	7,354
Transport and Communications	5,420	5,620	6,430	6,925
Electricity, Gas, Water	2,139	1,918	1,814	1,818
Education and Science	2,136	2,315	2,524	3,222
Housing	1,360	1,676	1,346	1,516
Other Expenditure	16,492	17,084	19,327	21,628
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,728	76,072	81,563	89,316

* In 1970 redistribution of tax yield among central and local government according to the laws of the new fiscal reform.

† Excluding debt register obligations to social insurance institutions, including restitution payments and promotion of wealth formation.

LÄNDER BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1968	1969	EXPENDITURE	1968	1969
Land Taxation (less quota to Federal Budget)	40,927	48,353	Loans and Allocations	15,530	16,14
Federal and Municipal Contributions	11,235	10,415	Investments	4,239	4,51
Loans	4,241	1,907	Debt Service	3,029	3,78
Miscellaneous	7,954	8,867	Wages, Salaries and Pensions . .	22,800	25,73
			Miscellaneous	17,669	18,70
TOTAL REVENUE	64,358	69,542	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,266	68,93

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (thousand million DM)

	1967	1968	1969
NATIONAL INCOME	375.1	415.3	458.6
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	248.0	266.0	299.6
Income from entrepreneurial activity and property	127.1	149.3	158.4
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	65.7	65.8	80.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	440.8	481.1	538.5
Depreciation allowances	53.8	57.4	63.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	494.6	538.5	602.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	284.2	301.1	333.6
Government consumption	81.0	83.6	93.7
Gross investment in fixed assets	114.4	124.8	146.2
Inventory changes	-1.3	11.0	13.5
Balance of exports and Imports	16.3	18.0	15.2

MONEY AND GOLD

	1967	1968	1969
Note and Coin Circulation (million DM)	31,507	32,587	34,689
Gold Holdings at Deutsche Bundesbank (million U.S. \$)	4,227	4,539	3,989

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1962=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRAVEL	HEALTH	EDUCA- TION AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1966	112.8	112.0	110.5	129.7	107.5	108.3	111.2	115.2	109.2	113.4
1967	114.4	112.0	112.1	138.2	108.5	108.3	114.3	117.6	111.6	117.8
1968	116.1	111.1	112.0	148.4	115.9	108.5	117.0	125.3	115.1	122.4
1969	119.3	114.2	113.2	161.9	117.8	109.5	116.9	127.3	117.1	126.4

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million DM)

	1967	1968	1969
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	21,009	22,703	20,065
Services	-5,130	-4,527	-5,448
NET BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	15,879	18,176	14,617
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	-3,119	-3,174	-4,065
Official	-3,315	-4,141	-4,334
Net transfer payments	-6,434	-7,315	-8,399
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS	9,445	10,861	6,218
<i>Long-Term Capital:</i>			
<i>German Investments Abroad:</i>			
Private	-3,363	-11,838	-21,863
Official	-1,465	-1,317	-1,760
Total	-4,828	-13,155	-23,623
<i>Foreign Investments in Germany:</i>			
Private	1,673	1,681	862
Official	-48	-49	-99
Total	1,625	1,632	763
Net long-term capital	-3,203	-11,523	-22,860
NET BASIC BALANCE	6,242	-662	-16,642
<i>Short-Term Capital:</i>			
Credit institutions	-4,823	2,455	4,325
Enterprises	-1,634	536	-235
Public authorities	92	1,731	-56
Net short-term capital	-6,365	4,722	4,034
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS AND CAPITAL	-123	4,060	-12,608
Net Errors and Omissions	436	3,495	2,319
Movement of Gold and Exchange (change in net monetary reserves of Deutsche Bundesbank)	-313	-7,555	14,388*

*Including compensation required by the Deutsche Bundesbank for new valuation of gold and foreign exchange holdings due to the DM revaluation amounting to DM 4,099 million.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT AID

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES (million DM)

	1967	1968	1969*
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	2,188	2,381	2,130
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Gifts	540	634	860
Credit:			
1-5 years	165	32	28
5 years and over	1,739	1,912	1,764
Repayments	-473	-611	-711
Consolidated Credits:			
Consolidated amounts	3	0	—
Repayments	-53	26	-16
<i>with International Funds:</i>			
Gifts to:			
United Nations	61	93	107
European Development Fund	105	163	193
<i>with International Development Banks:</i>			
Capital deposits and credit (net to World Bank)	-10	14	-252
International Development Association	97	156	143
Asiatic Development Bank	14	14	14
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	2,375	4,273	6,631
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Guaranteed Export Credit:			
Guaranteed part (80%)	1,162	817	769
Non-guaranteed part (20%)	290	204	189
Returns from capital	284	332	395
Other direct investment	393	436	525
Other long-term capital outlay	n.a.	n.a.	3,337
<i>with International Finance Institutions:</i>			
Purchase of loans	-21	1,177	1,416
TOTAL	4,563	6,654	8,761

* Preliminary estimates.

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million DM)

	1967	1968	1969	1970 (Jan.-Sept.)
Total Imports	70,183	81,179	97,972	80,151
Total Exports	87,045	99,551	113,559	90,746

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million DM)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Food and Live Animals . . .	12,983	13,504	15,352	11,924	1,844	2,243	2,850	2,596
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	4,642	4,752	5,534	4,337	185	224	232	189
Cereals and Cereal Preparations . . .	2,283	2,043	2,239	1,578	302	327	495	662
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,342	1,343	1,585	1,094	319	391	407	304
Crude Materials, inedible . . .	10,352	11,871	13,423	10,217	2,457	2,644	2,855	2,203
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap . . .	2,750	3,505	4,091	3,242	562	525	527	509
Textile Fibres and Waste . . .	1,696	1,858	1,967	1,325	803	926	1,046	713
Wood, Lumber and Cork . . .	1,106	1,277	1,503	1,169	189	225	196	132
Oil-Seeds, Nuts and Kernels . . .	1,143	1,097	1,051	835	13	12	18	23
Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials . . .	999	1,073	1,185	889	196	218	238	194
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . .	6,942	8,228	8,635	6,920	2,914	3,305	3,167	2,680
Petroleum and Products thereof . . .	6,429	7,689	7,911	6,177	913	1,081	1,040	843
Coal, Coke and Briquettes . . .	459	381	461	468	1,950	2,176	2,079	1,802
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	627	660	710	630	290	329	371	287
Chemicals . . .	3,764	4,768	6,092	5,166	10,819	12,456	14,031	11,124
Chemical Elements and Compounds . . .	1,512	1,879	2,489	2,202	3,492	3,859	4,216	3,337
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . . .	15,187	19,800	24,734	20,082	19,866	21,930	25,103	20,067
Non-ferrous Metals . . .	4,032	5,281	6,865	5,469	2,250	2,560	2,651	2,034
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc. . .	3,412	4,359	5,090	3,786	3,329	4,003	4,923	3,913
Iron and Steel . . .	2,936	4,299	5,433	4,922	7,035	7,316	8,205	6,808
Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures . . .	1,480	1,868	2,283	1,728	781	966	1,163	968
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures . . .	1,251	1,463	1,756	1,395	1,839	1,986	2,345	1,775
Manufactures of Metals . . .	814	936	1,287	1,214	3,263	3,526	4,037	3,240
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	10,007	11,672	15,373	14,871	39,131	45,414	52,156	41,499
Machinery other than electric . . .	4,606	5,335	6,870	6,395	19,809	21,991	24,581	19,948
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. . .	2,227	2,796	3,879	3,722	7,043	7,789	9,365	7,781
Transport Equipment . . .	3,174	3,541	4,625	4,754	12,280	15,633	18,210	13,771
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	5,072	6,165	8,122	6,940	8,105	9,305	11,006	8,475
Clothing . . .	1,725	2,158	3,158	2,745	1,011	1,253	1,495	1,172
Professional, Scientific, Control Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks . . .	1,084	1,220	1,466	1,228	2,699	3,009	3,468	2,771
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind; gold† . . .	3,908	3,169	3,947	2,307	1,300	1,534	1,611	1,510
TOTAL . . .	70,183	81,179	97,972	80,151	87,045	99,551	113,557	90,746

* Jan.-Sept.

† Includes goods returned and replaced, which have not been allocated to their appropriate sections.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million DM)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970 (Jan.-Sept.)	1968	1969	1970 (Jan.-Sept.)
Argentina	456	505	491	548	703	565
Australia	552	650	475	881	990	790
Austria	1,766	2,190	1,706	4,420	4,857	4,082
Belgium and Luxembourg .	6,798	8,987	7,541	7,444	9,277	7,459
Brazil	895	1,117	867	912	922	784
Canada	1,125	1,240	1,276	1,106	1,259	806
Denmark	1,243	1,464	1,099	2,419	2,747	2,158
Finland	708	954	716	950	1,236	1,111
France	9,778	12,697	10,207	12,242	15,118	11,223
India	215	237	188	575	495	409
Iran	761	718	621	1,131	1,094	862
Italy	8,066	9,491	7,972	7,568	9,260	8,135
Japan	1,162	1,604	1,509	1,397	1,546	1,420
Libya	2,365	2,550	1,789	226	238	126
Netherlands	8,810	11,256	9,727	10,114	11,522	9,635
Norway	1,084	1,359	1,315	1,426	1,653	1,338
South Africa	982	1,208	918	1,419	1,634	1,399
Spain	850	1,051	816	1,690	2,020	1,553
Sweden	2,489	2,897	2,264	3,850	4,369	3,379
Switzerland	2,480	3,142	2,408	5,708	6,572	5,610
U.S.S.R.	1,175	1,306	903	1,094	1,582	1,192
United Kingdom	3,407	3,913	3,116	4,028	4,591	3,223
U.S.A.	8,850	10,253	8,763	10,835	10,633	8,124

TRADE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLICS

(million DM)

	1967	1968	1969
From the Federal* to the Democratic Republic .	1,483	1,422	2,272
From the Democratic to the Federal Republic* .	1,264	1,440	1,565
TOTAL	2,747	2,872	3,837

* Including West Berlin.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
6,621,309	6,556,977	7,022,269	13,828,422	13,850,034	15,029,231	3,052	3,214	3,584

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
United States . . .	1,081,537	1,299,061	2,191,506	2,563,825
United Kingdom . . .	617,700	634,474	1,240,147	1,305,019
Netherlands . . .	952,812	1,010,655	2,105,097	2,315,038
France . . .	607,883	562,646	1,369,944	1,266,039
Belgium and Luxembourg .	439,949	427,604	924,667	943,265
Switzerland . . .	359,667	363,552	782,651	803,596
Denmark . . .	480,254	475,755	824,648	839,072
Italy . . .	292,336	314,717	589,864	647,053
Sweden . . .	356,284	376,505	654,896	682,113
Austria . . .	260,027	275,930	528,500	564,657
Asia . . .	190,084	215,043	490,149	549,095
Latin America . . .	147,874	163,949	367,567	388,491
Spain . . .	69,174	81,249	157,322	182,331
Africa . . .	68,653	74,570	187,722	201,442
Greece . . .	59,800	64,420	146,860	167,493
Norway . . .	80,164	83,031	145,938	147,950
Other Countries . . .	492,779	594,108	1,142,556	1,462,752
TOTAL . . .	6,556,977	7,022,269	13,850,034	15,029,231

Number of tourist beds: 1,004,461 (1970).

TRANSPORT FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers (million) .	937	932	949
Passenger-kms. (") .	32,983	34,137	36,355
Freight net ton-kms. (") .	56,445	60,040	68,351

ROADS (Licensed vehicles—'000)

JANUARY	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	OTHERS	TRAILERS
1967 .	13,414.9	9,890.9	756.2	887.8	39.8	1,288.1	453.8	98.3	503.4
1968 .	14,005.1	10,483.8	809.2	886.7	40.9	1,331.8	348.2	104.6	524.2
1969 .	14,770.5	11,171.4	874.3	912.6	42.7	1,372.7	284.0	112.8	552.2
1970 .	15,965.8	12,198.2	970.4	960.7	45.5	1,426.0	242.1	122.9	600.2

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Freight ton-kms.	45,072	45,785	47,932	47,650

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Merchant Tonnage (gross registered)	6,023,164	6,545,656	7,066,423	7,477,807
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	7,858	8,332	9,155	9,649
Sea-going	73,278	72,604	79,511	85,540
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	7,764	8,164	8,867	9,249
Sea-going	49,058	50,208	56,235	59,175
Freight Entered ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	83,667	80,321	87,454	95,539
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	21,045	22,004	24,138	24,843
Total Coastal Freight ('000 tons)	2,607	2,877	3,157	3,579

* Loaded vessels only.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1967		1968		1969	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres Flown	52,375	196,799	52,882	221,734	53,293	257,564
Passenger-kms.	2,127,397	13,209,597	2,443,950	15,273,519	2,818,210	18,282,195
Freight ton-kms.	21,369	355,042	25,806	465,215	29,363	628,427
Mail ton-kms.	9,134	52,873	9,758	66,065	10,393	73,366

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

RADIO LICENCES (Dec. 1969)	TELEVISION LICENCES (Dec. 1969)	BOOK TITLES (1969)	TELEPHONES (Dec. 1969)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1969)	
				Number	Total Circulation
19,368,260	15,909,146	32,352	12,456,268	549	24,414,000

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Special	28,498	192,067	6,140,791
Secondary	4,116	90,609	2,034,163
Vocational and Technical	8,251	47,120	2,249,196
Teacher Training (winter term 1968-69)	99	2,287	57,870
Universities and Colleges (winter term 1968-69)	79	9,274	323,578

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt: Wiesbaden, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution read out in the Paulskirche, in Frankfurt/Main, during the revolution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble.

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the basic law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organization must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order

or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be re-organized with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The deputies of the Lower House or *Bundestag* shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 21 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 25 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence only with the permission of the *Bundestag*, unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which can appoint and recall them (*Art. 51*). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Bundespräsident

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art. 54*). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953, the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

further ballot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art. 61*).

VI. The Bundesregierung

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeskanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art. 63*). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art. 67*). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art. 68*).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art. 74*), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag* into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art. 76*). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within two weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art. 77*). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within one week.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in *Articles 1* and *20* would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art. 79*).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorized by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the

President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency must not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art. 81*).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art. 84*). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art. 91*).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art. 97*).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art. 101*). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (see VII above).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property dues serving non-recurrent purposes,

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are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art.* 109). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalize the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget

expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art.* 113).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles* 116–146 regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article* 143 contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

HISTORY OF MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Between July 1952, when legislation for the ratification of the E.D.C. Treaty was first put before the *Bundestag*, and March 1954, when the process of ratification was completed, the Federal Government had at intervals referred to the Constitutional Court to determine whether an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary.

On March 7th, 1953, in response to the Government's application, the Constitutional Court announced that it could give no ruling as to the constitutional legality or otherwise of the legislation until this had been passed by Parliament. Accordingly, the two Bills, one for the ratification of the E.D.C. and one for the ratification of the Bonn Conventions, were given their third reading in the *Bundestag* on March 9th, 1953, and both were ratified. On May 15th the ratification Bills were passed by the *Bundesrat*. The elections of September 1953 gave Dr. Adenauer's Government the majority necessary to make changes in the Federal Constitution, and an amending Bill was presented to the *Bundestag* in February 1954. This received its second and third readings on February 26th, 1954, and was passed by 334 votes to 144, the Government majority of 190 being 9 more than the two-thirds necessary to make constitutional changes.

This Bill:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article* 73 of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age",
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions and E.D.C. Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

The effect of the amendment was to empower the Federal Government to raise forces for the E.D.C. or for any similar organization which might come into being, to avoid continual recourse to the Constitutional Court.

Since these Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the treaties concerned (the Bonn Conventions and the E.D.C.) have themselves lapsed; but the Amendments apply equally to the new instruments drawn up as a result of the London Conference of September 1954.

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the

Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people. There was unforeseen delay in putting the Bonn Conventions into force, simply because they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty (that is to say the two were bound to come into force simultaneously), and this E.D.C. Treaty had not been ratified by France. The position from May 1952 until September 1954 was therefore that the Occupation Statute (with Amendments) was still the ultimate legal basis for Germany's relations with the western Allies, and for her position in international law; whereas the Bonn Conventions provided the psychological atmosphere in which these relations developed, and in which the Federal Republic gradually took its place as a positive factor in European politics. The Bonn Conventions are important, for this reason, and also because, pruned and revised and divorced from the E.D.C., they were used as the basis for the new instruments of sovereignty, drawn up after the London Conference of September 1954. (See below)

The Bonn Conventions

At the Brussels Conference in December 1950 the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France declared themselves ready and willing to enter into contractual negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and thereby to complete agreements which would supersede the Occupation Statute of 1949 and restore to Germany the maximum degree of sovereignty possible in the light of the international situation. The Allied governments made it clear from the outset that they did not wish this move to abolish in their entirety the Four-Power agreements of 1945, which were the remaining link between East and West Germany and which could still be the basis for settlement of the German problem by negotiation; but that they considered that the powers of the Federal Government could not be curtailed indefinitely or pending such settlement. The resulting Conventions were a product of the unique political situation which had developed in Germany since 1945, and could not in themselves do away with the division of Germany, nor overcome the facts that foreign troops will undoubtedly remain on German soil until international tension has eased, and that the final Peace Treaty continues to be deferred; and as they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty they could not without new decisions come into force without it.

The negotiations which led to the Bonn Conventions began in May 1951, and the Conventions were signed in Bonn by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France on the one hand, and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other, on May 26th, 1952. Under the Conventions:

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

(1) The Occupation Statute was abolished, and the Federal Government inherited full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.

(2) Allied forces in Germany were no longer occupation forces, but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".

(3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty were resolved; the Conventions were in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions were made:

- (a) The Federal Republic would have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers would be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation would the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the re-unification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertook to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers would consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic would participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany was their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also included supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

The London and Paris Agreements

On August 30th, 1954, the E.D.C. Treaty was finally debated and defeated in the French National Assembly, and with it the corner stone of western policy over the previous two years was swept away. The need to fill the void was urgent; and it was generally realized that some means must be found to restore German sovereignty, and to allow for its corollary, a German contribution to western defence, in a manner which would be acceptable to France.

For this purpose a conference was held in London at the end of September, at which the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States took part. This conference opened on September 28th, and on October 3rd the Final Act was signed after intense negotiation. By this it was agreed that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization; that German sovereignty should be restored and that she should, on agreed terms, enter N.A.T.O.; and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. Instructions were then given for the drafting of the various instruments which would be necessary to give effect to these decisions, and it was agreed that a further meeting should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to endorse them in their detailed form.

On October 20th, 1954, a conference began in Paris to complete the work of the London Conference. It was again attended by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; and as in London the Governments of The United States, Great Britain and France, dealt with the aspects of German sovereignty for which they have special responsibilities.

It was announced on October 21st that full agreement had been reached on the outstanding issues concerning German sovereignty, and that details for the expansion of the Brussels Treaty Organization, both in scope and functions and in size, to include both Germany and Italy, had also been agreed; the expanded organization is known as Western European Union.

German Sovereignty and Western European Union

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the German Federal Republic attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants. The ratification also brought into being the newly constituted Western European Union, and the Federal Republic simultaneously became a member of it and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

II. EMERGENCY POWERS

In June 1968 legislation was finally passed providing for emergency measures to be taken during a time of crisis. The Bill had received much opposition, mainly from the Left, since the introduction of the first draft by Dr. Schröder in 1960.

The main provisions of this, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, were as follows:

That the secrecy of correspondence and telecommunications might be restricted only in terms of a special Act, which when the free democratic order of the Federal Republic or a Land was threatened might specify that the person concerned need not be informed and that these measures could only be taken by bodies appointed by Parliament.

That men above 18 years of age might be compelled to serve in the armed forces, the Federal border guard, civil defence units or to render a substitute service.

A new Article 53a provided for the establishment of a committee of 33 members, two-thirds members of the Bundestag and one-third members of the Bundesrat, which must be informed by the Federal Government of any plans in the event of a defence emergency.

A new Article 80a provided that with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the Bundestag a "state of tension" might be declared and appropriate measures taken.

That in the event of a threat to the free democratic status of the Federal Republic or a Land the armed forces might be used to assist the police and border guards in the protection of civilian installations and to fight armed insurgents.

That the life of parliamentary bodies and the terms of office of the Federal President and his deputy might be extended during a defence emergency.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: Dr. GUSTAV HEINEMANN.
(Elected October 1969)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party; formed October 1969.)
(February 1971)

Federal Chancellor: WILLY BRANDT (S.P.D.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: WALTER SCHEEL (F.D.P.).
Minister of the Interior: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (F.D.P.).
Minister of Justice: GERHARD JAHN (S.P.D.).
Minister of Finance: Dr. ALEX MÖLLER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Economics: Prof. KARL SCHILLER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (F.D.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: WALTER ARENDT (S.P.D.).
Minister of Defence: HELMUT SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

Minister of Transport, Post and Telecommunications: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Housing: Dr. LAURITZ LAURITZEN (S.P.D.).
Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANKE (S.P.D.).
Minister for Health and Family Affairs: Frau KÄTE STROBEL (S.P.D.).
Minister for Education and Science: Prof. Dr. HANS LEUSSINK (Independent).
Minister of Economic Co-operation: Dr. ERHARD EPPLER (S.P.D.).
Minister without Portfolio: Prof. Dr. HORST EHMKE (S.P.D.).
Secretary of State (Chancellor's Office): EGON BAHR.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: Gen. DE MAIZIERE.
Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. SCHNEZ.
Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. JESCHONNEK.
Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. G. RALL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
(Bonn, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Uckesdorf, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMED YUSSOF (also accred. to Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland).
Argentina: Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* Ing. LUIS H. IRIGOYEN.
Austria: Poppelsdorfer Allee 55; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF ENDER.
Australia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 157; *Ambassador:* Sir RONALD WALKER.
Barbados: London, W.8, England.
Belgium: Kaiser-Friedrich Str. 22; *Ambassador:* CONSTANT SCHUURMANS.
Bolivia: Venusbergweg 50; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO CHACÓN SANCHEZ.
Botswana: London, S.W.1, England.
Brazil: Bad Godesberg, Dreizehnmorgenweg 10; *Ambassador:* SERGIO ARMANDO FRAZAO.
Burma: Am Hofgarten 1-2; *Ambassador:* MAUNG LWIN.
Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* PIERRE BIGAYIMPUNZI (also accred. to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Vatican Republic).

Cambodia: Paris, France.
Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 53; *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON L. B. BEB A DON (also accred. to Switzerland and Turkey).
Canada: Friedrich-Wilhelm Strasse 18; *Ambassador:* GORDON GALE CREAN.
Central African Republic: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 23; *Ambassador:* SIMON-PIERRE KIBANDA.
Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* S. J. WALPITA (also accred. to Belgium and Netherlands).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* JULES PIERRE TOURA GABA.
Chile: Bad Godesberg, Koblenzerstr. 37-29; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE ZORILLA.
Colombia: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 35; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS RESTREPO PIEDRAHITA.
Congo (Brazzaville): Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 45; *Ambassador:* GERMAIN BICOMAT.
Congo (Democratic Republic): Bad Godesberg, Im Meisengarten 133; *Chargé d'Affaires:* CYRILLE NZAU.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Costa Rica: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Strasse 122; *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO YGLESIAS-RODRIGUEZ.

Cyprus: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 73; *Ambassador:* TASOS PANAYIDES (also accredited to Netherlands).

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Rüdigerstr. 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. NICOLAS AMOUSSOU EWAGNIGNON (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Denmark: Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* Count KIELD GUSTAV KNUTH-WINTERFELDT.

Dominican Republic: Martinstr. 8; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN M. CONTIN (also accredited to Sweden and Switzerland).

Ecuador: Maargasse 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMON EDUARDO BURNEO (also accredited to Norway).

El Salvador: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem Schlossstrasse 17; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CONTRERAS CHAVEZ (also accredited to Denmark and Switzerland).

Ethiopia: Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* ASEFFA LEMMA (also accredited to Switzerland).

France: Bad Godesberg, Rheinaustr.; *Ambassador:* JEAN SAUVENARGUES.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 16; *Ambassador:* BONJEAN FRANÇOIS ONDO (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Malawi, Norway and Sweden).

Ghana: Bad Godesberg, Adenauer Allee 73A; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCIS LODORIC BARTELS.

Greece: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 76; *Ambassador:* MILTIADES DELIVANIS.

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Zeithenstr. 16; *Chargé d'Affaires:* L. A. DE LEON (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England.

Haiti: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 33; *Ambassador:* CARLET R. AUGUSTE.

Honduras: Bad Godesberg, Burgstr. 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. TITO H. CÁRCAMO.

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 4; *Ambassador:* ARNI TRYGGVASON (also accredited to Greece, Iran and Switzerland).

India: Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* KHUB CHAND.

Indonesia: Kurt-Schuhmacher-Str. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. YUSUF ISMAIL.

Iran: Köln-Marienburg, Parkstr. 5; *Ambassador:* Gen. MOZAFFAR MALEK.

Irish Republic: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* EAMONN H. KENNEDY.

Israel: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN.

Italy: Bad Godesberg, Karl-Finkelburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* MARIO LUCIOLLI.

Ivory Coast: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Bachemer Str. 25; *Ambassador:* LÉON AMON.

Jamaica: London, W.1, England.

Japan: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 139; *Ambassador:* FUMIHIKO KAI.

Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 106; *Ambassador:* FARHAN SHUBEILLAT.

Kenya: Bad Godesberg, Hohenzollernstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* DANIEL OWINO.

Korea, Republic of: Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* KIM, YOUNG CHOO.

Laos: Paris 16e, France.

Lesotho: London, S.W.1, England.

Liberia: Poppelsdorfer Allee 43; *Ambassador:* REID P. WILES (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Libya: Argelander Str. 1; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI SHAMIS.

Luxembourg: Bonn Center, H.I. 1104; *Ambassador:* Dr. NICOLAS HOMMEL.

Madagascar: Bad Godesberg, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* PHILIBERT RAONDRY.

Malawi: Bonn Center, H.I. 1103; *Ambassador:* BRIDGER WINSTON KATENGA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland).

Malaysia: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 52; *Ambassador:* Haji ABDUL KHALID bin AWANG OSMAN.

Mali: Bad Godesberg, Luisenstr. 54; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU TRAORE.

Malta: Brussels, Belgium.

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 8; *Ambassador:* EBY OULD ALLAF (also accredited to Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Mexico: Köln-Bayenthal, Eugen-Langen-Str. 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL CABRERA MACIÁ.

Monaco: Paris 16e, France (Legation).

Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Neckarstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* MOULAY ALI SKALLI (also accredited to Finland).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* PRADUMNA LAL RAJBHANDARY (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden).

Netherlands: Strässchensweg 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. G. DE BEUS.

New Zealand: Bonn Center, H.I. 902; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS ZOHRA.

Nicaragua: Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 41; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME SOMARRIBA SALAZAR.

Niger: Bad Godesberg, Dürenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* IBRA KABO.

Nigeria: Bad Godesberg, Kennedy Allee 35; *Ambassador:* ADEDOKUK HAASTRUP.

Norway: Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* SÖREN CHRISTIAN SOMMERFELT.

Pakistan: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* JAMSHED GUSTADJI KHARAS.

Panama: Bad Godesberg, Germanenstr. 6; *Ambassador:* Prof. MANUEL VARELA.

Paraguay: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROQUE J. YODICE CODAS (also accredited to Denmark).

Peru: Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO WAGNER DE REYNA.

Philippines: Bad Godesberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 25; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Finland).

Portugal: Bad Godesberg, Dollendorfer Str. 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL HOMEM DE MELLO.

Romania: Köln, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN OANCEA.

Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Blumenaustr. 1; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND MUHIGANA (also accredited to Switzerland).

Senegal: Bonn Center; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL D'ARBOUSIER (also accredited to Netherlands).

Somalia: Bad Godesberg, Max-Franz-Str. 13; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

South Africa: Köln, Heumarkt 1; *Ambassador:* DONALD BELL SOLE.

Spain: Schlossstr. 4; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE ERICE.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, BUNDESTAG, BUNDES RAT)

Sweden: Allianzplatz, Haus I, An der Heussallee 2-10; *Ambassador:* NILS MONTAN.

Switzerland: Köln-Bayenthal, Bayenthalgürtel 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS LACHER.

Tanzania: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstrasse 25; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY BALTHAZAR NYAKYI.

Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Uhierstr. 65; *Ambassador:* CHINTANA KUNJARA NA AYUDHYA (also accredited to Finland).

Togo: Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 13; *Ambassador:* BRUNO J. SAVI DE TOVE.

Tunisia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 103; *Ambassador:* ABDESSALEM BEN AYED.

Turkey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Utestrasse 47; *Ambassador:* OĞUZ GÖKMEN.

Uganda: Bad Godesberg, Dürenstr. 36; *Ambassador:* GEORGE W. M. KAMBA.

U.S.S.R.: Rolandseck; *Ambassador:* VALENTIN FALIN.

United Kingdom: Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir ROGER WILLIAM JACKLING, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Bad Godesberg, Mehlemer Aue; *Ambassador:* KENNETH RUSH.

Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Wendelstadallee 18; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILBOUDO (also accredited to Switzerland).

Uruguay: Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALDO L. CIASULLO.

Vatican: Bad Godesberg, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CORRADO BAFILE.

Venezuela: Bad Godesberg, Arndstr. 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO FARIA GALÁN.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Viktoriastr. 28; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY LIEN (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Yugoslavia: Bad Godesberg, Schlossstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF ČAČINOVIČ.

Zambia: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Mainzer Str. 244; *Ambassador:* RANKIN TITUS SIKASULA (also accredited to France).

BUNDESTAG

President: KAI-UWE VON HASSEL.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. CARLO SCHMID (S.P.D.), HERMANN SCHMITT-VOCKENHAUSEN (S.P.D.), LISELLOTTE FUNCKE (F.D.P.), Dr. RICHARD JAEGER (C.S.U.).

(General Election October 1969)

	VOTES	%	SEATS			
			Directly Elected	Land Lists	Berlin*	Total
Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and Christian Social Union (C.S.U.) .	15,203,457	46.1	121	121	8	250
Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.) .	14,074,455	42.7	127	97	13	237
Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.) .	1,904,387	5.8	—	30	1	31
National Democratic Party .	1,422,106	4.3	—	—	—	—
Others	380,022	1.1	—	—	—	—

* Owing to the special status of Berlin, its representatives have no voting power.

BUNDES RAT

President: Dr. FRANZ JOSEF ROEDER.

Each Land is entitled to vote in the Bundesrat in proportion to its population and sends as many members to the sessions as it has votes. As in the Bundestag, representatives from Berlin have no voting power. The Head of Government of each Land is automatically a member of the Bundesrat. Ministers and Members of the Federal Government attend the fortnightly sessions.

LÄNDER	VOTES	LÄNDER	VOTES
North Rhine-Westphalia	5	Schleswig-Holstein	4
Bavaria	5	Berlin	4
Baden-Württemberg	5	Hamburg	3
Lower Saxony	5	Saarland	3
Hesse	4	Bremen	3
Rhineland-Palatinate	4		

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

The ten Länder of the Federal Republic are autonomous, but not sovereign states, enjoying a high degree of self-government and wide legislative powers.

	CAPITAL
North Rhine Westphalia	Düsseldorf
Lower Saxony	Hanover
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
Hamburg	
Bavaria	Munich

	CAPITAL
Hesse	Wiesbaden
Bremen	
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart
Saar	Saarbrücken

NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA

The present Constitution was passed by the Diet (*Landtag*) on June 6th, 1950, and was endorsed by the electorate in the elections held on June 18th.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*) is presided over by the Minister-President (*Ministerpräsident*), who appoints his Ministers.

Minister-President: HEINZ KÜHN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of The Interior: WILLI WEYER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HANS WERTZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of University Affairs and Science: JOHANNES RAU (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. Dr. JOSEF NEUBERGER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: HORST LUDWIG RIEMER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WERNER FIGGEN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food Agriculture and Forestry: DIETHER DENEKE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: FRITZ HOLTHOFF (S.P.D.).

Minister of Federal Affairs: Dr. DIETHER POSSER (S.P.D.).

As the result of the elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet (*Landtag*) is composed as follows:

President of Diet: WILHELM LENZ (C.D.U.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . . . 94 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) . . . 95 "

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . . . 11 "

The *Land* is divided into six governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), each headed by a *Regierungspräsident*; they are: Düsseldorf, Aachen, Münster, Arnsberg, Detmold, Köln.

LOWER SAXONY

The Provisional Constitution was passed by the Diet on April 13th, 1951, and came into force on May 1st, 1951.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*):

Minister-President: ALFRED KUBEL (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Education: RICHARD LANGEHEINE (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: RICHARD LEHNERS (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: Prof. SIGFRIED HEINKE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: HANS SCHAEFER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Social Affairs: KURT PARTZSCH (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: Prof. PETER VON ÖRTZENE.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: KLAUS PETER BRUNS.

Minister of Federal Affairs and of Refugees: HERBERT HELLMANN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics and Public Works: HELMUT GREULICH (S.P.D.).

As a result of elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet (*Landtag*) is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: WILHELM BAUMGARTEN (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . . . 75 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) . . . 74 "

Lower Saxony is divided into eight governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): Aurich, Osnabrück, Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Oldenburg, Brunswick. Each district is headed by a *Regierungspräsident*.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the Diet on December 13th, 1949.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*) consists of the Minister-President and the Ministers appointed by him.

Minister-President: Dr. HELMUT LEMKE (C.D.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Interior: Dr. HARTWIG SCHLEGELBERGER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: HENNING SCHWARZ (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance: HANS HELLMUTH QUALEN (F.D.P.).

Minister of Education: KURT HANNEMANN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: ERNST ENGELBRECHT-GREVE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: KARL HEINZ NARJES (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Refugees: OTTO EISENMANN (F.D.P.).

Minister of Culture: Prof. WALTER BRAUN (C.D.U.).

The Diet (*Landtag*) was elected on April 23rd, 1967, and is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. PAUL ROHLOFF (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) . . . 36 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . . . 30 "

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . . . 2 "

S.S.W. (Südschleswigscher Wähler-

verband) . . . 1 "

N.P.D. (National Democratic Party) . . . 4 "

HAMBURG

The Constitution of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg" was passed in June 1952. As in the time of the Empire and the Weimar Republic, Hamburg once more combines the status of a German *Land* with that of a municipality: there is complete identity between the Town Assembly and the *Land* Diet on the one hand and between the Mayor and the President of State on the other.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

The Senate (Senat). The members of the *Senat* are elected by the City Council (*Bürgerschaft*) of the city. The *Senat*, in turn, elects the President (*Erster Bürgermeister*) and his deputy (*Zweiter Bürgermeister*) from its own ranks. The President remains in office for one year, but may offer himself for re-election. The administration consists of specialist departments, each of which is supervised by a senator.

President of Senate and First Bürgermeister: Prof. Dr. HERBERT WEICHMANN (S.P.D.).

Deputy President of the Senate, Second Bürgermeister and Department of Education: Dr. WILHELM DREXELIUS (S.P.D.).

Department of Culture: GERHARD F. KRAMER (S.P.D.).

Department of Finance: GERHARD BRANDES (S.P.D.).

Departments of Labour and Social Welfare: ERNST WEISS (S.P.D.).

Department of Justice: PETER SCHULZ (S.P.D.).

Department of Youth Welfare: IRMA KEILHACK (S.P.D.).

Department of Health: Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEELER (S.P.D.).

Department of Building: CÄSAR MEISTER (S.P.D.).

Department of Economics and Transport: HELMUTH KERN (S.P.D.).

Department of Food and Agriculture: WILHELM ECKSTRÖM (S.P.D.).

Department of Interior: HEINZ RUHNAU (S.P.D.).

Representative to Federal Government: ERNST HEINSEN (S.P.D.).

The City Council (*Bürgerschaft*) was elected on March 22nd, 1970, and is composed as follows:

President: HERBERT DAU (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	70 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	41 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	9 "

BAVARIA

The Constitution of Bavaria (*Freistaat Bayern*) allows for a two-chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*). Provision is also made for a popular referendum.

The State Government (Staatsregierung). The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. ALFONS GOPPEL (C.S.U.).

Deputy Minister President and Minister for Economics and Transport: Dr. OTTO SCHEDL (C.S.U.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forests: Dr. HANS EISENMANN (C.S.U.).

Minister of Finance: Dr. KONRAD PÖHNER (C.S.U.).

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. FRITZ PIRKL (C.S.U.).

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BRUNO MERK (C.S.U.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. PHILIPP HELD (C.S.U.).

Minister for Education and Culture: Prof. HANS MAIER.

Minister for Federal Affairs: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL (C.S.U.).

The composition of the Diet (*Landtag*), as the result of elections held on November 22nd, 1970, is as follows:

President of Diet: RUDOLF HANAUER (C.S.U.).

C.S.U. (Christian Social Union)	124 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	70 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "

The *Senat*, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests, e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the *Senat* is replaced by elections.

President of the Senat: Dr. JOSEF SINGER.

The Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*) consists of a President and a number of professional judges elected by the *Landtag* for six years.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts or *Regierungsbezirke*: Mittelfranken, Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each *Regierungsbezirk* is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts (*Landkreise*).

HESSE

The Constitution of this *Land* dates from December 11th, 1946.

The Land Government (Landesregierung). The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*; he appoints and dismisses his Ministers with its consent. The Government needs explicit confidence on the part of the *Landtag*, which by a vote of non-confidence can force the resignation of the whole Ministry.

Minister-President: ALBERT OSSWALD (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister President and Minister of the Interior: HANS HEINZ BIELEFELD (F.D.P.).

Minister of Economics: HERBERT KARRY (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: RUDI ARNDT. (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: KARL HEMFLER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: LUDWIG VON FRIEDBURG (S.P.D.).

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: WERNER BEST (S.P.D.).

Minister of Social Welfare: HORST SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

The Diet (*Landtag*), elected on November 8th, 1970, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: GEORG BUCH (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	53 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	46 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	11 "

The Constitutional Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) consists of five judges and six other members elected by the *Landtag*.

Hesse is divided into three governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): Kassel, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt. The districts are divided into urban and rural districts (*Stadtkreise* and *Landkreise*).

BREMEN

The Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was sanctioned by referendum of the people on October 12th, 1947. Its salient feature is a strict separation of constitutional powers to the detriment of the parliamentary system. All changes in constitutional law not voted unanimously by Parliament have to be decided by popular referendum. Bremen, like Hamburg, has the status of a *Land* of the Federal Republic. The main constitutional organs are the City Council (*Bürgerschaft*), which corresponds to the *Landtag*, the *Senat* and the Constitutional Court.

The *Senat* is the executive organ, the government of the *Land*. It is elected by the *Bürgerschaft* for the duration of its own tenure of office. The *Senat* elects from its own ranks two *Bürgermeister*, one of whom becomes President of the

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

Senat. The senators cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. A vote of non-confidence can only be given under special conditions. Decisions of the *Bürgerschaft* are subject to the delaying veto of the *Senat*.

President of the Senate: HANS KOSCHNICK (S.P.D.).

Second Bürgermeister and Senator for Welfare and Youth Affairs: FRAU ANNEMARIE MEVISSSEN (S.P.D.).

Senator for the Interior: Dr. FRANZ LÖBERT (S.P.D.).

Senator for Harbours, Shipping and Transport: Dr. GEORG BORTTSCHELLER (F.D.P.).

Senator for Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs: Dr. ULRICH GRAF (F.D.P.).

Senator for Finance: ROLF SPECKMANN (F.D.P.).

Senator for Education: MORITZ THAPE (S.P.D.).

Senator for Building: HANS STEFAN SEIFRIZ (S.P.D.).

Senator for Trade and Industry: KARL EGGERS (S.P.D.).

Senator for Labour and Public Health: KARL-HEINZ JANTZEN (S.P.D.).

The *Bürgerschaft* consists of 100 members elected for four years. The election of October 1st, 1967, resulted in the following composition:

President of the Bürgerschaft: HERMANN ENGEL (S.P.D.)

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	50 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	32 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	8 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President of the State High Court and of six members elected by the *Bürgerschaft*.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

The three chief agencies of the Constitution of this *Land* are the Diet (*Landtag*), the Government (*Landesregierung*) and the Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*).

The *Land Government* (*Landesregierung*) is composed of the Minister-President and his Ministers, whom he appoints and dismisses with the consent of the *Landtag*. The Government is dependent on the confidence of the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: HELMUT KOHL (C.D.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Agriculture, Viniculture and Forestry: OTTO MEYER (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: AUGUST WOLTERS (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: FRITZ SCHNEIDER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Education and Religious Affairs: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance and Reconstruction: Dr. HERMANN EICHER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. HEINRICH GEISSLER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: Dr. HANNS NEUBAUER (C.D.U.).

The members of the *Landtag* are elected according to a system of proportional representation. Its composition, as the result of elections held on April 23rd, 1967, is as follows:

President of Diet: OTTO VAN VOLKEM (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Party)	49 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	39 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	8 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	4 "

Rhineland-Palatinate is divided into four districts, (*Bezirke*): Koblenz, Rheinhessen and Palatinate, and Trier. Each district is headed by a *Regierungs-präsident*.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Baden-Württemberg is the new south-west German *Land*, founded on April 25th, 1952, from the former *Länder* of Baden, Württemberg-Baden, and Württemberg-Hohenzollern.

The Constitution of the new *Land* was passed by the *Land* Assembly in Stuttgart on November 19th, 1953, after long deliberation.

The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*. He appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government is responsible to the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Interior and Deputy Minister-President: WALTER KRAUSE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: Dr. HANS OTTO SCHWARZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. RUDOLF SCHIELER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Education and Church Affairs: Prof. D.Dr. WILHELM HAHN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance: ROBERT GLEICHAUF (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. FRIEDRICH BRÜNNER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WALTER HIRRLINGER (C.D.U.).

Minister to Federal Council: Dr. ADALBERT SEIFRIZ (C.D.U.).

The *Landtag*, elected on April 28th, 1968, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. FRANZ GURK (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	60 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	37 "
F.D.P./D.V.P. (Free Democratic Party)	18 "
N.P.D.	12 "

The Constitutional Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) consists of the President, four judges and four lay members.

The *Land* is divided into four administrative districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): North Baden, South Baden, North Württemberg, and South Württemberg.

THE SAAR

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st, 1957, the Saar became politically integrated with the Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The *Land Government* (*Landesregierung*), formed January 1961, is composed of the Minister-President and his Ministers. The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*.

Minister-President and Minister of Religious Affairs: Dr. FRANZ-JOSEF RÖDER (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: LUDWIG SCHNUR (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: ALOIS BECKER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance and Forestry: HELMUT BULLE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: RAINER WICKLMA (C.D.U.).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS, WEST BERLIN, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Minister of Education and Culture: WERNER SCHERER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: MANFRED SCHAEFER (C.D.U.).

The Diet (*Landtag*), elected on June 14th, 1970, composed as follows:

President of the Diet: Dr. HANS MAURER (C.D.U.).
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 27 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) 23 ..

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 140 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence.

Regierender Bürgermeister: KLAUS SCHÜTZ (S.P.D.).

Bürgermeister: KURT NEUBAUER (S.P.D.).

SENATORS:

Interior: KURT NEUBAUER (S.P.D.).

Finance: HEINZ STRIEK (S.P.D.).

Justice: HANS-GÜNTER HOPPE (F.D.P.).

Labour, Health and Social Welfare: Dr. KLAUS BODIN (S.P.D.).

Economics: Dr. KARL KÖNIG (S.P.D.).

Arts and Science: Prof. Dr. WERNER STEIN (S.P.D.).

Education: GERD LÖFFLER (S.P.D.).

Building and Housing: Dipl.-Ing. ROLF SCHWEDLER (S.P.D.).

Family, Youth and Sports: HORST KORBER (S.P.D.).

Federal Affairs: Dipl. Ing. HORST GRABERT (S.P.D.).

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on March 12th, 1967, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: WALTER SICKERT (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 81 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 47 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 9 ..

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christlich-DEMOKRATISCHE Union (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (**C.D.U./C.S.U.**) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): 53 Bonn, Nassestr. 2; f. 1945; 445,000 mems.; is the largest party in the *Bundestag*; it stands for united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual; Chair. Dr. KURT GEORG KIESINGER; Gen. Sec. Dr. BRUNO HECK; Chair. of Party in *Bundestag* Dr. RAINER BARZEL; publ: *Deutsches Monatsblatt* (monthly), *Union in Deutschland* (weekly).

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (S.P.D.) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 170; is the second largest party in the *Bundestag* and now forms the Government in coalition with the Free Democratic Party; holds that a vital democracy can only be built on the basis of social justice; a new programme, adopted November 1959, advocated for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring controlled disarmament; a policy of religious toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 710,500 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HERBERT WEHNER; Chair. of Party in *Bundestag* HERBERT WEHNER; Deputy Chair. CARLO SCHMID, ALEX MÖLLER, ERWIN SCHOETTLE.

Freie Demokratische Partei (F.D.P.) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Bonner Talweg 57; approx. 100,000 mems.; the party stands for the freedom of the individual, the retention of private property and private enterprise, advocates a programme of liberal social reform, and a foreign policy of appeasement in Central Europe; Chair. WALTER SCHEEL; Deputy Chair. HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER, WOLFGANG MISCHNICK, Dr. HERMANN MÜLLER; Chair. in *Bundestag* WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; Nat. Party Man. J. F. VOLRAD DENEKE; publs. *Freie Demokratische Korrespondenz* (twice weekly; circ. 2,000; *Liberal* (monthly; circ. 9,000); press service.

Gesamtdeutsche Partei (All German Party): Bonn, Königstr. 61; f. 1961; supersedes fmr. Gesamtdeutscher Block and fmr. Deutsche Partei; Joint Chairmen FRANK SEIBOTH, HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

Bayern-Partei (Bavarian Party): München, Landsbergerstr. 4; f. 1946; approx. 30,000 mems.; founded by LUDWIG M. LALLINGER, stands for the protection of the State rights of Bavaria as against the Federal Government; Chair. Dr. Dr. HANS HÖCHERL; publs. *Freies Bayern* (monthly), *Bayerischer Wirtschaftsdienst* (monthly); *Bayern-Dienst* (weekly).

Zentrum Partei (Centre Party): Düsseldorf; a Catholic party, standing to the left of the C.D.U.; Chair. JOHANNES BROCKMANN.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): Hanover, Marienstr. 5, P.O.B. 4303; f. 1964; right-wing party; approx. 35,000 mems.; stands for European independence between East and West; the party won 8 seats in Hesse and 15 seats in Bavaria at the Land elections in 1966, 4 seats in Schleswig-Holstein, 8 seats in Bremen, 4 seats in Rhineland-Palatinate and 10 seats in Lower Saxony in the 1967 elections, 12 seats in Baden-Württemberg in the 1968 elections. The Party has however suffered great setbacks in the 1970 Länder

elections. Chair. ADOLF VON THADDEN; publ. *Deutsche Nachrichten* (weekly).

There are also a number of small parties, none of them represented in Parliament, covering all shades of the political spectrum. The Communist Party (K.P.D.) was declared unconstitutional in 1956. A new Communist Party was launched in Frankfurt in September 1968 and a Bavarian Communist Party was formed in Munich soon afterwards. In December a new party, representing several left-wing movements was formed (*Aktion Demokratischer Fortschritt*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (*Federal Constitutional Court*): Karlsruhe, Schlossbezirk 3.

President: Dr. GEBHARD MÜLLER.

Deputy President: WALTER SEUFFERT.

Judges: Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Prof. Dr. HANS BROX, WILTRAUT RUPP-VON BRÜNNECK, Prof. Dr. WILLI GEIGER, GREGOR GELLER, Dr. KARL HAAGER, Dr. HANS RINCK, Prof. Dr. HANS KUTSCHER, Prof. Dr. GERHARD LEIBHOLZ, THEODOR RITTERSPACH, Prof. Dr. HANS RUPP, Dr. FABIAN VON SCHLABRENDORFF, Prof. Dr. ERWIN STEIN.

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (*Federal Court of Justice*): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Dr. ROBERT FISCHER.

Vice-President: RODERICH GLANZMANN.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. GEORG AUGUSTIN, Dr. PAUL-HEINZ BALDUS, Dr. JOSEPH ENGELS, Dr. OSKAR HAIDINGER, Dr. FRITZ HAUSS, Dr. ENGELBERT HÜBNER, Dr. GERDA KRÜGER-NIELAND, Dr. GEORG KUHN, ERNST MAI, Dr. KURT PAGENDARM, Prof. Dr. WERNER SARSTEDT, CARLHANS SCHARPENSEEL, Dr. KARL SPRENG.

Federal Solicitor-General: LUDWIG MARTIN.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (*Federal Administrative Court*): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

Presidents of the Senate: Prof. Dr. WALTHER FÜRST, Frau CHARLOTTE SCHMITT, Prof. HELMUT KÜLZ, EGMONT WITTEN, Dr. KARL BUCHHOLZ, Dr. MARTIN BARING, EUGEN HERING, Dr. HARALD DICKERTMANN, BENNO VOGEL, Dr. JOSEF NIEMEYER, FRANZ SCHERÜBL, Dr. WERNER SCHERER.

Bundesfinanzhof (*Federal Financial Court*): 8 München 26, Ismaningerstr. 109.

President: WOLFGANG MERSMANN, Dr. h.c.

Vice-President: GÜNTHER WAUER.

Presidents of the Senate: KURT BARSKE, Dr. EMIL BERGER, Dr. RUDOLF GRIEGER, Dr. HANS-GEORG RAHN, Dr. KARL RINGLEB.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (*Federal Labour Court*): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz.

President: Prof. Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. WILHELM KÖNIG, Dr. FRIEDRICH POELMANN, Prof. Dr. HERMANN STUMPF.

Bundessozialgericht (*Federal Social Court*): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GEORG WANNAGAT.

Presidents of the Senate: KURT BRACKMANN, Dr. GERHARD DAPPRICH, Dr. FRITZ HAUSEISEN, Dr. FRIEDRICH HAUG, Dr. HERBERT LANGKEIT, Dr. JOSEF NEUHAUS, NORBERT PENQUITT, OTTO SCHMITT, RICHARD STENGEL, Dr. GEORGE TESMER.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, covering both parts of Germany, follows immediately after the chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic and which was not fully restored until 1949. In 1946 the Allies introduced a licensing system, considerably restricting press freedom by confining it to a limited number of approved publishers. Two years later six eminent German citizens, including Konrad Adenauer and Carlo Schmid, issued to the Allies their celebrated "Memorandum on Democracy and the Freedom of the Press"; in it they criticized the licensing system and the monopolies and curtailment of freedom that ensued, and appealed for German press freedom to be entrusted to German Law and German Courts.

This appeal became effective in 1949 when licences were abolished and the Federal Constitution was promulgated to constitute the Basic Law of the Republic. Article 5 stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalising the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1964 to pass a bill permitting prior censorship of the press and other stringent measures in times of emergency such as war.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual Länder. Many Länder have recently enacted laws defining the press's democratic role. For example the Hamburg Press Law of January, 1965, declares that "the press is free and serves free democratic order" and defines its public function as the gathering and publicizing of news, criticism, the forming of public opinion and public education. Many Länder give the press access to sources of government information. Some Länder authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council, modelled on the English pattern, is composed of publishers and journalists. It investigates complaints against the press and enjoys a considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No newspaper is directly owned by a political

party, and though some ten per cent of papers support a party line, at least two thirds of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups. This situation, analogous to the U.K. press structure, has been criticized as "undemocratic".

The press situation has been under consideration by three government commissions, which have suggested various measures to halt the trend towards concentration. Such a measure was the tax rebate granted for one year in April 1968 to papers selling less than 160,000 copies. About 400 publications benefited by some DM 20,000 (£2,000).

The main press commission, the Günther commission, issued an interim report on May 22nd 1968. The commission laid down various limits on the proportions of circulation one group should be allowed to control: (1) 40 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers or 40 per cent of the total circulation of magazines; (2) 20 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines together; (3) 15 per cent of the circulation in one field if the proportion owned in the other field is 40 per cent. At that time Springer's estimated ownership was 39.2 per cent of newspaper circulation (65-70 per cent in Berlin) and 17.5 per cent of magazine circulation. In June Springer reduced his share of the periodical market to around 11 per cent by selling *Eltern*, *Twen*, *Jasmin* and *Bravo* (whose joint circulation is some 4,500,000), and *Das Neue Blatt*. *Eltern*, *Twen* and *Jasmin*, having changed hands again, now belong to another group in Hamburg, Gruner and Jahr, while *Bravo* and *Das Neue Blatt* are part of Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag.

Before the report of the Günther commission the most active opponents of press concentration had been the students. Their long campaign against the Springer Group culminated in April (after Rudi Dutschke's shooting) in attacks on the offices of the Group and attempts in many parts of Germany to prevent distribution of its papers. The most powerful of these is *Bild Zeitung*, whose mass circulation (4,700,000) was easily attracted by a formula completely new to the German press of the 1950s: bold, simple reporting and editorials, coupled with striking pictures and banner headlines. The paper's success has also been helped by Springer's ability to print it in eight different provincial centres, a great advantage in a country where the regional press has always been strong.

Axel Springer Group (Prop. AXEL CÄSAR SPRINGER): Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, 2 Hamburg 36; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Bild Zeitung*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Welt am Sonntag*, *Bild am Sonntag*), a radio, television and family magazine (*Hör Zu*) and the Propyläen Verlag and Ullstein Verlag publishing firms.

The other principal groups are as follows:

Gruner und Jahr Group (Dirs. J. JAHR, G. BUCERIUS): 2 Hamburg 1 Pressehaus; owns amongst others the weekly *Die Zeit*; the popular illustrated periodicals *Stern*, *Petra*, *Brigitte*, *Es*, *Capital* and *Schöner Wohnen*; and the glossy magazines for parents and teenagers, formerly owned by the Springer Group, *Eltern*, *Twen* and *Jasmin*.

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Süddeutscher-Verlag (Pres. HANS DÜRRMEIER): owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Praline*, *Neue Post*; and *Das Neue Blatt* and *Bravo*, formerly owned by the Springer Group.

Burda Druck und Verlag (Pres. Dr. FRANZ BURDA): 7600 Offenbach/Baden; owns *Bunte Illustrierte*, *Bild und Funk*, *Freundin* and *Das Haus*.

The most important and influential daily newspapers include *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *Die Welt* (Hamburg). The most popular dailies apart from *Bild Zeitung* are *Westdeutsche Allgemeine* (570,000), *Hamburger Morgenblatt* (400,000), *Hamburger Abendblatt* (340,000) and *B.Z.* (350,000).

The most influential weeklies include *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag* and *Bild am Sonntag*, and the political periodical *Der Spiegel*. Numerous popular illustrated weekly periodicals have developed, led by *Hör Zu* (4,300,000), *Stern* (1,800,000) and *Quick* (1,800,000).

Figures for 1969 show that 456 dailies and 63 Sunday and weekly papers were published in Germany, giving an average daily circulation of over 25 million—the highest on the Continent. In the same year 846 periodicals, with a total circulation of nearly 90 million were published. Of these 227 were of the popular variety.

SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: Aachen, Theaterstr. 24-28; f. 1878; Dirs. T. CERFONTAINE, W. SCHELLBERG; Political Editor E. HAHN; circ. 48,000.

Aachener Volkszeitung: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 70-74; f. 1946; Publishers Schmitz, Maas, Hofmann & Co., GmbH; Editor Dr. K. SIMONS; circ. 95,419.

Der Abend: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Dir. H. SONNENFELD; Editor FRANK E. W. DREXLER; circ. 85,000.

Abendzeitung: München, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; merged with *8-Uhr-Blatt*, 1964; Publisher ANNELIESE FRIEDMANN; circ. 300,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 85 Nürnberg, Winklerstr. 11; f. 1964; Dirs. HANS DÜRRMEIER, KURT FELDER, KARL GNATZ, BODO RAITH; circ. 60,000.

Allgäuer Zeitung: Kempten, Kotternerstr. 64; f. 1968; Editors GEORG FÜRST VON WALDBURG ZU ZEIL, CURT FRENZEL; circ. 95,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50; Publisher WALTHER ZECH; circ. 220,000.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: Karlsruhe, Lammstr. 18-5; Publisher and Editor WILHELM BAUR; circ. 145,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: Baden-Baden, Stefaniensstrasse 3; Editor RUDOLF DIETRICH; circ. 33,000.

Badische Zeitung: Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor OSCAR STARK; circ. 120,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50, Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1898; Editor HEINZ KÖSTER; circ. 215,791 (weekdays), 350,379 (Sundays).

B.Z.: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1877; Editor MALTE-TILL KOGGE; circ. 350,218.

Bild Zeitung: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1952; Publisher AXEL SPRINGER; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 4,700,000.

Bonner Rundschau: Bonn, Meckenheimer Str. 53; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8; Publisher and Editor HELGA ECKENSBERGER; circ. 158,429.

Bremer Nachrichten: Bremen 2, Schlachtpforte 5-7; f. 1743; Publisher CARL SCHÜNEMANN; Editors W. SCHÜNEMANN, C. F. SCHÜNEMANN; circ. 52,500.

Darmstädter Echo: Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 25-31; f. 1945; Publisher and Editor HANS J. REINOWSKI; circ. 60,000.

Donau-Kurier: Ingolstadt, Donaust. 11; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISSMÜLLER; circ. 60,000.

Düsseldorfer Nachrichten: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 27; f. 1876; independent; Publisher VERLAG W. GIRARDET; circ. 119,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7; Publisher and Man. M. v. HAMM; circ. 68,000.

Frankenpost: Hof-Saale, Poststr. 9-11; Editor T. YOSR; circ. 67,000.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhof Str. 2-4; f. 1949; Editors NIKOLAS BENCKISER, BRUNO DECHAMPS, JUERGEN EICK, KARL KORN, ERICH WELTER; circ. 267,822.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 150,000.

Frankfurter Rundschau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18; Publisher and Editor KARL GEROLD; circ. 170,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-11; Editor WILHELM WIEDFELD; circ. 41,000.

Fränkischer Tag: Bamberg, Fleischstr. 17; Editor Dr. CARL CASPER SPECKNER; circ. 54,000.

General Anzeiger der Stadt Wuppertal: Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Otto-Hausmann-Ring; Publisher and Editor Dr. H. GIRARDET; circ. 77,000.

General Anzeiger für Bonn und Umgegend: Bonn, Wesselsstr. 5; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor EDMUND ELS; circ. 58,000.

Die Glocke: 474 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 50,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12; f. 1888; Editors THEO WURM, Dr. VIKTOR WURM; circ. 45,000; Sundays 50,000.

Hamburger Abendblatt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; Editor-in-Chief MARTIN SALLER; circ. 340,000.

Hamburger Morgenpost: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; Editor HEINRICH BRAUNE; circ. 400,000.

Handelsblatt und Industriekurier: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; f. 1970 in a merger of *Handelsblatt* (f. 1946) and *Industriekurier* (f. 1949); Journal of Finance, Commerce and Industry; Editors K. H. HERCHENRÖDER, KLAUS BERNHARDT; circ. 70,000.

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung: Hannover, Goseriede 9; circ. 170,000.

Hannoversche Presse: Hannover, Goseriede 10; Editor WOLFGANG FECHNER; circ. 153,000.

Hannoversche Rundschau: Hannover, Georgstr. 19; f. 1948; Editor KONRAD JOACHIM SCHAUB; circ. 45,600.

Heilbronner Stimme: 71 Heilbronn, Allee 2; f. 1946; Editors H. SCHWERDTFEGER, F. DISTELBARTH; circ. 85,000.

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Hessische Allgemeine: Kassel, Friedrichstr. 32-34; f. 1959; (formerly Hessische Nachrichten f. 1945); independent; Publishers Dr. WOLFGANG PÖSCHL, ADOLF W. DIEHL, Dr. PAUL DIERICH, Dr. WILHELM BATZ; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ALFRED BRUGGER; circ. 150,000.

Kieler Nachrichten: 23 Kiel 1, Postfach (Fleethörn 1-3); Editor HANS SCHÄFER; circ. 108,000.

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger: Köln, Breite Str. 70; f. 1876; Publisher ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor Dr. JOACHIM BESSER; circ. 261,000.

Kölnische Rundschau: Köln, Stolksgasse 25-45; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Editor RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 167,000.

Lübecker Nachrichten: Lübeck, Königstr. 51-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor CARL M. LANKAU; circ. 80,000.

Main-Echo: Aschaffenburg (Main), Pfaffengasse 11; Editor A. GRÄF; circ. 52,600.

Main-Post: Würzburg, Plattnerstr. 14; f. 1883; independent; Managing Editor MICHAEL MEISNER; circ. 104,100.

Mannheimer Morgen: Mannheim, Am Marktplatz; Editors E. F. v. SCHILLING, Dr. K. ACKERMANN; circ. 155,000.

Mittelbayerische Zeitung: Regensburg, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. ca. 91,000.

Münchener Merkur: München 3, Bayerstr. 57-67; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 175,000.

Münstersche Zeitung: Münster, Neubrückenstr. 8-11, Postfach 952; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ REDIGER; circ. 40,000.

Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung: Osnabrück; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabrücker Tageblatt*; circ. 165,000.

Der Neue Tag: Weiden, Ringstr. 3-5; Editor FELIX HARTLIEB; circ. 50,000.

Neue Westfälische: 48 Bielefeld, Niedernstr. 23-27; f. 1967; Editor HEINZ LIEBSCHER.

Neue Württembergische Zeitung: Göppingen, Rosenstr. 24, f. 1946; Publisher Zeitungsverlag-und Druckhaus G.m.b.H. Göppingen; circ. 112,000.

Nordbayerischer Kurier: 858 Bayreuth, Am Jägerhaus 2; f. 1968 as a fusion of *Fränkische Presse* and *Bayreuther Tagblatt*; Editors W. FISCHER, Dr. H. ARBINGER; circ. 40,000.

Nordsee-Zeitung: Bremerhaven, Hafenstr. 140; Editor KURT DITZEN; circ. 52,200.

Nordwest-Zeitung: Oldenburg, Peterstr. 30; Editor MARGARETHE BOCK; circ. 88,500.

Nürnberger Nachrichten: Nürnberg, Marienplatz 1; f. 1945; Editors Dr. JOSEPH E. DREXEL, H. G. MERKEL; circ. 200,000; 250,000 Sundays.

Oberbayerisches Volksblatt: Rosenheim, Prinzregentenstr. 2; f. 1855; Publishers FRANZ NIEDERMAYR and ALFONS DOESER; circ. 48,000.

Offenbach-Post: 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-42, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Editor UDO BINTZ; circ. 50,000.

Passauer Neue Presse: Passau, Neuburger Str. 28; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor ERWIN JANIK; circ. 120,000.

Rheinische Post: 4 Düsseldorf, Schadowstr. 11; f. 1946; Dirs. Dr. K. BRINGMANN, Dr. M. NITZSCHE, Dr. J. SCHAFFRATH; Editor JOACHIM SOBOTTA; circ. 350,000.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung: Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23; Publishers Dr. HERMANN KNORR, Dr. DIETER SCHULZE; circ. 85,000.

Die Rheinpfalz: Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Amtsstr. 7; Dir. JOSEPH SCHAUB; circ. 185,000.

Rhein-Zeitung Koblenz: Koblenz, Postfach 1540; Editor HELMUT KAMPMANN; circ. 195,810.

Ruhr-Nachrichten: Dortmund, Pressehaus, Westenbellweg 86-88; f. 1949; Editor Dr. WILHELM JÜNGERMANN; circ. 401,142.

Saarbrücker Zeitung: Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-17; f. 1761; Editors ERNST GRAUPNER, Dr. HANS STIFF; circ. 165,000.

Schwäbische Zeitung: Leutkirch, Rudolf-Roth-Str. 18; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 169,000.

Schwarzwälder Bote: Oberndorf (Neckar), Kirchplatz 5; Dirs. F. MICHAELLES, Dr. H. WOLF; circ. 120,000.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten: 7 Stuttgart, Rapplenstrasse 17-19; f. 1946; Publishers ERWIN SCHOETTLE, RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief RUDOLPH BERNHARD; circ. 80,000.

Stuttgarter Zeitung: 7 Stuttgart, Eberhardstr. 61; Editor Prof. Dr. JOSEF EBERLE; circ. 170,000.

Süddeutsche Zeitung: Munich, Sendlingerstr. 80; f. 1945; Editor HERMANN PROEBST; Publisher HANS DÜRRMEIER; circ. 235,801.

Südkurier G.m.b.H.: Konstanz, Südkurierhaus; f. 1945; Editor Dr. F. OEXLE; circ. 125,000.

Südwest Presse: 79 Ulm, Frauenstrasse 77, Postfach 612; circ. 180,000.

Der Tagesspiegel: Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Editors W. KARSCH, F. K. MAIER; circ. 110,679.

Telegraf: 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1946; Editor ARNO SCHOLZ; circ. 86,500 (weekdays), 134,000 (Sundays).

Trierischer Volksfreund: Trier, Böhmerstr. 30; Publisher and Dir. NIKOLAUS KOCH; Editor WILHELM STETTNER; circ. 72,000.

Wahrheit, Die: Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Editor HANS MAHLE; circ. 25,000; five times a week.

Die Welt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1946; Man. Dirs. HANS HEINRICH SCHRECKENBACH, Dr. ERNST-DIETRICH ADLER, Dr. HORST KEISER, HELWIG WÖLK; Editor Dr. HERBERT KREMP; circ. 263,400.

Weser-Kurier: Bremen, Martinistr. 43; f. 1945; Editor H. R. MEYER; circ. 140,000.

Westdeutsche Allgemeine: Essen, Friedrichstr. 36-38; Editor ERICH BROST; circ. 569,900.

Westfälische Nachrichten: 44 Münster, Gallitzinstr. 13; Chief Editor W. GIERS; circ. 150,000.

Westfälische Rundschau: Dortmund, Ostenhellweg; Editor HANS G. MÜLLER; circ. 250,000.

Westfalen-Blatt: Bielefeld, Südrackstr. 16; f. 1946; Editor Dr. KURT SCHATZ; circ. 146,000.

Westfalenpost: Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; Publisher Dr. A. STRÄTER; Editor Dr. W. JÜNGERMANN; circ. 140,000.

Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung: Wetzlar, Karl-Kellner-Ring 23; f. 1945; Editor JOHANN EIFINGER; circ. 45,000.

Wiesbadener Kurier: Wiesbaden, Langgasse 21; Editor KURT MILTE; circ. 65,000.

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SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

- Bild am Sonntag:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1956; Sunday; Publisher AXEL SPRINGER; Chief Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 2,600,000.
- Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt:** 2000 Hamburg, Mittelweg 111; Sundays; circ. 137,300.
- Deutsche National Zeitung:** München 60, Pasing, Paosstrasse 2A; right-wing weekly; Editor Dr. G. FREY; circ. 136,000.
- Kölnische Rundschau am Sonntag:** Köln, Stolksgasse 25-45; Editor Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Publisher RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 90,000.
- Das Neue Blatt:** 2 Hamburg 11, Katharinenstrasse 5; f. 1950; circ. 1,500,000.
- Neue Welt:** Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; circ. 986,000.
- Rheinischer Merkur:** 5000 Cologne, Deichmannhaus; f. 1946; weekly; Editor Prof. Dr. O. B. ROEGELE; circ. 65,000.
- Vorwärts:** Bad Godesberg, Siebengebirgstr. 5-7; central organ of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands; circ. 59,700.
- Welt am Sonntag:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; Editor WARNFRIED ENCKE; circ. 480,000.
- Die Zeit:** Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; weekly; Editor Dr. MARION GRÄFIN DÖNHOF; circ. 320,000.

PERIODICALS

The following is a selection of periodicals published in the Federal Republic:

AGRICULTURE

- Agrarwirtschaft:** Hannover, Osterstr. 32; agricultural management and market research; f. 1952; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,000.
- Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt:** 800 München 3; P.B. 246, Pressehaus Bayerstrasse; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor Dr. ANTON BURGHARDT; circ. 150,000.
- Der Bauernfreund:** Hannover, Osterstr. 32; monthly farming bulletin; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 90,000.
- Deutsche Bauernzeitung:** Köln, Augustinerstr. 5; weekly; Editor HASKO KLAGES; circ. 30,900.
- Eisenbahn-Landwirt:** 43 Essen, Lindenallee 62, Postfach 512; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. HERMANN FLEISCHHAUER; circ. 155,000.
- Feld und Wald:** Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 69,000.
- Das Landvolk:** Hannover, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag, G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALTER MEHRING; Asst. Editor GÜNTER SACK; circ. 100,000.
- Die Landpost:** Dr. Neinhaus Verlag G.m.b.H., Konstanz, Postfach 188; weekly; Editor Dr. HANS HEIDENREICH; circ. 29,500.
- Land und Garten:** Hannover, Gosieriede 9; f. 1920; agriculture and gardening; weekly; Editor LUISE MADSACK; circ. 95,000.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

- Architektur und Wohnform:** 7 Stuttgart-S, Hauptstätterstr. 87; f. 1890; every six weeks; Editor M. FENGLER; circ. 9,500.

- Bauen und Wohnen:** München 8, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 12,000.
- Die Kunst und das schöne Heim:** München 90, Pilgersheimersstr. 38; monthly; Editor; GÜNTER THIEMIG; circ. 12,000.
- Das Kunstwerk:** 7 Stuttgart, Urbanstrasse 12-16; modern art; bi-monthly.
- Film:** Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1965; Editor KLISS.
- Musica:** 35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Postfach; bi-monthly; Editor Dr. WOLFRAM SCHWINGER; circ. 10,000.
- Opernwelt:** Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1963; Editor SPINGEL.
- Theater heute:** Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1960; Editor FRIEDRICH RISCHBIERTER-MELCHINGER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

- Absatzwirtschaft:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1958; fortnightly; journal for marketing; circ. 9,777; Dir. Dr. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. WALTER J. RAUCH.
- Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1956; monthly; technical, scientific and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; Editors WOLFGANG D. MÜLLER, Dipl.-Ing. R. HOSSNER; circ. 4,000.
- Baurundschau:** Hamburg 20, Deelböge 5/7; monthly; publ. by Norddeutscher Fachzeitschriftenverlag; Editor E. STÜRZENACKER.
- Der Betrieb:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 13,975.
- Capital:** Hamburg 1, Pressehaus; business and economics; circ. 125,000.
- Creditreform:** Neuss (Rhein), Marienkirchplatz 6-8; f. 1879; six times yearly; Editor Dr. CARL SWART; circ. 70,000.
- Elektronik-Anzeiger:** Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1969; monthly; Editor Prof. ENGL; circ. 12,100.
- Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Gärtnerweg 3, P.O.B. 2529, Siegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 32,750.
- Haustechnischer Anzeiger:** Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1970; monthly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 17,000.
- Illustrierter Wirtschaftspiegel:** 61 Darmstadt, Landgraf-Philipps-Anlage 52; circ. 10,000.
- Industrie-Anzeiger:** Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 27,100.
- VDI Nachrichten:** 4 Düsseldorf 1, Graf-Recke-Strasse 84; weekly; circ. 103,000.
- Versicherungswirtschaft:** Karlsruhe, Klosestr. 22-24; fortnightly; Editor WALTER FÖHRENBACH; circ. 11,600.
- Wirtschaft und Statistik:** 6500 Mainz-Hechtsheim, P.O.B. 120; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor PATRICK SCHMIDT; circ. 4,000.
- Wirtschafts-Correspondent:** Hamburg 36, Gänsemarkt 21/23; weekly.
- PLUS, Zeitschrift für Unternehmensführung:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1967; journal for company management; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. WERNER SIEGERT; circ. 10,500.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

- Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrer-Zeitung:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlinden 58; monthly; published by the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; Editor Dr. KARL BUNGARDT; circ. 120,000.
- Archiv für Berufsbildung:** Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; annually; Editor GÜNTER WIEMANN; circ. 2,000.
- Blätter für Lehrerfortbildung:** München 80, Vilshofenerstrasse 8; monthly; Editor HANS GRÖSCHEL.
- Geographische Rundschau:** Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ERICH OTREMBÄ, Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS, Dr. HANS KNÜBEL, Dr. DIETER NEUKIRCH.
- Management International Review:** Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of International University Contact for Management Education; English, German, French; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. L. PERRIDON (Munich).
- Welt der Schule:** München 80, Vilshofener Str. 8; monthly; Editors HANS DUMANN, SIEGFRIED PALLMANN.
- Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge:** Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. CAESAR HAGENER, Prof. Dr. CARL SCHIETZEL, Prof. ERWIN SCHWARTZ, FRITZ KAPPE; circ. 15,000.
- Zeitschrift für Pädagogik:** Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955.

POPULAR

- Das Beste aus Readers Digest:** 7000 Stuttgart, Rotenbühlplatz 1; Editor Frau MÖRIKE; circ. 1,515,800.
- Bild und Funk:** 7600 Offenburg, Hauptstrasse 130; radio and television weekly; Editor H. MARKWORT; circ. 863,500.
- Brigitte:** Hamburg 1, Pressehaus; woman's magazine; fortnightly; Dir. PETER BRASCH; circ. 1,151,000.
- Bunte Illustrierte:** 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly family illustrated; circ. 1,998,300.
- burda moden:** Offenburg, Am Kestendamm 2; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 1,800,000.
- FRAU die aktuelle illustrierte:** 4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1965; Editor UTE NAUMANN; circ. 770,000.
- Frau im Spiegel:** 2400 Lübeck, Julius Leber Str. 3; women's magazine; circ. 1,293,000.
- Freundin:** 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly for young women; Editor A. GANZ; circ. 690,500.
- Funk Uhr:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television weekly; Editor W. WREDE; circ. 1,186,700.
- Für Sie:** 2000 Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; women's magazine; circ. 1,280,400.
- Gong Funk-Fernsehwelt:** 8500 Nürnberg, Luitpoldstr. 35; radio and television weekly; circ. 817,600.
- Heim und Welt:** Hannover, Am Jungfernpfad 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNJE; circ. 1,023,949.
- Hör zu:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television; Editor HANS BLUMH; circ. 4,300,000.
- Ich und Meine Familie:** 5000 Köln 7, Neumarkt 35; women's magazine; Editor H. MAENCHEN; circ. 847,200.
- Jasmin:** 8000 München 80, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; women's magazine; Editor G. PRINZ; circ. 1,662,200.
- Kicker:** Nürnberg, Badstr. 4-6; f. 1946; sports weekly illustrated; published by Olympia Verlag; circ. 232,000.

- Mann in der Zeit:** Augsburg, Verlag Winfried-Werk GmbH; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.
- Die Mode:** Stuttgart-W, Silberburgstr. 193; fashion; weekly; Dir. CURT E. SCHWAB.
- Neue Post:** Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 1; weekly; Editor HEINRICH BAUER; circ. 425,000.
- Neue Revue:** 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 57; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; circ. 2,110,230; Editor-in-Chief HORST EBERT.
- Pardon:** Frankfurt/Main, Hebelstr. 11; f. 1962; satirical monthly; circ. 350,000; Editors ERICH BÄRMEIER, HANS A. NIKEL.
- Moderne Frau:** Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; f. 1948 under the title *Film und Frau*; circ. 750,000.
- Neue Welt:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Adlerstr. 22; weekly; Editor G. VAN WAASEN; circ. 1,034,900.
- Praline:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; women's magazine; circ. 837,600.
- Programm: Funk-Fernsehen:** Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; weekly; Editor JOACHIM WENZ; circ. 250,000.
- Quick:** München 3, Augustenstr. 10; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; published by Verlag Th. Martens G.m.b.H.; Editor HELMUT EILERS; circ. 1,683,895.
- Revue:** München 8, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; weekly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; Editor JOCHEN STEINMAYR; circ. 1,300,000.
- Scala international:** Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 384,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Indonesian.
- Schöner Wohnen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstrasse 14; home paper; monthly; Editor JOSEF KREMERKOTHE; circ. 448,000.
- 7 Tage:** 6720 Speyer, Wormser Landstrasse; weekly; Editor Dr. T. SCHWAEGERL; circ. 687,000.
- Der Spiegel:** 2000 Hamburg 11, Brandtsdwiete 19/Ost-West Strasse; weekly; f. 1947; political, general; Editor RUDOLF AUGSTEIN; circ. 1,000,000.
- Stern:** Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,865,000.
- Twen:** München, Arabellastr. 4/III; f. 1959; monthly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; circ. 300,000.
- TV Hören + Sehen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; Chief Editor HORST EBERT; circ. 1,500,000.
- Wochenend:** Hamburg, Burchardstrasse 11; f. 1948; weekly; Editor FRED KRAUSE; circ. 1,600,000.

LAW

- Archiv des öffentlichen Rechts:** Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Editors Prof. PETER BADURA, Prof. KONRAD HESSE, Prof. PETER LERCHE; circ. 1,000.
- Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht:** Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. D. Dr. K. MÖRSDORF.
- Deutsche Richterzeitung:** Köln 1, Gereonstr. 18-32; f. 1909; monthly; Editor Dr. HERBERT ARNDT; circ. 11,000.
- Juristenzeitung:** Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; fortnightly; Editor Dr. ULRICH WEBER; circ. 8,000.
- Juristische Rundschau:** Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor L. PAULI.
- Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht:** Hamburg 13, Abteistr. 34; monthly; Publisher Dr. KURT MITTELSTEIN; circ. 8,800.

Neue Juristische Wochenschrift: München 23, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH BECK; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS DAHS, V. HEINS, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. Ph. MÖHRING; circ. 37,000.

Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht: 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187; quarterly; Editor KONRAD ZWIEGERT.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft: Tübingen, Wilhelm Str. 18; quarterly; Dirs. F. BÖHM, W. G. HOFFMANN, H. SAUERMAN; circ. 1,000.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft: Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Editors PAUL BOCKELMANN, KARL ENGISCH, WILHELM GALLAS, ERNST HEINITZ, HANS-HEINRICH JESCHECK, RICHARD LANGE, CLAUD ROXIN, EBERHARD SCHMIDT and HANS WELZEL.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

Akzente: 5000 Köln, Bobstr. 28; f. 1954; Editor HANS BENDER.

Das Bücherschiff: 637 Oberursel/Taunus, Gartenstr. 13; 4 a year; circ. 23,000.

Europa-Archiv: Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; f. 1946; twice monthly; published by the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Managing Editor HERMANN VOLLE; circ. 4,000.

Die Fackel: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzer Str. 2-4; monthly; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE and HANNS ANDERS; circ. 972,000.

Frankfurter Hefte: Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. Dr. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOOGN.

Gegenwartskunde: C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-5; quarterly; economics, politics, education; Editors: F.-W. DÖRGE W. GAGEL, H.-H. HARTWICH, W. W. PULS.

Geist und Tat: Frankfurt a.M., Elbestrasse 46; Bonn, P.O. Box 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.

German Economic Review: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; circ. 4,700.

Historisches Jahrbuch: München, Kaiserstr. 59; f. 1879; yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. JOHANNES SPÖRL; circ. 800.

Hochland: Redaktion Rodenkirchen, Bez. Köln, Moselstr. 34; f. 1903; six times yearly; political, social, literary, artistic; Editor Dr. FRANZ GREINER; circ. 8,000.

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie: Westdeutscher Verlag, 567 Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; quarterly; Editor RENÉ KONIG (5 Cologne, Zulpicherstr. 182); circ. 900.

Lux-Lesebogen: Murnau vor München Seidl Park; fortnightly; Editor ANTONIUS LUX; circ. 50,000.

Merian: Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; f. 1948; monthly; town and country; Editor Dr. WILL KELLER; circ. 200,000.

Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken); München 13, Ainmillerstr. 26; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. PAESCHKE; circ. 5,400.

Moderne Welt: 4 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21; f. 1960; Publisher Econ-Verlag G.m.b.H.; Editor PETER COULMAS; circ. 1,500.

Der Monat: Berlin 33 (Dahlem), Schorlemer Allee 28; monthly; political, cultural, literary; Editors HELLMUT JAESRICH, PETER HAERTLING; circ. 17,000.

Neue Deutsche Hefte: Berlin 46 (Lankwitz), Kindelbergweg 7; f. 1954; Editor JOACHIM GÜNTHER; circ. 2,500.

Die Neue Rundschau: Frankfurt a.M., Zeil 65-69; quarterly; Editors Dr. G. B. FISCHER, Dr. RUDOLF HIRSCH; circ. 4,500.

Neue Sammlung: 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; publishers HELLMUT-BECKER, ELISABETH BLOCHMANN, ELISABETH HEIMPEL, HARTMUT VON HENTIG, MARTIN WAGENSCHNEIN; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPEL, Göttingen.

Osteuropa: Aachen, Templergraben 64/V; monthly; double volume since July 1969 due to take-over of *Ost-Probleme*; Chief Editor Dr. KLAUS MEHNERT.

Politik: Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.

Stimmen der Zeit: D-8 Munich 19, Zuccalistr. 16; f. 1865; monthly; cultural; Editor WOLFGANG SEIBEL, s.j.; circ. 10,000.

Universitas: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; f. 1946; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 10,700; quarterly editions in English (circ. 5,300), German and Spanish (circ. 4,000).

Welt der Literatur, Die: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1964; fortnightly; literary supplement of *Die Welt*.

Welt und Wort: 8000 Munich 13, Bauerstr. 9; f. 1946; monthly; literary; Editors KARL UDE, Dr. EWALD KATZMANN; circ. 2,200.

Westermanns Monatshefte: 33 Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; Editor Dr. HERMANN BOECKHOFF; circ. 125,000.

Wille und Weg: 8000 München 34, VdK-Abhofach; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 450,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Caritas: Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstr. 18; monthly; Editor Dr. ALFONS FISCHER; circ. 4,000.

Christ in der Gegenwart: Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Dr. theol. h.c. KARL FÄRBER; circ. 45,000.

Die Christliche Familie: 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrtalstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT FISCHER; Editor Dr. FERDINAND OERTEL; circ. 200,000.

Der Dom: Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifacius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 175,000.

Evangelische Theologie: D-8000 Munich 13, Postfach 509; monthly; f. 1946; Chief Editor Dr. ERNST WOLF; circ. 4,300.

Katholischer Digest: 8750 Aschaffenburg, Weissenburger Str. 42; monthly; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 85,000.

Katholisches Sonntagsblatt: Stuttgart, Landhausstr. 23; weekly; Editors FRANZ UHL, Dr. ANTON SCHMUCK, PAUL MÜLLER; circ. 160,000.

Kirche und Leben: Münster (W), Aegidiistrasse 63 (Süd); f. 1945; weekly; editor Dr. FRANZ KROOS; circ. 230,000.

Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln: 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editor Dr. PETER PAUL PAUQUET; circ. 200,000.

Philosophischer Literatur-Anzeiger: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan, Mühlgasse 3; bi-monthly; circ. 600.

Philosophisches Jahrbuch: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1893; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Dr. H. KRINGS, Prof. Dr. L. OEING-HANHOFF, Prof. Dr. H. ROMBACH.

Theologische Quartalschrift: 74 Tübingen, Kath.-Theol. Seminar, Liebermeisterstrasse 12; quarterly; f. 1819;

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Editors Prof. Dr. MAX SECKLER, Prof. Dr. JOSEF RIEF; circ. 1,000.

Theologische Rundschau: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Dirs. RUDOLF BULTMANN, ERICH DINKLER, WERNER GEORG KÜMMEL; circ. 1,000.

Der Weg: Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor H. SCHWANECKE; circ. 125,000.

Weltbild: Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; twice-weekly; Catholic; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 6000,000.

Zeitschrift für Philosophische Forschung: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim (Glan), Mühlgasse 3; quarterly; organ of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Philosophie; circ. 1,250.

Zeitwende: Postfach 643, 4830 Gütersloh; twice monthly; cultural; Editor Dr. WOLFGANG BÖHME; circ. 1,400.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Angewandte Chemie: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; fortnightly; f. 1888; Editor H. GRÜNEWALD; circ. 12,000; f. 1962; monthly; international edition in English publ. jointly by Verlag Chemie and Academic Press (New York/London); circ. 3,500.

Archiv der Pharmazie: Weinheim, Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. H. AUERHOFF (Tübingen, Pharmaz.-chem. Institut); circ. 4,400.

Ärztliche Forschung: München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1947; monthly; results of medical research; Editor Prof. Dr. K. BRECHT; circ. 2,000.

Ärztliche Praxis: München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice weekly; Editor Dr. H. HALLER; circ. 45,000.

Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie: Verlag Chemie, Weinheim (Bergstr.), Pappelallee 3; monthly; f. 1894; Editors H. WITTE, K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1928; fortnightly; Editors E. RÖMER, D. MOEGLING; circ. 6,500.

Chemische Berichte: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1868; monthly; Editor H. ZAHN; circ. 3,300.

Chemische Industrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1949; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editors LOTHAR FRANZKE, REINHARD WOLLER; circ. 6,200.

Der Chirurg: D-1000 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; monthly; f. 1929; Editors Dr. O. LINDENSCHMIDT, Prof. Dr. G. HEBERER, Prof. Dr. E. KERN; circ. 4,900.

Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44; f. 1860; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. F. SCHLEMMER, H. HÜGEL, Dr. H. R. PETRI; circ. 15,400.

der deutsche Arzt: Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; twice monthly; Editor ULRICH BORN; circ. 72,000.

Deutsche Automobil-Revue: Frankfurt (Main), Städelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.

der Diabetiker: Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; circ. 25,000.

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift: Stuttgart, Herdweg 63; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, H. KRAUSS, R. H. ROSIE.

Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift: München 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly; dental surgery; Editors Prof. Dr. A. KRÖNCKE, Dr. G. MASCHINSKI.

Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin: München, Trogerstr. 56; two vols. yearly; Editors Prof. Drs. H. BARTEHEIMER, F. HARTMANN, R. HEGGLIN, A. HEYMER, H. REINWEIN, R. SCHOEN.

Elektro-Anzeiger: Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1948; 28 issues a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 15,100.

Erdkunde: Bonn, Kaiserstr. 31-37; f. 1947; quarterly; scientific; Editor Prof. Dr. C. TROLL; circ. 1,200.

Europa Chemie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service of the review *Chemische Industrie*; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editors Dr. A. METZNER, Dipl. Chem. H. SEIDEL; circ. 7,200.

Frankfurter Zeitschrift für Pathologie: München 27, Trogerstr. 56; yearly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. BREDT and Prof. Dr. W. ROTTER.

Geologische Rundschau: Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Mendig, Brauerstr. 5; general, geological; circ. 3,000.

Historisches Jahrbuch: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1879; two double vols. per year; Editor Prof. Dr. J. SPÖRL.

Hippokrates: Stuttgart-O, Neckarstr. 121; fortnightly; medical and scientific; Editors Prof. Dr. K. E. ROTH-SCHUH, Dr. FRITZ BRECKE.

Jahrbuch für Psychologie, Psychotherapie und medizinische Anthropologie: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herderstr. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. J. REVERS.

Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1932; about 12 issues a year; circ. 2,300.

Kosmos: Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor WOLFGANG BECHTLE; circ. 120,000.

Medizinische Klinik: München 15, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. W. KOEPPE, Prof. Dr. H. BEGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT; circ. 24,000.

Medizinische Monatschrift: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44; f. 1947; monthly; general therapy; Editor Dr. M. BRAUN-STAPPENBECK; circ. 6,500.

Mikrokosmos: Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.

Nachrichten aus Chemie und Technik: 692 Weinheim, Bosch Str. 12; f. 1953; fortnightly; circ. 15,000.

Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; scientific; Editors HANS RÖTTA, ROSWITHA SCHMID; circ. 9,600.

Planta Medica: Stuttgart-O, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. E. SCHRATZ.

Pro Medico: München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor H. HALLER; circ. 6,000.

Therapie der Gegenwart: München 15, Pettenkoferstrasse 18; f. 1890; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. HANS-WERNER KOEPPE; circ. 20,000.

Vogel-Kosmos: Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; Editor GERT ROHM; f. 1964; ornithology; monthly; circ. 8,000.

Zahnärztliche Praxis: München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. J. MÜNCH; circ. 11,600.

Zahnärztliche Welt, Zahnärztliche Rundschau: 69 Heidelberg, Wilckensstr. 3-5; f. 1891; twice monthly; Editor Dr. A. HÜTHIG; circ. 10,500.

Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin—Der Landarzt: Stuttgart O, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1924; thrice monthly; Editors Dr. H. BÜHLER, Dr. G. JUNGEMANN, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Dr. W. GERCKE, Dr. K. WEIDNER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie und Grenzgebiete: 7000 Stuttgart-O, Neckarstrasse 121; f. 1964; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOFFICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN.

Zeitschrift für Metallkunde: Stuttgart-N. Seestrasse 75; monthly; metal research; Editors W. KÖSTER, E. GEBHARDT, P. HAASSEN, B. TRAUTMANN.

Zeitschrift für Neurologie: Springer Verlag, 69 Heidelberg, Postfach 1780; f. 1971; continuation of *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde*.

Zeitschrift für Physik: 6900 Heidelberg, Philosophenweg 16; nine per year; Editors Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL, Prof. Dr. J. HANS D. JENSEN, Prof. Dr. E. FÜNFER, Prof. Dr. G. LEIBFRIED.

NEWS AGENCY

dpa Deutsche Presse-Agentur G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; f. 1949; supplies all the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in the German Federal Republic and West Berlin with its radio teleprinter services and regional services. English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German language news is also transmitted regularly to press agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in Europe and overseas. The dpa Television News Service delivers daily news films to European overseas television stations. Joint Gen. Mans. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYNEN, Dr. THILO POHLERT; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANS BENIRSCHKE.

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Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Manager RADOSLAV GORGENSKI.

Central News Agency of China: 53 Bonn, Germanenstr. 63.
Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/206.

Kyodo News Service: 53 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 270.

Middle East News Agency: Bonn 53, Friedrich Wilhelmstr. 1.

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.: 532 Bad Godesberg, Europastr. 17; Bureau Chief OMER ANDERSON.

Reuters: Koblenzerstr. 270.

UPI: Frankfurt, Kurt Schuhmacherstr. 30-32; News Editor for Germany CHARLES W. H. RIDLEY.

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RADIO AND TELEVISION

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (A.R.D.) (*Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations*): Chair. GERHARD SCHROEDER; the co-ordinating body of the Federal German Radio and Television organizations; Members are: Bayerischer Rundfunk, Hessischer Rundfunk, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen, Sender Freies Berlin, Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Südwestfunk, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Saarländischer Rundfunk; Deutsche Welle; Deutschlandfunk; R.I.A.S. is represented on the Council by an observer.

In 1969 there were 19,219,619 radio receivers and 15,542,780 television receivers in the Federal Republic.

RADIO

Each of the members of A.R.D. broadcasts 2-3 programmes. Deutsche Welle and Deutschland Funk broadcast programmes for Europe and overseas.

Deutschlandfunk: Köln 51, Lindenallee 7; twenty-four hours daily broadcasting from six stations; Dir. FRANZ THEDIECK; Dir. of Current Affairs Programmes S. THOMAS; Dir. of Cultural Programmes Dr. J. PETERSEN; Dir. of European Programmes Dr. JÜRGEN REISS; Controller of Programme Organization E. IMELMANN; Administrative Dir. Frhr. von SELL; Technical Dir. O. SCHEFFLER.

TELEVISION

Members of A.R.D. (except Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk) supply a national programme, Deutsches Fernsehen, regional programmes and an educational "Third Programme".

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen: Mainz, Postfach 4040; f. 1963 by the Länder Governments as a second television channel; eighty stations; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. HOLZAMER; Dir. of Programmes J. VIEHÖVER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

REGIONS

Bayerischer Rundfunk: 8 München 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Chair. CHRISTIAN WALLENREITER; Admin. Dir. HANS SPIES; Technical Dir. FERDINAND MARIA DASER; Radio Dir. WALTER VON CUBE; Television Dirs. Dr. CLEMENS MÜNSTER, Dr. HELMUT OELLER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: nine; Short Wave, one; Ultra Short Wave: forty-nine.

Programmes: studios at München, Nürnberg and Bonn: supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: ten; satellite stations: sixty-five.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; daily programmes; estimated number of viewers 2,183,109; a second (educational) programme opened in September 1964.

Hessischer Rundfunk: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bertramstr. 8; Gen. Dir. WERNER HESS; Chair. Admin. Council Dr. FRITZ HOCH; Chair. Radio Council HEINRICH FISCHER; Dir. Television HANS OTTO GRÜNEFELD; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. HENNING WICHT.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two; F.M.: seventeen. Programmes: studios at Frankfurt a.M., Wiesbaden, Bonn and Kassel, supplying three programmes. Number of licences (Aug. 1969) 1,710,359.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: thirteen, frequency changers 77. Programmes: since 1954; supply 8 per cent of joint German Television programmes; daily regional news and advertising programmes; a third programme *Hessisches Fernsehprogramm*; eleven transmitters. Number of licences (Aug. 1969) 1,394,353.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (N.D.R.): Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 132-134; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD SCHRÖDER; Dir. Radio Programmes F. REINHOLZ; Dir. Television Programmes D. SCHWARZKOPF; Technical Dir. Dr. H. RINDFLEISCH.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: nine; Ultra Short Wave: forty-five.

Programmes: studios at Hamburg, Hanover, Flensburg, Kiel, Oldenburg i.O., Berlin and Bonn.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: fourteen; Local transmitters: sixty-three. Programmes: Studios at Hamburg, Hanover and Kiel.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR): Köln, Wallrafplatz 5; Dir. KLAUS VON BISMARCK; Technical Dir. W. WERNER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: seven; V.H.F.: thirty-four.

Programmes: studios at Köln, Bonn, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Münster, Bielefeld and Essen supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: seven; High-powered Satellites: two; Low-powered Satellites: 189.

Radio Bremen: Bremen, Heinrich Hertzstr. 13; Chair. HANS ABICH; Programme and Television Dir. H. ABICH; Technical Dir. H. HEYER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two; Short Wave: one; Ultra Short Wave: five.

Programmes: studios in Bremen supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: Chan. 5, Chan. 16.

Programmes: daily.

Saarländischer Rundfunk: 6600 Saarbrücken, Funkhaus Schloss Halberg, Postfach 1050; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FRANZ MAI; Radio Dir. Dr. W. ZILIUS; Television Dir. KARL SCHNELTING; Technical Dir. E. BÖHNKE.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one; Ultra Short Wave: six.

Programmes: studios in Saarbrücken supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: one, Götteborn; sixteen secondary transmitters; Channels 2, 6, 9, 11, 12.

Programmes: own 18.00-20.00h. daily.

German Television: 16.45-18.00h., 20.00-23.30h. daily.

Sender Freies Berlin: Berlin 19, Masurenallee 8-14; Pres. Dr. FRANZ SUCHAN; Dir.-Gen. FRANZ BARSIG.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two.

Programmes: studios in Berlin supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: one (and one reserve transmitter) (Channel 7).

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; number of viewers (Oct. 1968) 709,498.

Süddeutscher Rundfunk: 7000 Stuttgart-1, P.O. Box 837; f. 1924; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS BAUSCH; Programme Dir. Dr. PETER KEHM; Technical Dir. Dr. HELMUT RUPP; Admin. Dir. FRIEDRICH MUELLER; Television Dir. HORST JAEDICKE; publ. *Südfunk*.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: ten; Short Wave: one; VHF: twenty-four.

Programmes: studios in Stuttgart, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe supplying three programmes; number of listeners (Oct. 1970) 1,813,037.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: six; TV-Satellites: forty-seven.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1955; number of viewers (Oct. 1970) 1,372,989.

Südwestfunk: Baden-Baden, Hans-Bredow-Str. 5; Chair. HELMUT HAMMERSCHMIDT; Programme Dir. GÜNTER GAUS; Technical Dir. Dr. WALTER KNÖPFEL; Admin. Dir. FRITZ AECKERLE; Chief of Television Section Dr. KARL BILTZ; Public Relations HORST SCHARFENBERG.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: seven; Short Wave: one; Ultra Short Wave: 45.

Programmes: studios in Baden-Baden, Mainz, Freiburg and Tübingen supplying two programmes. Number of licences (Sept. 1968) 2,032,529.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

TELEVISION

Transmitters: VHF and UHF: 21; Repeaters: VHF and UHF: 186.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; number of licences (Sept. 1968) 1,463,916.

RIAS (*Rundfunk im amerikanischen Sektor Berlins*)
Berlin 62, Kuftsteiner Str. 69; Intendant ROLAND MÜLLERBURG.

RADIO

Transmitters: transmitter in Berlin-Britz broadcasting on Medium, Short and Frequency Modulation; transmitter in Hof/Saale on Medium Wave and Ultra-Short Wave, and in Munich on Short Wave.

Programmes: two separate programmes broadcasting to Berlin and East Germany.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Deutsche Welle: 5 Köln, Brüderstr. 1, Postfach 10 04 44; German short-wave service; Dir. Gen. WALTER STEIGNER; Dir. Political Affairs JOHANNES GROSS; Dir. Cultural Affairs CHR. v. CHMIELEWSKI; Tech. Dir. G. RÖSSLER; Admin. Dir. Dr. H. FELLHAUER.

RADIO

Transmitters: nine 100 kW, two 250 kW.

Programmes: Asia: German, English, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit; Near East: German, Arabic, Maghrebi, Persian; Africa: German, English, French, Swahili, Hausa, Amharic; Latin America: German, Portuguese, Spanish; North America: German, English, French; Europe: German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish; East Europe: Russian, Czech, Slovak, Croat, Serbian, Slovenian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Bulgarian.

FOREIGN STATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

American Forces Network: A.P.O. 09757, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer HAROLD W. RÖDER; Programme Dir. ROBERT J. HARLAN.

RADIO

Transmitters and relay stations: Medium Wave and FM: forty-five.

Programmes: partly produced in Frankfurt and local studios in Germany, partly relayed from the U.S.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: Cologne/Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller: JOHN K. PARSONS; Senior Programme Organizer: J. V. RUSSELL; Chief Engineer: J. W. BULL; also studio in Berlin.

RADIO

Transmitters: seven VHF transmitters.

Programmes: financed from public funds provided by Ministry of Defence; partly produced in Cologne, partly relayed from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Radio Free Europe: Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.; München 22, Englischer Garten 1; Pres. (Free Europe Inc.) WILLIAM P. DURKEE; Dir. (Radio Free Europe) RALPH E. WALTER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one; Short Wave: thirty-one.

Programmes: programmes in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Bulgarian.

Radio Liberty: München 8r, Arabellastr. 18; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Executive Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT.

RADIO

Transmitters: seventeen Short Wave transmitters.

Programmes: programmes in Russian and sixteen regional languages of the U.S.S.R.

Voice of America (Relay Station and Program Center): München 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

RADIO RELAY STATION

Transmitters: Long Wave: one; Medium Wave: one; Short Wave: ten.

Programmes: programmes in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Hindi, Urdu, E. Bengali, W. Bengali, German, Arabic, Romanian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Slovene, French and Serbo-Croat.

PROGRAM CENTER

The Munich Program Center serves as the collective European correspondent for the Voice of America. It provides its Washington office with political commentaries, special events features and similar programming material for use in Washington-originated radio programmes.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

At the end of the Second World War devaluation had rendered the Reichsmark nearly worthless. As a result the Deutsche Mark (DM) was introduced in 1948 with a parity of 4.2 DM per \$. It was subsequently revalued in 1961 at 4 DM per \$, and after much speculation in 1969 was allowed to float prior to and during the General Elections. When the D-Mark was finally fixed at the end of October, its parity had risen to 3.66 DM per \$. Confidence in the D-Mark, which is one of Europe's most stable currencies, has made it into an internationally sought after hard currency.

Until 1957 the issue of bank notes was the responsibility of the *Bank Deutscher Länder*; since that time the task has been carried out by the *Deutsche Bundesbank* (Federal Bank), with its central offices in the *Länder* acting as "main

administrative organs of the Federal Bank". In exercising its legal powers, the Federal Bank is not subject to control from the Government. Apart from the Federal Bank there are central financial institutions with special tasks such as the Credit Institute for Reconstruction (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) which administers European Recovery Plan funds, the Equalization of Burdens Bank (*Lastenausgleichsbank*) which administers funds for the rehabilitation of refugees, and the clearing houses of the communal banks—the German Municipal Bank, the Industrial Credit Bank, and the Agricultural Annuity Bank.

There are over 1,600 institutions with 15,000 branches in the banking sector of the Federal Republic, and the three largest banks are the Deutsche Bank, the Commerz-

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE)

bank, and the Dresdner Bank. All of these three carry on the German Private bank tradition of *universal banking*, whereby banks offer advice and carry out all kinds of financial transaction on their customers' behalf. Although the Deutsche Bank has over 800 branches, and the Commerzbank over 570, 83 per cent of all bank-branches have less than ten employees, and there is considerable competition from the large number of small establishments. The Post Office runs a well established *giro system*, and there are over 850 *small savings banks* with 3,700 branches, mainly run by local, municipal, and rural authorities, which hold about 60 per cent of the capital in the savings sector. During the last few years the savings banks have been encroaching upon the formerly commercial bank monopoly of industrial credit. Also important are the *Credit Co-operatives* such as the "Volksbanken" which grant industrial credit, and the "Raiffeisenkassen" which deal in agricultural credit. The "Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank" is a typical *regional bank*, and an example of a *specialist bank* which has rapidly grown into one of Germany's major banks is the trade-union and con-

sumer co-operatives owned "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft" which originally specialized in the salvage of floundering business.

There are about 8,900 *insurance companies* and 31 *building societies* operating in the Federal Republic, of which 910 of the former and 17 of the latter are subject to supervision by Federal Board of Control for Insurance and Building Savings; the remainder being controlled by *Länder* authorities. Of the insurance companies 251 specialize in forms of life insurance, 220 in pensions, 100 in accident insurance, 172 in general insurance, 85 in agriculture, 38 in shipping, and 34 in re-insurance. 168 foreign companies operate in the Federal Republic, 143 of them from OECD countries. In 1967 the receipts of all branches of insurance totalled 24.4 billion D-Marks.

There are stock-exchanges at West Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt-am-Main (considered to be the financial capital of the Federal Republic), Hamburg, Hannover, Munich, and Stuttgart. The nominal value for stocks and shares at the end of 1968 was 67.3 billion D-Marks.

BANKS

1. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6 Frankfurt am Main, Taunusanlage 4-6; Pres. Dr. h.c. KARL KLASSEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER; Dirs. Dr. BERNHARD BENNING, Dr. ROLF GOCHT, Dr. HEINRICH IRMLER, WERNER LUCHT, JOHANNES TÜNGELER, Dr. ERICH ZACHAU.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management Prof. Dr. OTTO PFLEIDERER.

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8 München 2, Postfach, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management CARL WAGENHÖFER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: Berlin Charlottenburg, Leibnizstr. 7-10; Pres. Board of Management Dr. FRANZ SUCHAN.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: Bremen, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 4 Hamburg 1, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON SCHELLING.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management LEOPOLD W. BRÖKER.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: Hannover, Georgsplatz 4-5; Pres. Board of Management WILHELM RAHMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. Board of Management ERNST FESSLER.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: 6500 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. FRITZ DUPPRÉ.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. Dr. PAUL SCHÜTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Fleetshörn 26; Pres. Board of Management OTTO KÄHLER.

By the Law of July 26th, 1957 the former Land Central Banks and the Berlin Central Bank were merged with the *Bank deutscher Länder* to form the *Deutsche Bundesbank*. The functions of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit, and to ensure due execution by banks of both internal and external payments.

The organs of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are the Central Bank Council (*Zentralbankrat*), the Directorate (*Direktorium*) and the Boards of Management of the Land Central Banks. The Central Bank Council consists of the President and Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the other members of the Directorate and the Presidents of the Land Central Banks. Its general function is to determine money and credit policies, to lay down business and administrative directives, and to state the responsibilities of the Directorate and Boards of Management. The Directorate consists of the President and the Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* and of not more than eight further members. It must implement decisions taken by the Central Bank Council and manage and administer the Bank, except in matters coming within the competence of the Land Central Banks' Boards of Management. The Directorate controls Federal, foreign exchange and open market transactions.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* maintains Head Offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*. The Boards of Management of each of these Land Central Banks, normally consisting of the President and Vice-President, are responsible for all transactions and administrative business within the *Land*.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* is bound, as far as is consistent with its functions, to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote.

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2. THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

During the banking reform of 1946-47 the three large private banking houses of Germany, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank (known as the D-Banks), were decentralized into thirty small successor institutions, none of which might have branches outside its own *Land*. This arrangement was superseded in 1952 by a further reorganization; at this stage the three D-Banks formally transferred their business to nine successor institutes, and the three Berlin successors to the D-Banks were brought into the scheme. The successors to the Deutsche Bank were the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, the Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft West of Düsseldorf, and the Süddeutsche Bank of Munich; those of the Dresdner Bank were the Hamburg Kreditbank, the Rhein-Main Bank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Rhein-Ruhr Bank of Düsseldorf, and those of the Commerzbank, the Commerzbank Bankverein of Düsseldorf, the Commerz- und Kreditbank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Commerz- und Discontobank of Hamburg. The three Berlin successors of

the D-Banks were the Berliner Disconto Bank, the Bank für Handel und Industrie, and the Berliner Commerzbank.

By a further agreement reached in April 1957 the process of decentralization was reversed to a large extent and both the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank reabsorbed their successor institutions, with the exception of their Berlin successors, the Berliner Disconto Bank and the Bank für Handel und Industrie which continue as separate subsidiary concerns of the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank respectively. This agreement did not affect the previous arrangement of 1952 with regard to the successor institutes of the Commerzbank, which still functioned as independent organizations.

A final reorganization took place in November 1958, by which the three successor institutions to the Commerzbank were merged into one organization, the Commerzbank A.G.; the Berlin successor institute, the Berliner Commerzbank A.G., continues to exist as a separate institute.

3. PRINCIPAL PRIVATE BANKS

Ahr, Krath & Co.: 56 Wuppertal-Barmen, Am Clef 28; f. 1923; Partner Assessor Dr. AUGUST SPRING.

Badische Bank: 75 Karlsruhe, Friedrichsplatz 1/3; f. 1870; cap. DM 12m.; dep. 572m. (Dec. 1967); Managers ADOLF BARCHWITZ, WALTER STAIGER.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft: Head Administration Frankfurt/Main, Mainzer Landstrasse 16-24; cap. DM 190m.; Commercial Bank; Chair. LUDWIG ROSENBERG.

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G.: 1 Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11; f. 1949; cap. DM. 62m., res. DM. 1,465m. (Jan. 1970); Managers FRANZ-GEORG GOESCH, EBERHARD LINNENKAMP.

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser: München, Löwengrube 18; f. 1870; Partners Dr. ALBRECHT MÜLLER, Dr. HANS HEINRICH Ritter von SRBIK, RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. WOLFGANG WUNDER.

Bankhaus Bense & Co.: Mannheim; f. 1936; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann: Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannhof; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; Partners JOHANN PHILIPP, Freiherr von BETHMANN, Konsul Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN.

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 6; f. 1956; cap. and res. DM 40m.; dep. 763m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dirs. ROBERT FISCHER, Dr. H. H. GERLOF, WALDEMAR KAISER, CLAUD MOSLER, ERICH STERN.

Bankhaus J. A. Krobs: Freiburg i. Br., Muensterplatz 4, f. 1721; Proprs. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS.

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe K.G.: Bielefeld, Alter Markt 3; f. 1852; Owner RUDOLF AUGUST OETKER; Managers Dr. HANS HEUER, RUDOLF V. RIBBENTROP.

Bankhaus Ludwig & Co.: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Schadowplatz 14; f. 1953 as Schacht & Co.; Owners WALDEMAR LUDWIG, HERBERT VON BUENGER.

Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.: Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 10m.; Gen. Mans. HERMANN LEVERENZ, HEINRICH LANDWEHR.

Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.: Düsseldorf, Klosterstr. 18; f. 1960; cap. DM 18m.; dep. 391m. (Dec. 1968); Partners Dr. JOACHIM BORCHART, Dr. HELMUT FROST, Dr. ULRICH WÖRRINGER.

Bass & Herz: 6 Frankfurt a.M.1, Postfach 5126, Neue Mainzerstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH Graf SCHAFFGOTSCH; Man. Dir. DIETER ZUCKSCHWERT; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank: München; Theatinerstr. 8-17; f. 1835; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) MAX GEIGER.

Bayerische Staatsbank: D8 München 1, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 1; f. 1780; cap. DM 40m.; dep. 3,701m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. h.c. R. EBERHARD.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: München, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 14; f. 1869; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. LUDWIG MELLINGER.

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 32; f. 1590; Partners Baron HEINRICH VON BERENBERG-GOSSLER, HEINZ A. LESSING, KARL THEODOR LINDEMANN, JOACHIM H. WETZEL, Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Bremen.

Berliner Bank A.G.: 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32; f. 1950; 65 brs. in West Berlin; cap. DM 50m.; dep. DM 2,028m. (Oct. 1968); Chair. KLAUS SCHÜTZ, Governing Mayor of Berlin.

Berliner Commerzbank A.G.: 1 Berlin, 30, Potsdamerstr. 125; cap. DM 17.5m.; dep. DM 718m. (1968); Mans. DIETRICH VON GRUNELIUS, MAX F. A. BOLSTORFF.

Berliner Disconto Bank A.G. (Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.); 1 Berlin 10, Otto-Suhr-Allee 6/16; f. 1949; cap. DM 20m.; dep. DM 1,351.3m. (1969); Gen. Mans. Dr. GERHARD HERBST, HANS WECHSEL.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt (Main), Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; Berlin 15, Uhlandstr. 165-166; 3 Hannover, Georgsplatz 9; f. 1856; cap. DM 72.7m.; dep. 3,687m. (July 1970); Partners G. BECKER, Dr. E. POPRAWA, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOENWARTH, H. SCHMID-LOSSBERG, Dr. H. G. GOTTHEINER, Dr. K. DOHRN.

Bernhard Blanke: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 53; f. 1923; Sole owner Konsul-General WALTER BLANKE.

Braunschweigische Staatsbank: C. Braunschweig, Ottmerbau Dankwardstr. 1; f. 1765; cap. DM 170m.; dep. 4,180m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. C. DÜVEL, Dirs. Dr. HAUSLAGE, G. NERLICH, E. RÜHE, K. NEUENDORFF, G. SAUER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE)

Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; Partners Dr. R. BRINCKMANN, ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. F. PRIESS, Dr. H. WUTTKE, Dr. C. BRINCKMANN.

Burkhardt & Co. (formerly Simon Hirschland): Essen, Lindenallee 7/9; f. 1938; Partners Dr. jur. BERNHARD Freiherr von FALKENHAUSEN, WERNER KEHL, Dr. jur. F. MEYER-STRUCKMANN, KARL WILHELM, Reichsgraf FINCK VON FINCKENSTEIN, OTTO SCHOEPPLER.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; f. 1870; 717 brs.; cap. DM 350m.; dep. 16,100m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Dr. HANNS DEUSS.

Delbrück & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 5; f. 1854 as Delbrück, Schickler & Co., merged with Delbrück v.d. Heydt & Co. 1968; Man. Partners, Consul H. W. MOMM, A. RATJEN, Dr. J. FRESE, A. MOMM, Dr. G. ERNST, H. CADENBACH, P. VON DER HEYDT, C. GRAF VON POURTALES.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud): Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, and Berlin 12 (branch), Knesebeckstr. 8-9; f. 1906; cap. DM 50m.; Chair. HELMUT HAEUSGEN; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Central Offices: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45/47; Frankfurt (Main) 1, Junghofstr. 5-11; f. 1957; cap. DM 480m.; dep. DM 22,896m. (1968); Chair. HERMANN J. ABS.

Deutsche Länderbank A.G.: 42 Kurfürstendamm, 1000 Berlin 15; 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. p.u. DM 12m.; dep. DM 130m.; Mans. O. BIELEKE, P. BRÜSER.

Deutsche Überseeische Bank: 1000 Berlin 12, Fasanenstr. 4; 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 7; f. 1886; cap. DM. 25m.; dep. DM. 363.6m.; Man. Dirs. Dr. HARALD P. BURCHARD, Prof. Dr. J. FESKE, LOUIS RODENSTEIN, HANS JOACHIM WOLFF.

Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.: Frankfurt a.M., Goetheplatz 1/3; f. 1889; cap. DM. 14m.; dep. DM. 191m.; Managing Dirs. Dr. DIETRICH KASSNER, D. K. SIAS jr., Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH VOLLMER.

Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 23/25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 30m.; dep. 1,423.8m. (Dec. 1968); Mans. Dr. G. WERSCHE, F. KÖRTING, Dr. W. WEITZMÜLLER.

Conrad Hinrich Donner: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 27; f. 1798; Proprs. H. J. PETERS, J. WILLINK, B. v. ZITZEWITZ, G. KRAUEL.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt/Main 1, Gallusanlage 7; 4 Düsseldorf, Breite Str. 10-16; Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 22; f. 1872; cap. DM 400m.; dep. DM 19,916m. (June 1970); Chair. ERNST MATTHIENSEN; Man. Dirs. ROLF DIEHL, HELMUT HAEUSGEN, Prof. Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH HAGENMÜLLER, HERBERT HENZEL, ERICH KRÜGER, HANSJÜRGEN KÜHL, JÜRGEN PONTO, CAI Graf zu RANTZAU, FRITZ REINHOLD, Dr. FRANZ WITT.

Effectenbank-Warburg A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1969; cap. DM 40m.; Mans. H. SCHMITZ, J. WEBER A. WOHLFAHRT.

Frankfurter Hypothekenbank: Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. 52.8m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. PAUL KUMMERT, Dr. GÜNTHER LETSCHERT.

Grunelius & Co.: Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Chair. Dr. E. MAX VON GRUNELIUS.

Hallbaum, Maier & Co.: Hannover, Rathenastr. 7; f. 1955; Partners OTTO HALLBAUM, DIETER HALLBAUM, GÜNTHER HALLBAUM.

Hardy & Co., G.m.b.H.: Frankfurt/Main, Marienstr. 19; and Berlin 30, Kleiststr. 22; Gen. Mans. C. Graf KAGENECK, Dr. L. SCHNEIDER, H. A. SCHMIDT.

Georg Hauck & Sohn: Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 30; f. 1796; Partners M. HAUCK, R. C. SCHROEDER, F. HEIDE, A. SCHÜTZ.

Hesse Newman & Co.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 2-3; f. 1777; cap. DM 12m.; Partner HANS MÜLLER.

Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne: Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Neumarkt 7-9; f. 1754; foreign trade bankers; Partners Dr. HANNS DEUSS, ERICH MAURITZ, Dr. KURT SURETH, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.

Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.: Bremen, Domshof 14/15; f. 1949; Gen. Mans. F. K. MÜLLER, HELMUT J. KAHNIS.

Industriekreditbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Karl Theodorstr. 6; f. 1949; cap. DM. 78 m.; Chair. Board of Dirs. FRITZ BERG.

Investitions-und Handels-Bank A.G.: Frankfurt (Main), Bethmannstr. 50-56, Postfach 3061; cap. DM 84m.; dep. DM 2,751m. (1969); f. 1948; Gen. Mans. HANS GÖTZ, PAUL D. HÖRTH, Dr. JACOB CONRAD, Dr. GERHART WIELE, H. J. JANSEN.

Paul Kapff: Stuttgart-N, Heustr. 1; f. 1887; Partners Konsul P. RUEFF, Dr. ERNST MÜLLER.

Koch, Lauteren & Co.: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 6; f. 1586; Partners, WALTER G. HOLSTE, Dr. F. POOK.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Palmengartenstr. 5-9; f. 1948; Chair. Dr. h.c. HERMANN J. ABS; Vice-Chair. Dr. WALTER GASE.

August Lenz & Co.: München, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partner Dr. A. ERNSTBERGER.

Maffei & Co.: München 1, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners FERDINAND NEMETZ, Dr. LUDWIG KOCH.

Magnus, J., & Co.: Hamburg 1, Paulstr. 5; f. 1813; Partners, RICHARD PHILIPPI, RUDOLF PHILIPPI, WILHELM PHILIPPI and KARL PHILIPPI.

Marcard & Co.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 36; f. 1893; Dirs. E. VON MARCARD, R. VON FRANKENBERG, W. KRUSE-MARK.

Martens & Weyhausen: Bremen, Langenstr. 15/17; f. 1872; Dirs. G. W. MARTENS, HORST HEROLD.

Gebr. Martin: Göppingen (Württemberg); f. 1912; Partners GUSTAV MARTIN, WALTER HEES, JORG MARTIN.

Merck, Finck & Co.: München, Pacellistr. 4; Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Strasse 55; f. 1870; Partners, AUGUST VON FINCK, WILHELM VON THELEMANN, AUGUST VON FINCK, Jr., Dr. ANTON HORN, Dr. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN.

Metallgesellschaft A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Reuterweg 14; f. 1881; cap. DM 200m.; dep. DM 295m. (Oct. 1969).

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers: Frankfurt/Main, Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; Partners ALBERT VON METZLER, Dr. GUSTAV VON METZLER, KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.

Nationalbank A.G.: Essen, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. DM 8m.; dep. DM 337m. (Dec. 1967); Managers Dr. DERTMANN, OTTO KRAFT, Dr. H. DUWE (a.i.), GÜNTHER EHLEN (a.i.).

Neuvians, Reuschel & Co.: 8 München 2, Maximiliansplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners, EUGEN NEUVIANS, Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL; Pres. WILHELM REUSCHEL, Dirs. Dr. FRITZ DEYMANN, LEOPOLD TRÖBINGER.

Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G.: Bremen, Oberstr. 2/12, Postfach 13; f. 1931; Managers HELMUT BITZER, PETER BORCHARDT, Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE.

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Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.: 29 Oldenburg, Gottorpstr. 28; f. 1868; cap DM 15m.; dep. 716m (Dec., 1968); Mans. Dr. P. BERNING, H. VON BUTTLAR, Dr. C. S. GROSS.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; Frankfurt/M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 20; f. 1789; Partners Konsul Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH CARL Freiherr von OPPENHEIM, Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, Baron GEORG VON ULLMANN, MANFRED Freiherr von OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD, ALFRED Freiheit von OPPENHEIM; Man. Dir. JOSEF FERDINAND Graf von OPPERSDORFF.

Carl F. Plump & Co.: Bremen, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 100; f. 1828; commercial and foreign business bank; Partners, E. G. ROGGMANN, KURT MEYER, ALBRECHT ROGGMANN.

Poensgen, Marx & Co.: Düsseldorf, Benratherstr. 12; f. 1881 as B. Simmons & Co., name changed 1942; Partners Dr. HANS B. HEIL, JOACHIM C. LENZ.

Rée, Wilhelm, Jr.: Hamburg, Bäckerstr. 9; f. 1866; Partners Fr. KARTH, Dr. C. E. LEVERKUS.

Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft: Hof/Saale, Altstadt 29/31, Postfach 1649; f. 1828; 75 brs.

Schneider & Münzing: München, Salvatorplatz 2; f. 1829; Partners, Dr. H. THELEN, A. GEIGENBERGER.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.: P.O.B. 7425, 15 Neuer Jungfernstieg, Hamburg 36; f. 1969 as the result of a merger between Schröder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg, Münchmeyer & Co., Hamburg and Friedrich Hengst & Co., Offenbach and Frankfurt.

Otto M. Schröder: Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.

Sloman Bank K.G.: Hamburg 1, Chilehaus; Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 5; Munich, Promenadenplatz 12; f. 1922; Proprs. F.-W. SLOMAN, E. M. CADMUS, H. P. HAGEN, Dr. jur. G. C. Graf von DER GOLTZ, H. G. FORSTNER, S. HOLEMANN.

J. H. Stein, K.G.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-26; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. PAUL VIKTOR BÜRGERS.

Stuber & Co.: Stuttgart, Hospitalplatz 17-19; f. 1875; Owner Dr. F. W. SCHOBER.

August-Thyssen-Bank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Pempelfortestr. 11; f. 1923; cap. DM 16m.; dep. 236m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. HANS HEINRICH BARON THYSSEN-BORNEMISZA.

Carlo Z. Thomsen: 2 Hamburg 1, Schauenburgerstr. 32; f. 1886; affiliated to the Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.

G. G. Trinkaus: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 17; f. 1785; Partners RUDOLF GROTH, Dr. BERNHARD MÜLLER, BRUNO J. NEUMANN, Dr. JOHANNES ZAHN.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20/30; f. 1856; cap. DM 31m.; dep. DM 1,586m. (Dec. 1969); Mans. HUGO FROHNE, HANS H. RUPERTI, Dr. HANS JOACHIM BECHTOLF, Dr. KARL HÜBNER, ERWIN WITT.

Waldhausen & Co., K.G.: Essen, Lindenallee 43; f. 1922; Hon. Chair. KARL-HEINRICH VON WALDTHAUSEN, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN.

Von Wangenheim & Co.: Kassel, Königsplatz 57; f. 1854; partners EBERHARD Freiherr von WANGENHEIM, HELMUT SCHMIDT.

Westbank A.G.: Hamburg 50, Postfach 50 1369; f. 1896; stock cap. DM 19m.; dep. 1,065m. (1969); Board: YORK HOOSE, ERWIN GARDELS, Dr. RICHARD OERTEL.

Westfalenbank A.G.: 4630 Bochum, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 35m. dep. 1,187m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. Dr. jur. PAUL HÜCHTING, W. FEHRES, Dr. G. HOLLENBERG, HORST RUDOLPH.

Württembergische Bank: Stuttgart, Kleiner Schlossplatz; f. 1871; cap. DM 10m.; dep. 728m. (Dec. 1968); Mans. Dr. H. GOESER, Dr. M. PRECHTL.

Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, 56 Friedrichstr.; f. 1969 by merger of Rheinische Girozentrale and Landesbank für Westfalen Girozentrale; cap. DM 400m.; dep. DM 23,595m. (1969).

STOCK EXCHANGES

Frankfurt-am-Main: Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585; mems. 135; Chair. KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.

Berlin: Börse, Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f. 1685; Pres. Dr. GERNOT ERNST.

Bremen: Börse, Bremen 1, Museumstrasse 1, Postschliessfach 39.

Düsseldorf: Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 10; f. 1935; 116 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES C. D. ZAHN.

Hamburg: Hamburg 11, Börse; Chair. H. LORENZ-MEYER.

Hannover: Niedersächsische Börse zu Hannover, Hannover, Rathenaustr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 19; Pres. BERNHARD NICOLAI.

München: Bayerische Börse, München 2, Lenbachplatz 2; f. 1548; mems. 55; Pres. Dr. ARTUR MODEL; Vice-Pres. RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. KURT VON GRIESHEIM; Gen. Man. Dr. ERNST REHM.

Stuttgart: Wertpapierbörse in Stuttgart, Stuttgart 1, Hospitalstrasse 12; f. 1861; mems. 34; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS KUNKEL; Man. Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND WEST BERLIN

(L)—Life, (NL)—Non-Life excluding sickness,
(M)—Medical.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-A.G.: Aachen, Theaterstr. 7-9; f. 1876; Chair. Dr. ERICH R. PRÖLSS; Gen. Man. Dr. WOLFGANG JASPER, LEONHARD WOLTER.

Aachener und Münchener Versicherung A.G.: Aachen, Aureliusstr. 2/16; f. 1825; Chair. HERMANN HEUSCH; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. REIMER SCHMIDT.

Agrippina Versicherung A.G.: 5 Köln 16, Riehlerstr. 90; f. 1844; cap. DM 11.2m.; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

"Albingia" Versicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HARALD MANDT; Gen. Man. H. VON MOLLER.

Allianz Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 7 Stuttgart, Reinsburgstr. 19; (L); f. 1899/1923; Chair. ALFRED HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. MÜLLER.

Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin, W.15, Joachimstalerstr. 10-12, and München, Königinstr. 28; (NL); f. 1890; Chair. ALFRED HAASE.

Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 42; f. 1830; Chair. Dr. F. WESSENDORFF.

Barmenia Krankenversicherung A.G.: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Kronprinzenallee 12-18; f. 1904; Dirs. Dr. KARLHEINZ BOHN, HERBERT KESSLER, ERICH JUNKER.

Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.: Munich, Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. A. HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. DITTRICH.

Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung A.G.: Berlin and Köln; Head Office: 5 Köln, Pantaleonswall 65-75, Postfach 248; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. G. WIRTH; Gen. Man. L. SCHMÖLE.

Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin 61, Markgrafenstr. 12-14; and 6200 Wiesbaden, Schillerplatz; f. 1836; Chair. Dr. A. ALZHEIMER.

Central-Krankenversicherung A.G.: 5 Köln, Hansaring 40/46; f. 1913; cap. DM 4m.; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

Colonia National Versicherungs A.G.: Köln, Oppenheimstr. 11; f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Chair. Dipl. Ing. OTTO VOSSEN; Dep. Chair. Dr. HANS-JÜRGEN SCHWEPCKE.

Concordia-Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Köln, Maria Ablassplatz; f. 1853; Man. Dir. OTTO GARDE.

Debeka Krankenversicherungs A.G.: Koblenz, Südallee 15/19; f. 1905; Chair. H. LANGE.

Deutsche Krankenversicherungs A.G.: 5 Köln 1 (Rhein), Hohenstaufenring 62; (M); f. 1927; Chair. WERNER KIENCKE.

Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; f. 1918; Man. Dir. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. G. DAMM, H. KOWSKI, W. RICHTER, W. HARTUNG.

Deutscher Herold Volks- und Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; and Berlin 61, Friedrichstr. 219/220; f. 1922; Man. Dir. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. W. HARTUNG, H. SANNER, Dr. H. STEINBUCH, H. KOWSKI.

Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1953; also two sister companies for health and life insurance; Dirs. GÜNTHER PALM, H. GRUTSCHUS, K. MELCHING, V. MÜLLER, G. SÖCHTING, G. SORGE, M. STEFFEN.

Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 18; f. 1929; Chair. PROSPER Graf zu CASTELL-CASTELL.

Gerling Kontern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, von-Verthstr. 4-14; (NL); Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gerling-Kontern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Köln, Gereonshof.; (L); f. 1922; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gothaer Versicherungsbank A.G.: Köln, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23; f. 1820; Pres. Dr. H. C. PAULSEN; Chair. and Managing Dir. A. WILHELM KLEIN.

Hamburg-Mannheimer Versicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 1; (L); f. 1899; Managing Dir. HERBERT DAU; Dirs. WALTER HITZLER, PETER KAKIES, Dr. HERBERT REINCKE, Dr. ROLF MAGNUSSEN.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; also sister company for industrial life insurance; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Dirs. HEINZ WANNINGER, H. BECKER, H. A. POKORNY, K. A. APPEL, K. BEHREND, K. LINGAU, Dr. H. SCHLEE.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: Karlsruhe, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ALEX MÖLLER; Dirs. ERNST GREVEMEYER, Dr. HEINZ CLOSS, Dr. HELMUT ORTNER, Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBLER.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Hannover, Aegidientorplatz; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. h.c. OSCAR RABBETHGE.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Köln, Gereonstr. 43-65 and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; (NL); Gen. Man. H. WEGER.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Köln, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; f. 1867; Dirs. HUGO WEGER, HANS-GEORG BRÖG, EGON DITTES.

Thuringia Versicherungs A.G.: 8 München 22, Widenmayerstr. 16; f. 1853; Pres. H. HEUSCH; Chair. J. WEINGARTEN; Dirs. H. DECKER, U. FINGER.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: 1 Berlin, Ansbacher Str. 62; and München 23, Leopoldstr. 24; (M).

VICTORIA Lebens-Versicherungs-A.G.: Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2; f. 1853; also two sister companies at same addresses for fire insurance and re-insurance; Chair. Dr. jur. KURT HAMANN; Gen. Man. HEINZ SCHMÖLE.

Volksfürsorge: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 57/63; (L); f. 1912; Dirs. WALTER RITTNER (Man.), HANS LÖH, PAUL HEISE.

Volkswohl Krankenversicherung Versicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit in Dortmund: 46 Dortmund, Ruhrallee 92; (M); Chair. Reg. Praes. a.d. Dr. B. REISMANN; Gen. Man. W. HINNE.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G. in Stuttgart: Stuttgart-W. Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Dir.-Gen. Dr. R. RAISER, Dr. GEORG BÜCHNER, CARL CREUTZ, Dr. LUDWIG FUSSHOELLER.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8 München 23, Leopoldstr. 4; f. 1911; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. R. PRÖLSS; Mans. H. MARWEDE, Dr. J. SASSE.

Frankona Rück- und Mitversicherungs A.G.: 8 München 27, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. K. GROSS; Mans. H. RÜDINGER, Dr. K. BERNAU, Dr. G. SCHUBERT, H. W. KÖRNER.

Gerling Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5 Köln 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Gen. Manager Dr. jur. C. PFEIFFER.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: München 23, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. KARL WINNACKER; Gen. Manager Dr. ALOIS ALZHEIMER.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Köln, Ebertplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. associations and 384 mem. companies; Mem. of Presidium: MEYER (Munich; Chair.); LANGE (Koblenz); Dr. MÜLLER (Stuttgart); Dr. RAISER (Stuttgart), Dr. Voss (Düsseldorf), Dr. STECH (Hannover), WEGER (Cologne), Dr. NEBELUNG (Köln).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

I. CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (*Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce*): Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALBRECHT DÜREN; affiliates 81 member Chambers of Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also seven regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 member Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Dipl. Ing. HEINZ NORIS; Sec. GÜNTHER BRUNS; publ. *Industrie und Handel*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Hessen: Frankfurt a.M., Börsenstr. 8-10; Sec. Dr. GOTTFRIED WOLDERING.

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: Hannover, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; Chair. Dr. PHILIPP VON BISMARCK; Sec. P. SIEMENS.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: Düsseldorf, Goltsteinstr. 31; Sec. Dr. HANS LICHT.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: 5400 Koblenz, Schloss-Str. 2; Sec. Dr. HEINZ SIEWERT.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 239 Flensburg, Heinrichstrasse 34; Sec. Dr. DETLEV BURCHARDI.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg: 7000 Stuttgart-1, Jägerstr. 30; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER STEUER.

II. EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Dir. KLAUS-ULRICH GOCKSCH.

Gesamtverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH DOHRENDORF.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: Köln-Sachsenring 89; f. 1947; Chair. JOSEPH ILLERHAUS; Exec. Dir. FRANZ EFFER.

Zentralverband des Genossenschaftlichen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V. (*Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Foreign Trade*): Bonn, Heussallee 5; Pres. EWALD FISCHER; Dirs. MEINHARD PAULS, HEINZ BUDDE; 800 mems.

III. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (*Federation of German Industries*): Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Pres. FRITZ BERG; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HELLMUTH WAGNER; 12 district offices; 39 industrial associations are members, including some of the following:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrt-Industrie e.V.: 532 Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 90; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

BREWING

Deutscher Brauer-Bund e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Annaberger Strasse 28; f. 1949; Dir.-Gen. OTTO MEYER.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert-Anlage 38; f. 1948; Pres. HERMANN BRUNNER; Mans. GÜNTHER BUCHENROTH, HANNS VAN KANN; Publ. *Bauindustriebrief*.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstr. 52, Postfach 5007; f. 1948; 23 mems.; Pres. HARALD DYCKERHOFF; Sec. Dr. THEODOR PIEPER.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Am Hauptbahnhof 12; Sec. WILLI KREUZER.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: Frankfurt/Main 1, Karlstr. 21; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FELIX EHLMANN.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Cigarettenindustrie: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 6; Sec. Dr. HELMUT SCHENZER.

CLOTHING

Bundersverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. Dr. JOACHIM HOFMANN; Dir. Gen. Dr. HERMANN JOSEF UNLAND.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie e.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2; f. 1948; Sec. KURT BERGMANN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt (Main) 70, Stresemannallee 21; f. 1893; 26,000 mems.; Pres. Dr.-Ing. ALEXANDER ROGGENDOFF; Sec. Dr.-Ing. H. FLEISCHER; publ. *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift, Nachrichtentechnische Zeitschrift*.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: Frankfurt (Main), Stresemann-Allee 19; f. 1918; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. FELIX HERRIGER; Dir. Dr. HELLMUTH TRUTE.

FOOD

Arbeitgeberverband Nahrung und Genuss (*Association of the Food, Confectionery and Drink Industry*): Köln-Deutz, Golenring 53; Pres. Dr. WALTER KRAAK; Dir. Dr. HERMANN SIEBERG; 8 mem. assocs.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: Bonn, Am Hofgarten 16; f. 1949; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER HEINICKE; Legal expert GÜNTHER KLEIN; Publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Wirtschaftsverband Giesserei-Industrie: Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70; Dir.-Gen. Dipl. Ing. H. BURKART.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. HANNS BAUER; Secs. WALTER FETT, Dr. GEORG PETER, RUTH WENZEL, Dr. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: Nürnberg, Königstr. 13; Sec. Dr. HANS-WERNER KRAUSSE.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

IRON AND STEEL

- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie:** Düsseldorf 1, Breitestrasse 69; Chair. Dr. EGON OVERBECK.
- Wirtschaftsverband Stahl- und Eisenbau:** Köln, Ebertplatz 1; Sec. ERNST-MARTIN RHEIN.
- Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.:** Hagen, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Secs. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA, Dr. HERMANN HASSEL.

LEATHER

- Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.:** 623 Frankfurt a.M., Höchst, Leverkusener Str. 20, Postfach 800809; Man. Dr. E. MERGET.
- Verband der Deutschen Lederwaren- und Kofferindustrie e.V.:** 605 Offenbach a.M., Kaiserstr. 108; f. 1948; Manager P. E. HARTMANN.

LIME

- Bundesverband der Deutschen Kalkindustrie e.V. (German Lime Association):** Köln, Kaiser Wilhelm Ring 26; Pres. Dr. ERNST ELLSIEPEN; Dir. KARL-HEINZ ERLING-HAGEN.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

- Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau-Anstalten e.V.:** Frankfurt a.M. Niederrad 1; f. 1892; Chair. Dr. h.c. H. ZUR NIEDEN; Gen. Man. R. AUDOUARD.

METAL GOODS

- Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.:** Head Office: Düsseldorf, Kaiserswertherstr. 135; Pres. FRITZ BERG; Dir. K. BELLWINKEL.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Nichteisenmetalle e.V.:** Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstrasse 28; Pres. Dr. Ing. E.H. HANS RÖVER; Dir. C. SCHÜLLER.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke:** 4 Düsseldorf, Drahthaus, Kaiserswertherstr. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN JUNIUS; Sec. GÜNTER MÜLLER.

MINING

- Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus:** Essen, Friedrichstrasse 1; Pres. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.
- Unternehmensverband Eisenerzbergbau e.V. (Association of Iron Ore Mining Enterprises):** Düsseldorf, Postfach 8008; Pres. HEINZ PRAUSE; Dir. JOCHEN DIETRICH.
- Unternehmensverband Ruhrbergbau (Federation of Ruhr Coal Mines):** Essen, Friedrichstr. 1; Pres. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.
- Unternehmensverband Saarbergbau (Federation of Saar Coal Mines):** Saarbrücken, Triererstr. 42; Pres. Dr. HUBERTUS ROLSHOVEN; Dir. KURT SPÖNEMANN.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.:** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Zitellmannstr. 9-11; Pres. Dr. HELMUTH BURCKHARDT; Gen. Mans. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES, Dipl. Ing. R. KURUK.

MOTOR CARS

- Zentralverband des Kraftfahrzeughandels e.V. (Central Association of Motor Vehicles Trade):** Frankfurt, Böcklinstr. 9; f. 1909; Pres. GOTTFRIED SCHULTZ; Dir. Dr. ROLF KULICH; 13 mem. assoc.

OIL

- Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil Producers):** Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; Pres. THEODOR TELLE; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

- Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.:** Köln, Pipinstrasse 16; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH VON DER TRECK.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

- Hauptverband der Papier und Pappe verarbeitenden Industrie e.V. (HPV):** Frankfurt a.M., Arndtstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 19 production groups; Pres. JOH. DIETRICH BROELEMANN (Bielefeld); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH FREIWALD.
- Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V. (VDP):** 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Dir. Gen. ROBERT AENGENEYNDT.

PETROLEUM

- Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V.:** Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Sec. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.
- Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e.V.:** 2 Hamburg 1, Stein-damm 71; f. 1946; Chair. EMIL KRATZMÜLLER.

PLASTICS

- Gesamtverband kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.):** Frankfurt a.M., Blittersdorffplatz 37; f. 1950; 1,000 mems.; Chair. WILHELM EULER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. KARL HARBARTH.

POTASH

- Kaliverein e.V. (Potash Association):** Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Pres. M. S. SCHULZE; Dir. Dr. W. DÖDERLEIN; publ. *Kali und Steinsalz*.

PRINTING

- Bundesverband Druck e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 503, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. GÜNTER NEUFANG; Sec. H. O. KORTH.

RUBBER

- Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.):** Frankfurt a.M., Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1894; 154 mems.; Pres. H. LEMM; Vice-Pres. A. NIEMEYER, Dr. H. PAHL, Man. HEINZ A. FRITZ.

SAWMILLS

- Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, Mainzer Str. 64; Manager Dr. E. J. NEUSER.

SHIPPING

- Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.:** 2 Hamburg 1, An den Alster 1; Pres. Dr. PAUL VOLTZ; Sec. WERNER FANTE.

SHOES

- Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie:** Düsseldorf, Stresemannstr. 12; f. 1950; Sec. WALTER EMMERICH.

SUGAR

- Verein der Zuckerindustrie:** 3 Hannover, Rühmkorffstr. 11; Dir.-Gen. J. MICHAEL.

TEXTILES

- Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.:** 6 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. NICOLAUS H. SCHILLING; Man. Dir. Dr. H. W. STARATZKE.

WOODWORK

- Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, An den Quellen 10; Postfach 207; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. EUGEN SCHMIDT, Darmstadt.

IV. CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

- Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation (Federal Office for Foreign Trade Information):** 5 Köln, Blaubach 13, P.O.B. 108007.

- Gewirtschaftsausschuss der Deutschen Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Joint Committee for German Industry):** 5300 Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec. JOHANNES MAHLER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie:** Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12.
- Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.:** 5 Köln 1, Mohrenstr. 35-41; Chair. Dr. ALWIN MÜNCHMEYER.
- Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände:** 5 Köln-Bayenthal, Oberländer Ufer 72 (*see below*).
- Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (CDH):** 5 Köln 41, Gelenusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. OTTO KERN; Gen. Sec. HEINZ VOSS.
- Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.:** Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. W. PAULY.
- Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag:** Bonn, Adenauerallee 148.
- Bundesverband der Deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.:** Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstr. 43.
- Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.:** Bonn, Buschstr. 32.
- Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.:** 5 Köln 1, Ebertplatz 1.
- Gesamtverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels:** Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 13.
- Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels:** Köln, Sachsenring 89.
- Verband Deutscher Reeder:** Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6; Pres. Dr. ROLF STÖDTER.
- Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV):** Frankfurt-am-Main 93; Breitenbachstr. 1; Haus des Strassenverkehrs; f. 1947; Pres. W. M. RADEMACHER; Sec. H. KRÜGER.
- Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks:** 53 Bonn, Haus des Handwerks, Johannerstr. 1.

V. EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

- Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände** (*Confederation of German Employers' Associations*): 5 Köln-Bayenthal, Oberländer Ufer 72; Pres. Prof. Dr.-Ing. SIEGFRIED BALKE; Dirs. Dr. WOLFGANG EICHLER, HERMANN FRANK; publ. *Der Arbeitgeber, Pressedienst, Kurznachrichtendienst*; affiliates 13 regional associations, and 43 trades associations, of which some are listed under industrial Associations (*see above*).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

- Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Chemical Industry):** 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 52; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 14 mem. assoc.
- Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarrettenindustrie (Employers Association of Cigarette Manufacturers):** Hamburg 1, An der Alster 6; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ MANTHEY; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.
- Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie (Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry):** Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. ERNST SCHNEIDERS; Dir. Dr. JÜRGEN WILICH; 18 mem. assoc.
- Gesamtverband der Metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations):** Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. HERBERT VON HÜLLEN; Dir. Dr. DIETER KIRCHNER; 14 mem. assoc.
- Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Paper Industry):**

Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. KARL HEINZ NICOLAUS; Dir. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 10 mem. assoc.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

- Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie (General Textile Employers' Organization):** Frankfurt, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. BERNHARD MEYER-RUTZ; Dir. G. W. KELLER; 14 mem. assoc.
- Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (Private Banking Employers' Association):** 5 Köln, Andreas-kloster 5-11; f. 1954; 135 mems.; Pres. ROLF DIEL; Dir. Dr. HANS BOHN.
- Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations):** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 142-148, Postfach 928; Pres. Dr. G. F. BAUR; Dir. JOSEF HERMES; 15 mem. assoc.
- AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (German Railway Employers' Association):** 5 Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. WILHELM DEGENHARDT; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPENHEUER.
- Allgemeiner Arbeitgeberverband für die Rheinschifffahrt e.V. (General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine):** 4100 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. EBERHARD SCHEDEL; Dirs. Dr. K. DÜTEMEYER, W. GIEHL, Dr. K. H. KÜHL.
- Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (Employers' Association of Insurance Companies):** München, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. R. W. EVERSMAHN; Dir. Dr. EDGAR MUSSIL.
- Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmen (Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Undertakings):** 3000 Hannover, Reuterstrasse 9; f. 1962; Pres. MARTIN NAGEL; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. assoc.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria):** 8000 München 2, Briener Str. 7; Pres. Dr.-Ing. HEINRICH FREIBERGER; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 99 mem. assoc.
- Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin):** 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WEYERMANN; Dir. Dr. HORST MARTIN; 60 mem. assoc.
- Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lande Bremen e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen):** 28 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. Dr. HANS DOMBROWSKY; Dir. Dr. jur. EBERHARD WEHR; 12 mem. assoc.
- Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg):** Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. Dr. WALTER LAMPERT; Dir. EDUARD THORMANN; 22 mem. assoc.
- Vereinigung der Hessischen Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Hessian Employers' Associations):** Frankfurt Main, Lilienthalallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. PAUL RIFFEL; Dir. and Sec. Dr. BERTHOLD CUNTZ; 40 mem. assoc.
- Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony):** 3 Hannover, Am Schiffgraben 36; Pres. Dr. MAX MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. HANS HELLMUT KRAUSE; 51 mem. assoc.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Landesvereinigung der industriellen Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalens e.V. (*North-Rhine Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Humboldtstr. 31; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Ing. E.h. ALFRED FR. FLENDER; Dir. Dr. HERBERT ZIGAN; 73 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate*): Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. HANS C. W. HARTMUTH; Manager Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 41 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände des Saarlandes e.V. (*Federation of the Saar Employer's Associations*): 6000 Saarbrücken, Viktoriastr. 2; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FERD. THÖNNESSEN; Dir. MAX WEBER; 18 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig Holstein*): 237 Rendsburg, Adolf-Steckel-Strasse 17; Pres. FRIEDRICH SENSEN; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 33 mem. assoc.

Verband der Südbadischen Industrie e.V. (*Association of the Industry in the Land of South Baden*): 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Bertoldstr. 54; Pres. KARL WILHELM ZACHRICH; Dir. WERNER RUDOLF; 20 mem. assoc.

Sozialrechtlicher Landesverband der Industrie für Württemberg-Baden (*Association of the Württemberg-Baden Industry*): Stuttgart-N., Hölderlinstr. 3A; f. 1949; Pres. and Dir. ANGELO HAMMELBACHER; Sec. Dr. REINHARD BLASIG; 27 mem. assoc.

Landesgemeinschaft der Industrie in Württemberg-Hohenzollern (*Association of the Württemberg-Hohenzollern Industry*): Schwenningen a.N., Harzerstr. 1, Postfach 122; Pres. ALFRED PLANCK; Manager Dr. CARL SASSE; 14 mem. assoc.

VI. TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Haus am Kennedydamm, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Vice-Pres. BERNHARD TACKE, GERD MUHR; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of over 6,500,000 members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau, Steine, Erden (*Building and Stonework*): Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 503,000 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (*Mining*): Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. WALTER ARENDT; 435,152 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie, Papier, Keramik (*Chemical, Paper and Ceramics*): 3 Hannover, Königsworther Platz 6; f. 1947; Pres. KARL HAUENSCHILD; 542,768 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Printing and Paper*): 7 Stuttgart, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. LEONHARD MAHLEIN; 143,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (*Railwaymen*): Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. PHILIPP SEIBERT; 424,214 mems.

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (*Education and Sciences*): Frankfurt/Main, Unterlindau 58; Pres. ERICH FRISTER; 112,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (*Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry*): 3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Druseltalstr. 51, Postfach, f. 1909; Pres. ALOIS PFEIFFER; Vice-Pres. JOSEF ROTHKOPF, WILLI LOJEWSKI; 55,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (*Commerce, Banks and Insurance*): 4 Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 30; Pres. HEINZ VIETHEER, ANNI MOSER; f. 1967; 135,080 mems.

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (*Woodwork*): 4 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. GERHARD VATER; 134,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Kunst (*Art*): Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Str. 39; Pres. WOLFGANG WINDGASSEN; 33,656 mems.

Gewerkschaft Leder (*Leather*): Stuttgart-Nord, Theodor-Heuss-Str. 2A; Pres. ADOLF MIRKES; 62,574 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Metal Workers' Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 70-76; f. 1949; Pres. OTTO BRENNER.

Gewerkschaft Nahrung, Genuss, Gaststätten (*Food, Delicacies and Catering*): Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. HERBERT STADELMAIER; 278,742 mems.

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (*Public Services, Transport and Communications*): 7000 Stuttgart 1; Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 978,078 mems.

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (*Postal Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Savignystr. 43; Pres. CARL STENGER; 356,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (*Textiles and Clothing*): 4 Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 94; f. 1949; Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN; 336,493 mems.; publ. *Textil-Bekleidung*, circ. 330,505.

The following unions are not affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (*Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers*): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.; publs. *Der Angestellte*, *Jugendpost*, *Der Standpunkt*, *Frauenstimme*.

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 157; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 725,000 mems.; publ. *Der Beamtenbund* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): Hilden, Forststr. 3a; f. 1950; 120,000 mems.; Chair. W. KUHLMANN; Sec. F. GNIESMER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

VII. TRADE FAIRS

The following are the more important annual trade fairs held in the Federal Republic.

Cologne: Köln-Deutz, Postfach 140; International Trade Fair; household goods and hardware: February; men's clothing: August.

Cologne: Köln-Deutz Postfach 140; International Autumn Fair; household goods and hardware: September.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Messe- und Ausstellungs-G.m.b.H., 6000 Frankfurt/Main, P.O.B. 970126; International Spring Fair; general: February-March.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Messe- und Ausstellungs-G.m.b.H., 6000 Frankfurt/Main, P.O.B. 970126; International Autumn Fair; general: August-September.

Hanover: Messegelände, German Industries Fair; April-May.

Munich: Munich 12, Theresienhöhe 14; International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair (small and medium-sized enterprises): March.

Nuremberg: Berliner Platz 24; International Toy Fair; f. 1950; February.

Offenbach: Kaiserstr. 108-112; International Leather Goods Fair: February-March and August-September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

Deutsche Bundesbahn (DB) (*German Federal Railways*): Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert Anlage 43-45; Pres. Dr. HERMANN J. ABS; Dirs. Prof. Dr. HEINZ MARIA OEFTERING (Man. Dir.), FRANZ EICHINGER, FRIEDRICH LAEMMERHOLD, HELMUT STUKENBERG.

In 1969 there were 29,522 km. of 1,435 m. (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge of which 8,165 km. were electrified.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Köln-Bonner Eisenbahnen A.G.: 5 Köln, Am Weidenbach 12-14; Mans. Dr. jur. KURT KRÜGER, Prof. Dipl.-Ing. ALFRED SCHIEB.

Osthannoversche Eisenbahn A.G.: 31 Celle, Biermannstr. 33; f. 1944; Dirs. WALTER REICHSTEIN, HERBERT CHRISTOPH.

Westfälische Landes-Eisenbahn: 478 Lippstadt, Südertor 6; f. 1883; 657 staff; Dirs. WIENAND, Dr. MÜLLER KÖRNER, ELLINGER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Eisenbahnen BDE (*Union of Non-Federal Railways, Bus-Services and Cable-Ways*): Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WERSCH; Dir. KARL BECKMANN.

Verband Öffentlicher Verkehrsbetriebe e.V. (VÖV) (*Association of Public Transport*): Köln, Kamekestrasse 37-39; f. 1895; Pres. Dr.-Ing. TAPPERT; Sec. Dr. iur. LABS.

ROADS

ROAD ORGANIZATION

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV) (*Highway Transport Council*): Frankfurt am Main-Hausen, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; Pres. WILLY MAX RADEMACHER; Gen. Sec. W. NEUMANN.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club (ADAC) e.V.: München 22, Königinstr. 9-11A; f. 1903; 1,800,000 mems.; Pres. HANS BRETZ; Gen. Sec. HERMANN JAEGER; publ. *ADAC-Motorwelt*.

Automobilclub von Deutschland e.V. (AvD): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Wiesenhüttenstr. 2; Pres. PAUL ALFONS Fürst von METTERNICH-WINNEBURG; Dir. HANS-JÜRGEN LINDEN.

Deutscher Motorsportverband (D.M.V.): 6 Frankfurt/M. 70, Gartenstrasse 38; Pres. EMIL VORSTER; Gen. Sec. E. ROTTKE.

Deutscher Touring Automobil Club (DTG): 8 München 13, Elisabethstr. 30, Postfach 740; f. 1895; 60,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ANDREAS GRASMÜLLER; Sec.-Gen. ALFONS GUMBRECHT; publ. *Motor-Tourist*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Abteilung Binnenschifffahrt (*Federal Ministry of Transport*): Bonn, Berliner Freiheit 20-24; deals with national and international inland water transport.

ASSOCIATIONS

Zentral-Verein für deutsche Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1869; an organization for the benefit of all branches of the inland waterways; advice on practical matters, research, lectures; 550 mems.; Vice-Pres. Dr. WILHELM GEILE; Mans. Dr. ARTHUR BIRKENDAHN, Dr. HANS TZSCHUCKE.

Bundesverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.:

5302 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1948; central body for Inland Waterway Associations for the Rhine, West German Canals, Weser, Elbe, Danube and Bavarian Lakes; to further the interests of operating firms; Pres. Dir. HANS HÜTTNER; Mans. Dr. ARTHUR BIRKENDAHN, Dr. DIETER WULF; publ. *Zeitschrift für Binnenschifffahrt, Binnenschifffahrtsnachrichten*.

Verband deutscher Rheinschiffer e.V. Duisburg: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

Schifferbetriebsverband "Jus et Justitia": 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Rheinalle 3; Chair. WILLI BECKER.

Schifffahrtsverband für das westdeutsche Kanalgebiet e.V.: 46 Dortmund, Arndstrasse 71.

Schifffahrtsverband für das Wesergebiet e.V.: 28 Bremen 1, Tiefer 5, Postfach 1847; f. 1947; Chair. Dr. FRANZ EGGERS; publ. *Die Weser*.

Binnenschifffahrtsverband Elbe e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Elbe: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II; f. 1932; Manager GÜNTHER BRACKERT.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Unterelbe: 72 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 1-3.

Hafenschifffahrtsverband Hamburg e.V.: 72 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 2.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Donauschifffahrt und der bayerischen Seen e.V.: 84 Regensburg, Brunnleite 7/1; Chair. Dr. HANS-GEORG MÜLLER; Man. H. J. SCHMIDT.

Verein zur Wahrung der Rheinschifffahrtsinteressen e.V.: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping companies are:

Christian F. Ahrenkiel: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp, 8 vessels, 65,095 gross tonnage.

Argo Reederei Richard Adler & Söhne: 28 Bremen, Tiefer 12; Finland, East Norway, Great Britain, Mediterranean; 27 vessels, 45,415 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. R. ADLER, Jr., MAX ADLER.

Aug. Bolten Wm. Miller's Nachfolger: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp, 10 vessels, 57,754 gross tonnage.

Bugsier-Reederei- und Bergungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Johannisbollwerk 10; Western Europe; salvage, tugs; 17 vessels, 92,110 gross tonnage.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: Hamburg-Altona, Palmallee 45; Africa; 25 vessels, 270,000 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, K. LINDENBERG, L. BIELENBERG, R. BRENNER.

Deutsche Shell Tanker G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 20; tanker, 10 vessels, 379,751 gross tonnage.

Fisser & V. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; tramp, 5 vessels, 52,046 gross tonnage.

John T. Essberger: 2 Hamburg 50, Palmallee 49; f. 1924; tankers, freighters, barges; 16 vessels, 239,901 gross tonnage; 6 barges; owners L. v. RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, Dr. R. STÖDTER.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 39 Kapstadtring 2; f. 1928; 13 sea-going tankers, 336,317 gross tonnage; 34 tank barges.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Fritzen Schiffsagentur und Bereederungs G.m.b.H.: Emden, Neptunhaus; bulk carriers; 1,250,000 tons.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25; North, Central, West Coast and South America, Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand; 66 vessels, 469,118 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. KARL KLASSEN.

Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck (and Rudolf A. Oetker): Hamburg; South America; 58 vessels, 415,679 gross tonnage; Proprs. H. AMSINCK.

"Hansa" Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: Bremen, Schlachte 6, Postfach 4; Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Spain, Portugal, U.S.A.; 49 vessels, 343,005 gross tonnage; Chair. H. HELMS.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 14 refrigerated vessels, 64,850 gross tonnage.

"Neptun" Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Langenstr. 52-54; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe; 31 vessels, 56,572 gross tonnage; Man. Dir. H. PAHNKE; Dirs. J. WILHÖFT, W. HOLTZ.

Norddeutscher Lloyd: 28 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2/6; Canary Isles, North, Central and South America, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, 2 passenger ships, 46 cargo vessels, 2 container ships 394,073 gross tonnage.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs Rhederei Kusen, Heitmann & Cie., K.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Postfach 869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Canary Isles; 21 vessels, 44,050 gross tonnage.

Egon Oldendorff: Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 36 vessels, 443,923 gross tonnage.

Poseidon Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 30; Canada, Great Lakes, U.S.A., Lübeck-Finland, Lübeck-Norway; 8 vessels; 41,967 gross tonnage.

Ernst Russ: Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1893; Scandinavia, Africa, Canada; tramps and tanker; 21 vessels, 184,412 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH, Dr. HEINRICH RIENSBERG.

Schlüssel Reederei KG: 28 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 876; f. 1950 tramps; 7 vessels, 110,744 gross tonnage.

H. Schultdt: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean; 13 vessels, 60,702 gross tonnage.

Schulte und Bruns: Emden Ringstrasse 2, Hamburg; also Bremen; f. 1883; tramps; 27 vessels, 310,000 gross tonnage.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 17; f. 1921; tramps; 10 vessels, 253,436 gross tonnage, Dirs. R. PETERSEN, E. EITEL, N. ROTHER.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: Bremen, Blumenthalstr. 15/16; tramps; 37 tugs, 11 vessels, 117,326 gross tonnage.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Verband Deutscher Küstenschiffer (Union of German Coastal Shippers): Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Managers GEORG SCHNUIJS, RICHARD RAUSCHER.

Verband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6; Pres. Prof. Dr. R. STÖDTER.

Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dr. PAUL VOLTZ; Sec. W. FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Central Union of German Harbour Enterprises): 2 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstrasse 14; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. ERNST SUTOR; Man. Dr. LOTHAR L. V. JOLMES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.: D 5000 Köln, Claudiusstrasse 1; f. 1953; Chair. Dr. HERMANN J. ABS; Board of Executives Dr. HERBERT CULMANN, Prof. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD HÖLTJE, Dipl.-Ing. HANS SUESSENGUTH; fleet: 37 Boeing 727, 19 Boeing 707, 7 BAC Viscount; publ. *Lufthansa Pressedienst, Lufthansa Artikeldienst, Lufthansa Technischer Dienst.*

TOURISM

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF) (German National Tourist Association): Frankfurt a.M.; Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Gen. Man. GÜNTHER SPAZIER; publs. *Information Service* (9 languages), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, A-1010 Wien I, Stephansplatz 8/Brandstättel.

Belgium: Office Allemand du Tourisme, Brussels 4, 23 Rue du Luxembourg.

Denmark: Tysk Turist-Central, "Buen", Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen.

France: Office d'Informations Touristiques pour l'Allemagne, 4 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.

Italy: Ufficio Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo, Rome, Via L. Bissolati 22.

Netherlands: Duits-Reis-Informatiebureau, Spui 24, Amsterdam-C.

Spain: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo, San Agustín, 2 (Plaza de las Cortes), Madrid-14.

Sweden: Tyska Turistbyrå, Stockholm C, Birger Jarlsgatan 11.

Switzerland: Deutsches Fremdenverkehrsbüro, Zürich 1, Talstr. 62.

United Kingdom: German National Tourist Office 61 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

There are also branches in Ljubljana, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Johannesburg, and Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education in the Federal Republic of Germany): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; co-ordination of education and cultural affairs for which in principle the governments of the Länder are responsible; Pres. Minister Dr. VOGEL; Sec.-Gen. KURT FREY.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

THEATRES

In the Federal Republic there are about 135 theatres and about 60 permanent opera companies. 20 theatres are run by the State, 80 by the towns and 18 by the Länder. About 55 are run a private basis. The following are among the most important theatres:

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 34-37; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. GUSTAV RUDOLF SELLNER.

Schiller-Theater: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 110; drama; Dir. BOLESŁAW BARŁOG.

Städtische Bühnen: 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. Prof. ULRICH ERFURTH.

Deutsches Theater: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; f. 1890; drama; Dir. GÜNTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Gr. Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Intendant Prof. Dr. ROLF LIEBERMANN; Dir. HERBERT RARIS.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchenallee 39-41; drama.

Bühnen der Stadt Köln: 5000 Köln, Opernhaus, Offenbachplatz; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Intendant Dr. CLAUD HELMUT DRESE.

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1-3; opera and ballet; Staatsintendant Dr. GÜNTHER RENNERT.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel- Residenztheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; Dir. HELMUT HENRICH.

Württembergische Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart, Oberer Schlossgarten 6; state theatre for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. Prof. Dr. WALTER ERICH SCHÄFER.

ORCHESTRAS

There are numerous symphony and chamber orchestras. The following are among the most important:

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: Berlin, 30 Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN.

Münchner Philharmoniker: Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/111; f. 1893.

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: Bamberg.

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: Stuttgart; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

The various radio orchestras also play an important part in the musical life of the country, e.g.:

Norddeutscher Rundfunk Hamburg NDR-Sinfonie-Orchester: Conductor HANS SCHMIDT-ISSERSTEDT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft (*Federal Ministry for Education and Science*): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10, Postfach 9214; f. 1955; Minister Prof. Dr. HANS LEUSSINK.

The Ministry is divided into five departments, the first dealing with administration and international co-operation, the second with educational planning, the third with general promotion of scientific research, the fourth with nuclear research and engineering, radiation protection, data processing, and the fifth with outer space research.

The Ministry's responsibility in the nuclear energy field is to promote nuclear research and nuclear engineering as well as to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all of these bodies within the framework of the German Nuclear Programme. In addition the Ministry supervises the execution of the Atomic Energy Act by the German Länder, in particular with reference to radiological protection and the safety of the population. In 1970 some DM 260 million were placed at the Ministry's disposal for the fulfilment of its tasks in the nuclear energy field.

Deutsche Atomkommission (*German Atomic Energy Advisory Commission*): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10, Postfach 9124; f. 1955; Chair. Bundesminister Prof. Dr. HANS LEUSSINK; Deputy Chairs. Prof. Dipl.-Ing. LEO BRANDT, Prof. Dr. WERNER HEISENBERG, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KARL WINNACKER.

The Commission is at present composed of 28 members, representing science, industry, the trade unions and public life. The Commission has no executive powers, its function being to advise the Federal Ministry for Education and Science on all important matters of nuclear research, engineering and economy.

Nuclear research is carried out in universities and technical colleges in co-operation with the Max Planck Society and in the following research centres:

- 1 Karlsruhe Research Centre.
- 2 Jülich Research Centre, Nordrhein-Westfalen.
- 3 The Geesthacht Reactor Station of the Society for the Use of Nuclear Energy in Shipping, Hamburg.
- 4 Institute for Plasmaphysics, Garching, near Munich.
- 5 German Electron-Synchrotron, Hamburg-Bahrenfeld.
- 6 Hahn-Meitner Institute for Nuclear Research, Berlin.
- 7 Institutes of the Society for Radiation Research in Neuherberg, near Munich.
- 8 Society for Heavy Ion Research, Darmstadt.

There are 16 research reactors and 2 critical facilities in operation, 2 research reactors are under construction; 10 further small reactors serve for training.

Three experimental power reactors are operated in Kah (Main), Karlsruhe and Nederalchbach (Isar). Three larger demonstration plants of about 250 MWe each are in operation in Gundremmingen (Donau), Lingen (Ems) and Obrigheim (Neckar). Five nuclear power stations with a gross capacity of 4,050 MWe are under construction at Stadersand (Elbe) 630 MWe, Würgassen (Weser) 640 MWe, Brunsbüttelkoog 770 MWe, Philippsburg (Rhine) 864 MWe, and Biblis (Rhine) 1,145 MWe. In addition the 300 MWe THTR demonstration plant with a gas-cooled high temperature reactor of the pebble-bed type is being set up at Schmelhausen (Westphalia). These new power stations will come into operation between 1972 and 1975. At present the Federal Republic generates about 900 MWe of power from nuclear sources.

German industry was successful in concluding an export contract for the first nuclear power station in South America, the 318 MWe plant at Atucha, Argentine. A second export order is being executed by the KKW with the construction of a 450 MWe nuclear power station in the Netherlands.

UNIVERSITIES

Freie Universität Berlin: Berlin; 940 teachers, 15,007 students.

Universität Bielefeld: Bielefeld; f. 1966; 25 teachers, 400 students.

Ruhr Universität Bochum: Bochum; 398 teachers, 10,005 students.

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn: Bonn; 800 teachers, 15,911 students.

Universität Dortmund: Dortmund; 600 students.

Universität Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf; 1,546 students.

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen-Nürnberg: Erlangen; 505 teachers, 9,618 students.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität: Frankfurt am Main; 964 teachers.

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität: Freiburg; 493 teachers, 11,033 students.

Justus Liebig-Universität: Giessen; 650 teachers, 8,845 students.

Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen: Göttingen; 481 teachers, 10,955 students.

Universität Hamburg: Hamburg; 865 teachers, 20,221 students.

Ruprecht-Karl-Universität: Heidelberg; 550 teachers, 11,129 students.

Universität Fridericiana: Karlsruhe; 468 teachers, 7,563 students.

Christian-Albrechts-Universität: Kiel; 889 teachers, 8,098 students.

Universität Köln: Cologne; 725 teachers; 19,994 students.

Universität Konstanz: Konstanz; 37 teachers; 600 students.

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität: Mainz; 695 teachers, 11,870 students.

Universität Mannheim: Mannheim; 154 teachers, 3,140 students.

Philipps-Universität: Marburg; 393 teachers, 9,000 students.

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München: Munich; 1,250 teachers, 23,298 students.

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster: Münster; 616 teachers, 18,045 students.

Universität Regensburg: Regensburg; 90 teachers, 2,630 students.

Universität des Saarlandes: Saarbrücken; 659 teachers, 8,268 students.

Universität Stuttgart: Stuttgart; 320 teachers, 6,254 students.

Universität Trier-Kaiserslautern: Trier und Kaiserslautern; f. 1970.

Universität Hohenheim: Stuttgart-Hohenheim; 117 teachers, 1,101 students.

Eberhard-Karls-Universität: Tübingen; 846 teachers, 12,503 students.

Universität Ulm: Ulm.

Julius-Maximilians-Universität: Würzburg; 526 teachers, 7,195 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Medizinische Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 97 teachers, 595 students.

Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule: Aachen; 464 teachers, 11,000 students.

Technische Universität Berlin: Berlin; 602 teachers, 8,499 students.

Technische Hochschule Carolo Wilhelmina: Brunswick; 300 teachers, 4,900 students.

Technische Hochschule Clausthal: Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 143 teachers, 1,490 students.

Technische Hochschule Darmstadt: Darmstadt; 620 teachers, 6,379 students.

Technische Universität Hannover: Hanover; 380 teachers, 6,612 students.

Technische Hochschule München: Munich; 503 teachers, 9,090 students.

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 78 teachers, 799 students.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND EAST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is warm in summer with cold winters. The language is German. About 80 per cent of the population are Protestant and 10 per cent Roman Catholic. There are about 3,500 Jews. The flag carries three horizontal bands of black, red and gold. Pending final settlement by a peace treaty, the capital is established in East Berlin.

Recent History

After Germany's unconditional surrender in 1945, the country was divided according to the Berlin agreement into four Allied zones of occupation. The Potsdam Declaration stated that, pending a final peace treaty, those areas of the former German Reich east of the line defined by the course of the rivers Oder and Neisse (Oder/Neisse Line), including the city of Danzig, should become part of Poland. The northern section of East Prussia was annexed by the Soviet Union. These territories amounted to about 14 per cent of the population and 24 per cent of the area of the former Reich. During 1946, in the Soviet Zone, the Communist Party fused with the much larger Social Democratic Party to form the Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.) which since that time under the leadership of Walter Ulbricht, continues to exert a leading influence upon the development of the State. The immediate post-war period was marked by a process of de-nazification and nationalization. Many industrial enterprises became state-owned, and under the land-reform measures large areas of landed property were taken over by the state and converted to various types of collective farming. In 1949, following the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Zone produced a constitution of its own, thus declaring itself to be the German Democratic Republic, with its capital in East Berlin. The early years of the G.D.R. were severe for the population. Much war damage had been inflicted upon the industrial capacity of the territory, which had anyway been primarily an agricultural area of the Reich. Large sections of the industry which remained had been transported to the Soviet Union as part of the heavy reparations, and the G.D.R. contributed to the upkeep of Soviet forces permanently stationed within its borders. With these economic burdens, and the government's concerted drive to build heavy industry, the standard of living remained low. In 1953 popular discontent led to uprisings in East Berlin and other cities. These were suppressed by Soviet troops, and the government modified its economic policy towards an improvement in living standards. With a continual outflow of refugees, the population declined—a situation particularly worrying to the government since many of the refugees were from the skilled labour force and the professions. In 1961 the stream of refugees leaving the G.D.R. via West Berlin was halted by the construction of

a wall between East and West Berlin, thus completing the G.D.R.'s control of its frontiers. In the ensuing years, and particularly since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963, the G.D.R. has, like the Federal Republic, brought about its own economic miracle and has emerged as the most dynamic economy in Eastern Europe. In 1955 a peace treaty was signed with the Soviet Union. The Republic has been a member of Comecon since its foundation in 1949, and in 1964 signed a 20-year treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation with the Soviet Union. Up to the late 1960s the G.D.R. was only recognized by the other countries of the Socialist Bloc, but during 1969 and 1970 a number of non-European states have commenced diplomatic relations with the Republic. Because of unresolved problems concerning its status, in the context of former Allied agreements, no Western country yet recognizes the G.D.R. Trade representations do however exist in several Western European capitals. The G.D.R. continues in its demands for complete recognition as a sovereign state, particularly from the Federal Republic, and recognition of West Berlin as an entity independent of the Federal Republic. In this connection Herr Stoph, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, and Federal Chancellor Brandt met twice in 1970. These were the first such meetings in the history of divided Germany.

Government

The government is that of a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. All citizens of 18 years and over have the right to vote representatives to the *Volkskammer* (People's Chamber) who in turn elect the Presidium, the Council of State and its Chairman, the Head of State. The *Volkskammer* also elects the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (the executive organ) and approves his appointed ministers.

In April 1968 nearly 95 per cent of the electorate voted in favour of the new Constitution which came into force immediately.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. Total strength is 129,000 comprising Army 92,000, Navy 16,000, Air Force 21,000. Military service lasts eighteen months in the army, and two years in the other services. There are also about 52,500 border troops, 21,000 security troops and about 350,000 members of the Workers Fighting squads. Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 6,747 million Ost Marks. The G.D.R. is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Economic Affairs

The Republic has been a member of Comecon since 1949, and the economy of the country is therefore closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. Since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963 there has been a moderate tendency towards industrial de-centralization, giving some latitude for

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

medium-level decision making within the general prescriptions of the State Economic Plan. An increasing stress has been laid upon quality products such as optics, electronics and precision machinery, all of which are finding a growing market outside Comecon. In 1969, of the 12,255 industrial enterprises in the G.D.R., 3,193 were state owned, 2,780 co-operative, 3,416 private owned and 5,646 joint state/private owned. Before the division of Germany, the territory was primarily agricultural. In terms of production it has now become the seventh greatest industrial nation in the world, although at the end of 1970 it was announced that industrial production and growth rates were falling below the targets set by the Economic Plan, indicating that the G.D.R., like some of the other Comecon countries, notably Poland, was suffering from economic problems. The only major natural resource in the G.D.R. is lignite, which supplies almost 90 per cent of its basic energy. It has the only lignite coking plant in the world, and is now building a second nuclear power station. A developing source of power is oil which comes in from the Kubischev oil fields in Russia via a 3,000 kilometre pipeline. The machine, chemical, and heavy engineering industries are leading exporters. Amongst the newer industries, electronics and shipbuilding take a prominent place. The Leipzig trade fairs are important centres of international trade. All farmers are members of agricultural production groups. The Democratic Republic is not agriculturally self-supporting.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. In 1969 there were 14,909 kilometres of railway, about 7 per cent of which were electrified. In the same year there were 45,737 kilometres of classified roads, of which 1,390 kilometres were motorway (*Autobahn*). There were also 2,519 kilometres of navigable inland waterways. The principal port, Rostock, is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world. 169 ships constitute the G.D.R.'s merchant fleet, which has a capacity of more than one million tons.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is compulsory for all employees. It also covers their dependants and special classes such as students. The scheme provides for medical and dental treatment, sick pay, maternity grants, old age, disability, and bereavement pensions. A five-day working week is now constitutionally enforced, and the paid thirteen-day annual holiday can be spent at one of the 1,195 state-owned vacation centres, the majority of which are administered by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions or other organizations. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Education in the G.D.R. plans to cater for children practically from birth to the completion of a university course. Children between the ages of 1 to 3 can be accommodated in crèches if their mothers are working, and in nursery schools from 4 to 6. Since 1959 elementary and

secondary schools have been abolished in favour of ten-year polytechnics, in which children from the age of six must receive at least eight years of education. Unless a pupil wishes to gain his *Abitur* (High School leaving certificate attained after twelve years of study) and continue his studies at university or college, he must undergo two to three years of vocational training. There are opportunities for studying up to *Abitur* during vocational training courses. A variety of university entrance qualifications are also available via evening-classes, factory and village academies, and university extension courses. In 1969 22 per cent of pupils left school after 8 years of education, and nearly all of these entered an apprenticeship or vocational training scheme. The University Reforms of 1969, besides revising administration, state that the standard course of study will now be four years. The first two years will be dedicated to basic and general study, and the last two to specialization. There are seven universities and a number of technological institutes.

Tourism

Tourism is fostered by the State Travel Bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. During 1969, 544,906 tourists from 60 countries visited the G.D.R.

Sport

Sport in all forms is actively encouraged and there is a special State Committee for Physical Education and Sport. The German Gymnastics and Athletics Association incorporates all amateur sports in 36 specialized organizations. Outside the schools, sport is sponsored by factory sports organizations and clubs. Football, swimming and tennis are among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1971

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), May 8 (Liberation Day), October 7 (Republic Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (O-Mark). The currency is not recognized by the International Monetary Fund. Currency of the German Democratic Republic is not ordinarily convertible with the £ sterling or the \$U.S. abroad. In the Democratic Republic the West German Deutsche Mark (DM) is converted with the East German Mark der Deutschen Notenbank at par and other currencies are converted at a similar rate.

1 mark = 100 pfennig.

Notes: M 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Pfennig 50.

Coins: M2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1969)

AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION
108,174	17,074,504

BEZIRK (DISTRICT)	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)		
		Male	Female	Total
Berlin	403	482.6	601.2	1,083.8
Cottbus	8,262	399.9	457.4	857.3
Dresden	6,738	846.3	1,030.7	1,877.1
Erfurt	7,348	581.1	674.6	1,255.8
Frankfurt	7,185	316.0	361.0	677.1
Gera	4,004	339.8	397.9	737.7
Halle	8,771	896.8	1,034.0	1,930.8
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	933.7	1,123.4	2,057.2
Leipzig	4,966	677.4	818.9	1,496.4
Magdeburg	11,525	609.8	710.7	1,320.5
Neubrandenburg	10,793	302.7	336.8	639.5
Potsdam	12,568	523.7	609.8	1,133.6
Rostock	7,074	403.5	452.6	856.2
Schwerin	8,672	279.2	318.7	598.0
Suhl	3,856	258.4	294.4	552.8
TOTAL	108,174	7,851.5	9,222.9	17,074.5

PRINCIPAL CITIES

POPULATION (1969)

Berlin (capital)	1,083,856	Erfurt	194,547
Leipzig	585,803	Rostock	195,144
Dresden	501,184	Zwickau	127,395
Karl-Marx-Stadt	298,543	Gera	116,398
Halle	287,700	Potsdam	110,750
Magdeburg	269,690		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1966	267,958	15.7	121,571	7.1	225,663	13.2
1967	252,817	14.8	117,146	6.9	227,068	13.3
1968	245,143	14.3	119,676	7.0	242,473	14.2
1969*	239,256	14.0	125,233	7.3	243,368	14.3

* Provisional figures.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

		TOTAL	INDUSTRY*	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	BUILDING	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	OTHERS
1967	. .	7,713,700	3,218,400	1,124,000	482,600	883,800	550,500	1,460,000
1968	. .	7,711,800	3,227,200	1,067,500	516,100	876,000	545,000	1,484,800
1969	. .	7,745,900	3,230,000	1,026,300	558,700	868,200	551,000	1,511,800

* Including fishing and handicraft.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1968—hectares)

ARABLE AND PASTURE	FOREST	UNUSED	WASTE AND OTHER AREAS	TOTAL
6,301,706	2,946,826	146,939	370,792	10,830,485

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . .	533	569	560	2,012	2,377	1,987
Rye . . .	746	735	690	1,986	1,936	1,543
Barley . .	552	595	641	1,927	2,121	2,067
Oats . . .	270	256	272	845	864	841
Sugar Beets .	208	203	191	6,948	6,998	4,856
Potatoes . .	686	672	604	14,065	12,639	8,832

DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1967	1968	1969
Milk ('000 metric tons)	6,904	7,227	7,232
Butter (" " ")	209	220	215
Eggs . . (millions)	3,995	4,046	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1967	1968	1969
Horses . .	219	188	147
Cattle . .	5,019	5,108	5,171
Pigs . . .	9,254	9,523	9,237
Sheep . .	1,818	1,794	1,696
Goats . .	236	204	158

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

	SAWN TIMBER (¹ 000 m.)	CELLULOSE (¹ 000 metric tons)	PAPER (all types) (¹ 000 metric tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (¹ 000 metric tons)
1966 . .	5,923	369.5	639.7	295.9
1967 . .	6,464	375.7	671.9	297.0
1968 . .	6,462	379.4	688.6	311.9
1969 . .	6,609	389.9	703.6	333.2

FISHING
(metric tons)

	SEA AND COASTAL	INLAND
1966 . . .	211,150	10,942
1967 . . .	279,688	10,272
1968 . . .	290,766	12,207
1969 . . .	296,364	13,567

MINING
(¹000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Coal . . .	1,789	1,579	n.a.
Coke . . .	2,921	2,551	2,391
Lignite . . .	242,027	247,113	254,553
Lignite briquettes.	56,087	56,389	56,869

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Electricity	Million kWh	59,686	63,230	65,463
Pig-iron	¹ 000 metric tons	2,525	2,332	2,098
Crude Steel*	" " "	4,591	4,695	4,824
Rolled Steel	" " "	3,075	3,156	3,182
Cement	" " "	7,182	7,551	7,410
Sulphuric Acid (So ₃)	Metric tons	987,807	1,077,737	1,104,317
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	" "	388,806	405,243	394,086
Calcinated Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	" "	623,827	635,079	605,738
Ammonia	" "	549,971	558,788	592,948
Calcium Carbide	" "	1,308,000	1,335,000	1,277,000
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	269,265	246,702	237,861
Motor Cars	Number	111,516	114,611	120,915
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	62,796	69,840	72,650
Railway Wagons	"	5,646	6,771	6,677
Diesel Motors	"	53,425	58,473	68,203
Radio Sets	"	932,009	814,692	765,735
Television Sets	"	474,657	400,391	355,232
Watches	"	2,467,942	3,064,500	3,279,900
Alarm Clocks	"	1,699,701	1,780,700	2,067,900
Shoes	(pairs)	66,456,000	66,335,000	68,855,000
of which: Leather	"	30,226,000	30,166,000	33,733,000

* Including steel for castings.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One M=100 pfennigs
 10.1 M=£1 sterling; 4.22 M=U.S. \$1.
 100 M=£9.90 sterling=U.S. \$23.66.

BUDGET

(million M)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Revenue .	56,867	61,712	60,116	60,939	66,579
Expenditure .	56,181	61,121	59,638	60,093	65,891

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million M)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	226,980	243,069	260,647
of which:			
Industry	154,390	165,437	175,902
Construction	17,126	19,575	24,225
Agriculture and forestry	22,783	24,268	24,070
Transport and communications	11,115	11,928	12,679
Internal trade	n.a.	18,997	20,524

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1964-70

1. Investment was to increase from M 17,000 million to 28,000 million.
2. Industrial output was to increase by 60 per cent.

INTER-GERMAN TRADE

(million exchange marks)

G.D.R. TRADE WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

	1967	1968	1969
Exports .	906.3	1,066.8	1,176.0
Imports .	1,082.4	1,059.7	1,733.6

G.D.R. TRADE WITH WEST BERLIN

	1967	1968	1969
Exports .	342.7	343.1	359.2
Imports .	206.1	167.6	220.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million exchange marks)

	1967		1968		1969	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Communist Countries	10,056	10,916	10,744	12,195	12,498	12,741
Developing Countries	559	718	550	683	646	793
Other Countries	3,156	2,881	2,956	3,045	4,094	3,908
TOTAL	13,771	14,515	14,249	15,923	17,239	17,443

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	8,274	6,284.0	6,750.0
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	2,879	2,843.0	2,777.0
Iron Ore	" " "	1,549.9	1,423.9	1,319.8
Bauxite	" " "	319.0	240.8	245.1
Phosphate Fertilizers	" " "	57.2	40.9	47.0
Crude Oil	" " "	6,640	8,039.0	9,272.0
Cotton	" " "	84.7	87.2	78.7
Wool	" " "	19.2	21.8	22.0
Cellulose	" " "	125.0	136.6	127.1
Raw Hides and Skins	" " "	17.2	14.6	11.4
Grain	" " "	1,739.0*	1,639.0*	1,846.0*
Oil Seeds	" " "	148.4	132.2	130.3
Meat and Meat Products	" " "	75.3	68.8	67.4
Grain Extracts and Cattle Food	" " "	345.1	379.3	455.5
Vegetable Oil	" " "	110.7	112.1	103.7
Butter	" " "	17.2	18.2	29.4
Fish	" " "	48.7	49.1	40.6

* Excluding rye.

EXPORTS	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Lignite Briquettes	'000 metric tons	3,948	3,957.0	3,509.0
Potash Salts (K ₂ O)	" " "	1,540	1,621.0	1,656.0
Calcinated Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	" " "	185.4	151.9	133.0
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	" " "	24.0	39.0	15.4
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	" " "	70.8	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	46.6	47.2	68.5
Motor Cars	Thousands	42.4	44.8	40.7
Lorries	"	8.6	8.5	9.2
Motor Cycles	"	21.3	23.0	24.6
Radio Sets	"	281.4	220.7	171.0
Watches and Clocks	"	2,528.4	2,223.1	2,603.8
Cameras	"	301.2	356.9	386.7
Railway Passenger Coaches	Number	1,097	781	712
Railway Freight Cars	"	898	750	731
Cargo-ships	"	16	38	68
Films and Photographic Paper	Thousand sq. metres	4,766	3,378	3,573
Cotton and Cotton Fabrics	" " "	21,641	21,853	26,697
Stockings and Socks	Million pairs	101	114.1	108.2

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADE PARTNERS

(million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Albania	25.0	26.3	31.9	29.7	28.1	31.5
Austria	141.2	123.9	115.7	106.1	96.1	101.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	122.6	77.7	70.4	110.2	125.3	143.7
Brazil	79.7	75.6	81.9	111.1	111.3	136.6
Bulgaria	480.3	513.8	609.9	525.2	636.6	640.6
China, People's Republic	147.8	116.2	138.9	140.6	156.9	125.6
Cuba	149.7	147.6	147.9	186.4	151.2	168.6
Czechoslovakia	1,335.8	1,380.9	1,544.3	1,328.1	1,689.4	1,740.7
Denmark	61.0	72.6	82.0	80.0	75.2	68.9
Finland	45.4	46.4	49.7	67.9	50.5	54.3
France	161.5	114.4	117.0	108.1	144.7	190.0
Hungary	643.7	720.3	875.0	770.5	812.7	779.2
India	95.6	115.6	114.7	107.9	109.9	124.1
Italy	117.4	133.7	147.0	124.8	130.0	135.2
Japan	21.5	24.2	34.0	44.4	62.2	69.6
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	19.7	23.1	53.6	30.5	36.5	39.7
Mongolia	13.5	16.7	12.2	20.6	26.4	22.1
Netherlands	186.4	130.4	171.1	151.7	171.3	159.6
Norway	23.6	21.5	22.3	36.8	47.3	107.5
Poland	692.0	942.4	1,095.5	1,195.2	1,224.1	1,324.0
Romania	297.4	324.4	409.3	377.6	376.1	354.0
Sweden	139.6	167.8	221.1	138.6	143.9	150.9
Switzerland	93.9	191.7	225.7	76.3	111.5	133.7
Turkey	31.2	27.8	32.4	50.3	54.1	39.6
U.A.R.	106.9	116.1	167.4	159.3	153.8	145.6
U.K.	199.0	159.7	221.0	133.2	128.1	127.3
U.S.A.	106.5	102.3	89.7	35.8	28.3	39.7
U.S.S.R.	5,954.3	6,268.9	7,326.0	5,912.5	6,582.7	6,961.7
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	17.7	21.0	10.9	126.3	155.8	239.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers	649	634	636
Passenger-kms.	17,462	17,098	17,610
Freight ton-kms.	38,473	38,506	39,445

ROADS
(millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Freight ton-kms.	8,171	9,254	10,749
Bus travellers (millions)	988	1,014	1,066

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers (million)	9	9	8
Passenger-kms. (")	254	244	240
Freight ton-kms. (")	2,576	2,443	2,143

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Goods entered	3,024.1	3,170.0	2,681.1
Goods cleared	7,064.3	6,407.1	7,755.3

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Foreign Tourists	448,708	476,718	498,521	544,906

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1969)

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENCES*		BOOK TITLES	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Radio	Television		Number	Total Circulation
5,941,800	4,173,400	5,196	536	432,679

* 1968 figures.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Infant Schools	10,854	39,698	602,381
General Polytechnic Schools	6,923	n.a.	2,485,367
Extended Polytechnic Schools	304	n.a.	51,923
Vocational Schools	1,153	n.a.	456,631
Technical Schools	188	n.a.	151,000
Universities (incl. Technical)	54	n.a.	122,790

Source: Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik:
1018 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 160.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic was promulgated on April 9th, 1968, replacing the original Constitution which came into force when the Republic was founded in 1949. A summary is given below.

I FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST STATE

Political Foundations (Articles 1-8)

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of the German nation. It is the political organization of the working people in town and countryside who are jointly implementing socialism under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The capital is Berlin; the State flag is black, red, and gold, and bears the State coat of arms. All political power in the Republic is exercised by the working people and all power serves their welfare. The National Front of Democratic Germany unites all political parties and mass organizations working for the development of the socialist state. Citizens exercise their political power through democratically elected people's representatives. The Republic pursues a peaceful foreign policy and fosters friendship with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states. It strives for the eventual reunification of the two German states on the basis of socialism.

Economic Foundations, Science, Education and Culture (Articles 9-17)

The national economy is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production and is a socialist planned economy. All foreign economic relations are the monopoly of the state. All large industrial enterprises, farms, banks and means of transport are nationally owned and private ownership of these facilities is not allowed. The personal property of citizens and the right of inheritance are guaranteed. The Republic promotes culture, the arts and science and assures all citizens a high standard of education.

II CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Basic Rights and Basic Duties of Citizens (Articles 18-39)

The Republic respects the dignity and freedom of personality and guarantees to all citizens the exercise of their rights. The conditions for acquiring and losing citizenship of the German Democratic Republic are stipulated by law. All citizens are equal before the law. Men and women have equal rights and the same legal status. All citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote and may be elected to the local people's representative bodies. Persons over the age of 21 may be elected to the People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*). Every citizen is obligated to service in defence of his country. The Republic can grant political asylum to citizens of other states in certain circumstances.

Freedom of speech, the press, radio and television are guaranteed, as is also the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. The person and the liberty of every citizen are inviolable and he has the right to move freely within the state territory within the framework of the law. Postal and telecommunication secrecy is assured and may be limited only for purposes of state security or criminal prosecution. Every citizen has the right to legal protection by the organs of the state when he is abroad.

The right to work is guaranteed and every citizen is free to select his own job. Everyone has the same right to education and attendance at secondary school is obligatory. All citizens are entitled to leisure time and annual paid holiday, to medical and other social welfare benefits. Social

care is provided for the elderly and disabled. Housing is under public control and there is legal protection against eviction. Every citizen has the right of the inviolability of his home. Marriage, motherhood and the family have the special protection of the state and provision is made for large families, fatherless families, etc. Religious freedom is assured. Citizens of the German Democratic Republic of Sorb nationality have the right to cultivate their mother tongue and culture.

Enterprises, Towns and Local Communities in Socialist Society (Articles 40-42)

Enterprises, towns, local communities and associations of local communities are communities with responsibilities of their own in which citizens work and shape their social relations. They safeguard the basic rights of citizens and are protected by the constitution. The local representative bodies are elected by the people and are responsible for local affairs. The working people also co-operate in the management of enterprises both directly and with the help of their elected organs.

The Trade Unions and their rights (Articles 43-44)

The free trade unions are united in the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. They are independent bodies, are represented at all levels of the social system and play a decisive part in the solution of problems. They conclude agreements with government authorities and enterprise managements on all questions concerning the working and living conditions of the people. They take part in the shaping of the socialist legal system and administer the social insurance system of the workers.

Socialist Production Co-operatives and Their Rights (Article 45)

These are voluntary associations of farmers for the purpose of joint production and receive government assistance. They are represented in the state organs and take an active part in the state planning. Production co-operatives on the same lines also exist among fishermen, craftsmen and gardeners.

III STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM OF STATE MANAGEMENT

The People's Chamber (Volkskammer) (Articles 48-65)

The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of state power and guarantees the enforcement of its laws. It is composed of 500 deputies elected by the people in a free and secret ballot for a period of four years. It is convened not later than the 30th day after the election. It elects its Presidium to conduct the plenary sessions for the electoral term. The People's Chamber can be dissolved before the expiration of the electoral term only on its own decision.

Committees are formed from among the members of the People's Chamber to discuss bills and to co-operate in submitting them to the voters for popular discussion. They then submit their comments to the plenary session of the People's Chamber. Laws passed are proclaimed in the Law Gazette by the Chairman of the Council of State within one month and come into force on the fourteenth day after their proclamation.

The Council of State (Staatsrat) (Articles 66-77)

The Council of State is the organ of the People's Chamber operating between sessions of the latter, and fulfils all fundamental tasks resulting from its laws and decisions. It is elected by the People's Chamber at its first session and is responsible to it for its activities. It deals with bills to

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(THE CONSTITUTION)

be submitted to the People's Chamber and deals with all basic tasks arising from its laws and decisions. It convenes the sessions of the People's Chamber, and issues the writ for elections to the People's Chamber and other representative bodies. It makes fundamental decisions on defence matters and exercises control over the constitutionality and legality of the activities of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. It determines military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles and establishes state honours. It also exercises the right of amnesty and pardon.

The Council of Ministers (Ministerrat) (Articles 78-80)

The Council of Ministers organizes, on behalf of the People's Chamber, the execution of the political, economic, cultural, social and military tasks of the socialist state. It issues regulations and decisions within the framework of the laws and co-ordinates and controls the activities of ministries and other central state organs. Its Chairman and members are elected by the People's Chamber for a period of four years and it forms the Presidium of the Council of Ministers from its own ranks. The Council of Ministers is responsible and accountable to the People's Chamber. After the electoral term has expired the Council of Ministers continues its work until the new one has been elected.

Local People's Representative Bodies and their Organs (Articles 81-85)

The elected organs of state power in the districts, towns, regions, municipal boroughs and local communities are responsible for deciding on all local issues on the basis of law. The local people's representative bodies draw up and implement the economic plan and budget for their areas, and have their own income. Their decisions are binding and must be published. All such bodies elect their own councils and committees.

IV SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND LEGALITY

(Articles 86-107)

The Constitution is direct and valid law and legal regulations may not contradict it. Details of all laws and binding regulations are published, and at no time may organs other than those provided by the Constitution be allowed to exercise state power. The citizens' participation

in the administration of justice is guaranteed and it is the joint concern of socialist society to combat all violations of the law. Laws on the punishment of crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes correspond to the generally recognized norms of international law.

The administration of justice in the Republic is exercised by the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Regional Courts and the social courts. In military matters jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, military tribunals and military courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of the administration of justice and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All judges are democratically elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens themselves and must be men of knowledge and experience who are loyally devoted to the socialist state. The public prosecutors' office safeguards socialist legality and ensures that persons who have committed crimes are called to account before the court. The public prosecutors' office is directed by the Prosecutor General and the public prosecutors of the districts and regions are appointed by him and subordinate to him.

An act is punishable only if it was covered by penal law at the time of its commission, if the offender has acted in a culpable way and if his guilt is proved beyond doubt. Persons under arrest must be brought before a judge not later than one day after their arrest and only judges are authorized to judge the admissibility of detention on remand. Nobody may be withheld from his lawful judge and special courts are inadmissible. Every citizen has the right to be heard in court and the right to be defended by a counsel is guaranteed throughout the whole criminal procedure. Any citizen or organization has the right to submit suggestions or grievances to the state organs and may suffer no disadvantages as a result. Damages inflicted on a citizen or his personal property as a result of unlawful measures by employees of state organs are to be compensated by the state organ concerned.

V AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution can be amended only through a law of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which expressly amends or supplements the text of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: WALTER ULBRICHT.

Vice-Chairmen: WILLI STOPH, GERALD GÖTTING, Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, HANS RIETZ.

Members: Prof. Dr. Dr. ERICH CORRENS, FRIEDRICH EBERT, ERICH GRÜTZNER, BRUNHILDE HANKE, Prof. Dr.-Ing. LIESELOTT HERFORTH, FRIEDRICH KIND, ELSE MERKE, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ANNI NEUMANN, HANS-HEINRICH SIMON, KARL RIEKE, Prof. Dr. HANS RODENBERG, HORST SCHUMANN, Dr. KLAUS SORGENICHT, MARIA SCHNEIDER, PAUL STRAUSS, BRUNO THALMANN.

Secretary: OTTO GOTSCHKE.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

First Secretary: WALTER ULBRICHT.

Members: FRIEDRICH EBERT, HERMANN AXEN, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, ERICH HONECKER, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, WILLI STOPH, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARKE, HORST SINDERMAN.

Candidate Members: GEORG EWALD, WALTER HALBRITTER, Dr. WERNER JAROWINSKY, MARGARETE MÜLLER, GÜNTHER KLEIBER, WERNER LAMBERTZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1971)

PRESIDIUM

Chairman: WILLI STOPH.

First Deputy Chairman: ALFRED NEUMANN.

Deputy Chairman: Dr. ALEXANDER ABUSCH, WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS, Dr. GERHARD WEISS, Dr. KURT FICHTNER, MANFRED FLEGEL, Dr. WERNER TITEL, Dr. HERBERT WEIZ.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Public Health: MAX SEFRIN.

Deputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

Minister and Chairman of the Agricultural Council: GEORG EWALD.

Minister of Finance: SIEGFRIED BÖHM.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜREK.

Minister and Head of the Price Control Board: WALTER HALBRITTER.

OTHER MEMBERS

Minister of the Interior and Chief of the People's Police: FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Minister for Mining and Metallurgy: Dr. KURT SINGHUBER.

Minister for Machine and Transport Manufactures: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister of Culture: KLAUS GYSI.

Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WYSCHOFKY.

Minister for the Guidance and Control of Regional and Local Councils: FRITZ SCHARFENSTEIN.

Minister for Heavy Engineering and Industrial Installations: GERHARD ZIMMERMANN.

Minister for Higher Education: Prof. HANS JOACHIM BÖHME.

Minister of National Defence: General HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Minister of Education: MARGOT HONECKER.

Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.

Minister of Transport: Dr. ERWIN KRAMER.

Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: HEINZ MATTHES.

Minister of State Security: ERICH MIELKE.

Minister for the Supply of Materials: Dr. ERICH HAASE.

Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: RUDOLPH SCHULZE.

Minister of Trade and Supply: GÜNTHER SIEBER.

Minister for Raw Materials Industry: KLAUS SIEBOLD.

Minister for Regional Industry: ERHARD KRACK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: HORST SÖLLE.

Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics: OTFRIED STEGER.

Minister for Science and Technology: GÜNTHER PREY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OTTO WINZER.

Minister for Light Industry: JOHANN WITTIK.

Secretary of State and Leader of the Office of the Council of Ministers: Dr. RUDI ROST.

Secretary of State for the Council of Ministers: Dr. MICHAEL KOHL.

Secretary of State for West German Affairs: JOACHIM HERRMANN.

Secretary of State for Religious Affairs: HANS SEIGEWASSER.

Secretary of State and President of State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport: ROLAND WEISSIG.

Secretary of State for Geology: Dr. MANFRED BOCHMANN.

Secretary of State for the Co-Ordination of the Introduction and Use of Electronic Data Processing in the Council of Ministers: GÜNTHER KLEIBER.

Secretary of State and Head of the Central Planning Administration to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers: SIGFRID RIEDEL.

Secretary of State and Head of Administration and Economic Management: Dr. HARRY MÖBIS.

Secretary of State for Constitutional and Business Law: Prof. Dr. STEPHAN SUPRANOWITZ.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Presidium: GERALD GÖTTING.

Vice-President:

Members:

WERNER ENGST (F.D.J.), FRIEDRICH EBERT (S.E.D.), ERNST GOLDENBAUM (D.B.D.), WILHELMINE SCHIRMER-PRÖSCHER (D.F.D.), OTTO GOTSCHKE (S.E.D.), MARGARETE MÜLLER (L.D.P.D.), WILLI-PETER KONZOK

(F.D.G.B.), KARL-HEINZ SCHULMEISTER (D.K.B.), WOLFGANG RÖSSER (N.D.P.D.). The last election to the National Assembly was held on July 2nd, 1967, and the 434 seats were distributed as follows: S.E.D. 110, L.D.P.D. 45, C.D.U. 45, N.D.P.D. 45, D.B.D. 45, F.D.G.B. 60, F.D.J. 35, D.F.D. 30, D.K.B. 19.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN BERLIN,
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Puschkinallee 49, 1193 Berlin-Treptow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ENGJELL KOLANECI.

Bulgaria: Berliner Str. 127, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN DASKALOW.

Cambodia: Mühlenstr. 79, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KHIEU THAIM.

Central African Republic: Johannisstr. 20/21, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-MICHEL BENZOT.

China, People's Republic: Hermann-Dunker-Str. 26, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* SUNG CHI GUANG.

Congo (Democratic Republic): Karlplatz 7, 104 Berlin (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BAYI N. SINIBAGUY-MOLLET.

Cuba: Berliner Str. 120, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR RODRÍGUEZ LLOMPART.

Czechoslovakia: Schönhauser Allee 10-II, 1054 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK KRAJČÍR.

Guinea: Heinrich-Mann-Str. 32, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E); *Ambassador:* CHEIKH MOHAMED CHERIF.

Hungary: Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS NAGY.

Iraq: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3a, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* FAIK MAKKI A-AL-TIKRITI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dorotheastr. 4, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* RI DZANG SU.

Mongolia: Rheinsteinstasse 81, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* HORLOOGIYN DAMDIN.

Poland: Unter den Linden 72, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ GEDE.

Romania: Parkstr. 23, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA.

Southern Yemen: Mühlenstr. 80, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABDULRAZAG BADIB.

Sudan: Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 97/IV, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MOHAMED EL AMIN SALIH.

Syrian Arab Republic: Heinrich-Mann-Strasse 30, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E); *Ambassador:* HAISSAM KELAWI.

U.S.S.R.: Unter den Linden 63-65, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* PYOTR ANDREYEVICH ABRASSIMOV.

United Arab Republic: Warmbader Strasse 50/52, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD BADAWI EL FATATRY.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Hermann-Dunker-Str. 89, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN SONG TUNG.

Yugoslavia: Albrechtstr. 26, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA MILIČEVIĆ.

The German Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Ceylon, Maldives, Somalia, India, Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait and South Vietnam (National Liberation Front). Finland and Mali have trade representations in East Berlin.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The following belong to the National Front of Democratic Germany and issue a joint programme before General Elections:

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (S.E.D.) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; 1.7m mems.; First Sec. WALTER ULBRICHT; Mem. of Politbüro: FRIEDRICH EBERT, HERMANN AXEN, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, ERICH HONECKER, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, HORST SINDERMANN, WILLI STOPF, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARNEKE; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neuer Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (C.D.U.) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nusckhe-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; Chair. GERALD

GÖTTING (Pres. of the People's Chamber and Dep. Chair. of the State Council), Dep. Chair. MAX SEFRIN (Dep. Prime Minister and Minister of Health), Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (Pres. of the Supreme Court); publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat*, *Thüringer Tageblatt*, *Märkische Union* (provincial daily newspapers), and the periodicals *Union Pressdienst*, *Union teilt mit*, and *Hefte aus Burgscheidungen*.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.D.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Acting Chair. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN.

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (L.D.P.D.) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MANFRED GERLACH; publs. *Der Morgen* (daily), four regional newspapers and two monthly publications.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(POLITICAL PARTIES, PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (D.B.D.) (*Democratic Peasants' Party*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 79A; f. 1948; Chair. ERNST GOLDENBAUM; Deputy Chair. PAUL SCHOLZ.

The following mass organizations are also represented in the *Volkskammer*:

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 16; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIELE.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (*Free German Youth*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 36/38; f. 1946; 2,000,000 mems.; 1st Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER JAHN; publs. *junge Welt* (daily), *Forum* (weekly), and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (*Confederation of Free German Trade Unions*): 102 Berlin, Fritz-Heckertstr. 70; f. 1945; it has 7 million members and is the largest organization in the G.D.R.; Chair. HERBERT WARNEK.

The following do not belong to the National Front, but are represented in the *Volkskammer*.

Deutscher Kulturbund (*German League of Culture*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 1; Pres. Prof. Dr.h.c. MAX BURGHARDT.

Vereinigung der gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe (*Farmers' Mutual Aid Society*): 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

BEZIRKE

Provincial administration is carried out through 14 *Bezirke* (Districts), each with its own *Bezirkstag* (Assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (Council). Berlin is administered separately.

Cottbus	. . .	Neumarkt 5.
Dresden	. . .	N6, Dr.-Rudolf-Friedrichs-Ufer 2.
Erfurt	. . .	Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1.
Frankfurt	. . .	Frankfurt (Oder), Grosse Scharrnstr. 59A.
Gera	. . .	Str. des 7. Oktober 11.
Halle	. . .	Halle (Saale), Willy-Lohmann-Str. 7.
Karl-Marx-Stadt	. . .	Annaberger Str. 93.
Leipzig	. . .	Leipzig S3, Karl-Liebkecht-Str. 145.

Magdeburg	. . .	Olvenstedter Str. 1/2.
Neubrandenburg	. . .	Neustrelitz, Tiergartenstr. 19.
Potsdam	. . .	Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107.
Rostock	. . .	Wallstr. (Am Rosengarten).
Schwerin	. . .	Leninplatz 8.
Suhl	. . .	Rimbachstr. 47.

Berlin 102 Berlin Rathaus.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the German Democratic Republic was reorganized after 1945, at first under four-power direction; and the principles on which the judicial system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. Judges are elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens directly. State Prosecuting Counsels are nominated by the Prosecutor General. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, by the *Bezirke* Courts and by the *Kreis* Courts. All Courts decide on the appointment of one presiding and two assistant magistrates. The Assistant Magistrates in the first instance are jurors (lay magistrates from all classes of society); the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court appoints two official judges and three lay magistrates.

Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the Legislature. A judge can be recalled only if he has committed a breach of the law, grossly neglected his duties or been convicted by a court.

Lay Magistrates are elected for a period of four years after nomination by the democratic parties and organizations. Magistrates of the *Kreis* Courts are directly elected by the people; Magistrates of the *Bezirke* Courts, by the *Bezirkstag*; Magistrates of the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court, by the *Volkskammer*. All are equally authorized judges.

Attached to the *Volkskammer* is a Constitutional and Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their numbers. In addition there are on the Commission three members of the Supreme Court as well as three State Law Teachers who may not be members of the *Volkskammer*. All members of the Constitutional and Legislature Commission are appointed by the *Volkskammer*.

The whole-judicial and penal system was reformed on January 14th, 1968, the most important reform being the introduction of a new Criminal Code to replace the German Criminal Code of 1871. Further details will be found in the Constitution section (*above*).

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): Dr. JOSEF STREIT; 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, dealing with both parts of Germany, will be found immediately following this chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the period of press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic. When the Allies introduced their press licensing system in 1946 as a means of closely controlling the press, licences were issued in the Soviet-occupied zone to approved parties and organizations only but not to individuals wishing to publish newspapers. The strict censorship to which the press was subjected from that date continues today.

In 1947 the *Presseamt* (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the democratic bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment. This elaborate system of directives is seen as ensuring that the press serves the interest of the whole community in furthering the socialist cause by precluding the possible self-interest and irresponsibility of private individuals.

The 1968 Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the freedom of the press, radio and television, and states that every citizen of the G.D.R. has the right, "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution, to express his opinion freely and publicly. This right is not limited by any service of employment relationship. No person may be placed at a disadvantage for exercising this right". From these statements it follows that there is no right to express an opinion which is not "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution", or, in other words, which can be interpreted as contrary to the interests and development of the Socialist state defined in the Constitution. Editors, who are personally responsible for the content of their papers, and citizens alike realize their obligations, responsibilities and dependence upon the state, society and political system in which they live. For these reasons, formal censorship is not practised.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), and *National Zeitung* (National Democratic Party). A notable exception is the officially independent *Berliner Zeitung*. *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*. The official news agency, the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst*, became a state monopoly in 1946.

About 40 dailies appear in the G.D.R., with a total circulation of about 8 million. There are over 200 periodicals and illustrated magazines, covering a wide range of subjects. They embody considerably less variety in format and presentation than the corresponding Federal German press. There is no sensational popular press and though most papers' news coverage is quite serious, the breadth of coverage is restricted by the policy, enunciated by *Neues Deutschland*, of concentrating on news judged to be of interest and value to the public.

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the

other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are often not disclosed, a very popular paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Sächsisches Tageblatt* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Freie Presse* (Karl-Marx-Stadt), and *Freiheit* (Halle).

The daily press is more influential, particularly in political matters, than the weekly press and periodicals. Outstanding amongst these latter categories are *Sonntag* and *Forum*, the popular *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and the women's *Für Dich*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azet: 701 Leipzig, Emilien Str. 3; daily for Leipzig/Halle area.

Bauern-Echo: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT.

Berliner Zeitung: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; f. 1945; S.E.D.; Editor ROLF LEHNERT; circ. 500,000.

BZ am Abend: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; evening.

Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten: 15 Potsdam, Lenin-Allee; N.D.P.; Editor HELMUT STARAUSCHEK; circ. 30,000.

Demokrat, Der: 25 Rostock, Kröpelinestr. 44/47; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. XAVIER KUGLER; circ. 25,000.

Deutsches Sport Echo: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; sports daily.

Freie Erde: 208 Neustrelitz, Gutenbergstr. 2; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHWEIDEWITZ.

Freie Presse: 901 Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Brückenstr. 8; S.E.D. daily.

Freies Wort: 60 Suhl, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 6; S.E.D. daily.

Freiheit: 402 Halle, Strasse der DSF 67; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor HANS-DIETER KRUEGER; circ. 430,000.

Junge Welt: 102 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 36/37; F.D.J. daily; Editor H. PEHNERT.

Lausitzer Rundschau: Cottbus, Bahnhofstr. 52; S.E.D.; Editor ROBERT WASSMANN; circ. 160,000.

Leipziger Volkszeitung: 701 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 19; f. 1894; S.E.D.; Editor JOCHEN POMMERT; circ. 352,000.

Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung: 40 Halle, Gr. Brauhausstr. 16-17; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Chair. Dr. G. BRUNNER; circ. 56,000.

Märkische Union: 80 Dresden, Königsbrückerstr. 9; C.D.U.; Editor URSULA FRIEDRICH; circ. 22,000.

Märkische Volksstimme: 15 Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 24; S.E.D.; Editor WILLI SIEBENMORGEN.

Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 701 Leipzig, Thomasstr. 2; N.D.P.D.; Editor ARND RÖHMILD; circ. 40,000.

Morgen, Der: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 45,000.

National-Zeitung: Berlin, C.2, Magazinstr. 15; N.D.P.D.; Editor-in-Chief HORST KRETER; circ. 60,000.

Neue Zeit: 108 Berlin, Zimmerstr. 79-80; C.D.U.; Editor H. KALB; circ. 50,000.

Neuer Tag: 12 Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Fischerstr. 7-8; S.E.D.; Editor THEO FETTIN.

Neue Weg, Der: 40 Halle, Franckestr. 11; f. 1946; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 33,500.

- Neues Deutschland:** 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39-40; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SINGER; circ. 800,000.
- Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten:** 25 Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 16; N.D.P.; Editor MARIANNE WULFF; circ. 10,000.
- Norddeutsche Zeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTER GRASMEYER; circ. 13,000.
- Ostsee Zeitung:** 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 6; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI MASSOW.
- Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten:** 80 Dresden, Antonstr. 8; organ of the N.P.D.; Editor HERBERT BÖCKELMANN; circ. 35,000.
- Sächsische Zeitung:** 80 Dresden, Riesaer Str. 32; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SCHIMMER.
- Sächsisches Tageblatt:** 80 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 68,000.
- Schweriner Volkszeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Wismarerstr. 144/146; S.E.D.; Editor ERNST PARCHMANN.
- Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten:** 53 Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; N.D.P.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 31,000.
- Thüringer Tageblatt:** 53 Weimar, Coudraystr. 6; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 20,000.
- Thüringische Landeszeitung:** 53 Weimar, Marienstr. 14; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WOITON; circ. 32,000.
- Tribüne:** Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28/30; F.D.G.B.; Editor GERHARD BAUER; circ. 400,000.
- Union, Die:** 402 Halle, Franckestr. 11; C.D.U.; Editor KARL FRIEDRICH FUCHS.
- Volk, Das:** 50 Erfurt, Regierungsstr. 62; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD FUCHS.
- Volkstimme:** Karl-Marx-Stadt, Brückenstr. 15-19; S.E.D.
- Volkstimme:** Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; S.E.D.; Editor HERBERT KOPIETZ; circ. 320,000.
- Volkswacht:** 65 Gera, Julius Fucik Str. 18; S.E.D. daily.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (selection)

- Deine Gesundheit:** Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; popular monthly dealing with health and welfare; circ. 215,000.
- Eulenspiegel:** 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73; political satirical weekly.
- Freie Welt:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; monthly; circ. 338,187.
- Für Dich:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; women's weekly; circ. 823,050.
- FUWO—Die Neue Fussballwoche:** Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; weekly; football; circ. 145,087.
- Fotokino-Magazin:** Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; popular photographic monthly; circ. 50,000.
- Guter Rat:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly for women and home; circ. 200,000.
- Illustrierter Motorsport:** Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; fortnightly; cars, motor-boats and motorsport; circ. 67,300.
- Jugend und Technik:** Mohrenstrasse 36-37, 102 Berlin; popular technological monthly for young people; circ. 210,000.
- Modische maschen:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; popular women's quarterly for fashion and dressmaking; circ. 280,000.

- Neue Berliner Illustrierte:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 689,487.
- Neues Leben:** Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 315,000.
- PRAMO:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; monthly; practical fashion for women; circ. 535,000.
- Sibylle:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; six per year; women's fashion magazine; circ. 190,000.
- Urania:** Salomon Strasse 26-28, 701 Leipzig; popular scientific monthly; circ. 130,000.
- Wochenpost:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 851,300.
- Zeit im Bild:** Fritz-Heckert-Platz 10, 801 Dresden; weekly; circ. 387,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (selection)

- Bildende Kunst:** Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; applied art.
- Biologische Rundschau:** Villengang 2, 69 Jena; annual; all fields of biology; circ. 2,100.
- Deutsche Aussenpolitik:** Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; monthly international politics; also English edition *German Foreign Policy*; circ. 6,000.
- Deutsche Finanzwirtschaft:** Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly; finance and economics; circ. 18,600.
- Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen:** Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; weekly for the medical profession; circ. 10,000.
- Deutsche Nationalbibliographie:** Leipzig, 701, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications in and outside Germany; published by the Deutsche Bucherei, Leipzig, in three sections: Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly); Series C: Theses and Inaugural Dissertations (monthly).
- Elektrie:** Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; monthly for electrical trade; circ. 6,500.
- Filmspiegel:** Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; films and cinematography.
- Forum:** Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; fortnightly organ of the Free German Youth; circ. 30,000.
- Fortschritte der Physik:** Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; physics; circ. 1,620.
- Fotografie:** Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; photography; circ. 48,000.
- Fremdsprachen:** Gerichtsweg 26, 701 Leipzig; quarterly dealing with interpreting, translating etc.; circ. 3,500.
- Ganztägige Bildung und Erziehung:** Lindenstr. 54a, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 18,600.
- Geologie:** Leipziger Str. 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; geology, mineralogy, geophysics; circ. 1,700.
- Handelswoche:** Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; weekly for trade and business.
- Das Hochschulwesen:** VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 2,500.
- Humanitas:** Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for medical and social welfare; circ. 36,000.
- Junge Generation:** Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 45,000.
- die mode:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; twice yearly; fashion; circ. 23,000.
- Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung:** Schönhauser Allee 176, 1054 Berlin; agricultural weekly.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Neue Deutsche Literatur: DDR-108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WERNER NEUBERT.

Das neue Handwerk: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly for industry; circ. 339,500.

Neue Werbung: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; advertising; circ. 14,000.

Die Private Wirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; private and semi-nationalized industry; circ. 82,500.

Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie: Schuhmachergässchen 1-3, 701 Leipzig; monthly; psychology, neurology, psychiatry; circ. 1,700.

radio fernsehen elektronik: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for radio, television and electronics industry; circ. 37,000.

saison: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly; fashion; circ. 150,000.

Technische Gemeinschaft: Kronenstr. 18, 108 Berlin; monthly; technology; circ. 142,000.

Theater der Zeit: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; theatre and drama.

Wirtschaft, Die: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARL HEINZ HILBERT; circ. 70,000.

Zahntechnik: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; bi-monthly; dentistry; circ. 3,500.

ZAMM: Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; eight per year; applied mathematics and engineering; circ. 2,160.

Zeitschrift für Chemie: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry; circ. 1,900.

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft: Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; history and historiography; circ. 6,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): DDR-108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 2/4; Telex. 112571-77, Tel. 200421; f. 1946; official news agency of the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has 42 correspondents abroad, 18 of them in socialist countries, and 12 contributors. Maintains a press photo dept. and provides radio teletype casts in foreign languages.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Berlin

AP: Kurfürstendamm 26a; Bureau Chief HURBERT J. ERB.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Alexanderstr. 5; Bureau Chief MARIN GINEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency: Warmbaderstr. 126, Berlin-Karlshorst.

Novosti Press Agency: 51 Unter den Linden.

UPI: Kurfürstendamm 16; Bureau Chief JOSEPH B. FLEMING.

The following Agencies are also represented: Reuter, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Verband der Deutschen Journalisten: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; Chair. HARRI CZEPUCK.

PUBLISHERS

VEB = Volkseigener Betrieb (*Socialized Industry*)

Akademie-Verlag G.m.b.H.: DDR-108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; books on scientific theory and practice.

Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.: DDR-701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, science, engineering.

Altberliner Verlag Lucie Groszer: 102 Berlin, Neue Schönhäuserstr. 8; children's books.

Johann Ambrosius Barth: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1780; textbooks and periodicals, science, medicine; Dir. K. WIECKE.

Aufbau-Verlag: Berlin and Weimar; 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.

VEB Verlag für Bauwesen: DDR-108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.

VEB Bibliographisches Institut: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; German language books, reference books, bibliographies, biographies, information and documentation.

VEB Bild und Heimat: 98 Reichenbach i. Vogtland, Rossplatz 15; calendars and postcards.

H. Böhlau Nachf. Verlag: 53 Weimar, Meyerstr. 50A; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law.

VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; classical music, contemporary music, literature on music; f. 1719.

VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 17; encyclopaedias, geography, travel books, reference books.

Buchverlag der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Taubenstrasse 47; belles-lettres.

VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 10; natural and social science, psychology.

VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine Str. 27; technical books for industry.

VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1954.

VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture.

Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 31; f. 1760; literature, history, philosophy; Dir. RUDOLF MARK.

Dietz Verlag Berlin: 102 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1946; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.

VEB Domowina-Verlag: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; literature, history and arts.

Edition Leipzig—Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft: 703 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 77; arts and sciences, reprints of rare books, travel.

- VEB Edition Peters:** 701 Leipzig, Talstr. 10; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music.
- Ernst Wähmann Verlag:** DDR-27 Schwerin, Str. Nat. Einheit 7; f. 1965; geography, nature and nature preservation; Dir. ERNST WÄHMANN.
- Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor:** 108 Berlin, Krönenstr. 73-74; humour.
- Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin:** 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1814.
- Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.:** 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion; Dirs. Dr. KRUMMACHER, OKR. v. BRÜCK.
- VEB Fachbuchverlag:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; economic and technical books and twenty technical periodicals.
- VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag:** Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1878; natural science, human and veterinary medicine.
- VEB Fotokino Verlag:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; photography, cinematography.
- Greifenverlag:** DDR-682 Rudolfsstadt, Heidecksburg; Postfach 142; belles lettres.
- Harth Musik Verlag:** DDR-701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.
- Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft:** 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; stage, music, literature, art; Dir. K. MITTELSTÄDT.
- VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha/Leipzig:** DDR-58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.
- VEB Hinstorff Verlag Rostock:** Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 25; German and north European literature.
- S. Hirzel Verlag Leipzig:** DDR-701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, techniques, agronomic sciences, intellectual sciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.
- VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag:** 701 Leipzig, Karl-Str. 10; f. 1807.
- Alfred Holz Verlag:** 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 28; children's books.
- Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg:** 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; world literature.
- G. Kiepenheuer Verlag:** 53 Weimar, Lenbachweg 2; classics; modern literature.
- Kinderbuchverlag:** 108 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz Str. 30; children's books.
- Gebrüder Knabe Verlag:** 53 Weimar, Lutherhof, Luther-gasse 1; books for young people.
- Koehler & Amelang:** 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; history, art, literary history, theology.
- Kongress-Verlag:** 108 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 8-9; current affairs.
- VEB Verlag der Kunst:** 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; art books and reproductions.
- VEB Landkartenverlag:** 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1945; maps, tourist guides, and travel books.
- VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag:** 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
- VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag:** 102 Berlin, Hankestr. 3; f. 1954; classical and light music, sheet-music, music for children, theatre music; Dir. HERBERT TÄSCHNER.
- Paul List Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Paul-List-Str. 22; f. 1894.
- Mitteldeutscher Verlag:** 40 Halle/S., Thälmannplatz; new German literature.
- Das Neue Berlin, Verlag:** 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; crime, adventure, science.
- VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; languages, theology.
- Neumann Verlag:** DDR-8122 Radebeul 1, Dr.-Schmincke-Allee 19; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, shooting, fishing, nature, periodicals on fishing.
- Verlag Philip Reclam Jun.:** 701 Leipzig, Inselstr. 22-24; f. 1828; literature, philosophy, opera, aesthetics, *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek* (a wide range of paperbacks).
- Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott:** 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.
- Paul Räh Nachfolg. K-G:** Erdgloben Verlag; 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14.
- Pro musica Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.
- Rütten & Loening Berlin:** DDR-108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; belles lettres, literary criticism, magazines.
- St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; Catholic publications.
- Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik:** 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; law, statistics, science, official publications.
- VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag:** 701 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; art.
- Teubner, BSB B.G., Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 28; f. 1811; mathematics, science, technology, classical philology.
- Teubner, B.G., Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 28; f. 1811; mathematics, science, technology, classical philology.
- Theodor Steinkopff Verlag:** 8053 Dresden, Loschwitzerstr. 32; f. 1908; natural science, medicine, technology.
- VEB Georg Thieme:** 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; medicine, science.
- Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des F.D.G.B.:** 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28-30; trade union publications, general literature.
- Union Verlag VOB:** 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79-80; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; literature, art; Dir. Dr. HUBERT FAENSEN.
- Urania-Verlag Leipzig . Jena . Berlin:** 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences, cultural history, hobbies.
- Verlag Die Wirtschaft:** DDR-1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; specialist books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics, economic planning, data processing, work study, trade.
- VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; encyclopedias, dictionaries, foreign language textbooks.
- VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; bibliographies.
- Verlag für die Frau:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, etc.
- Verlag Volk und Welt/Kultur und Fortschritt:** DDR-108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; f. 1947; Foreign literature.
- VEB Verlag der Kunst:** 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; art literature and art reproductions.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Verlag der Nation: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HOFÉ.

Seven Seas Publishers: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern G.D.R. authors.

VEB Verlag Technik: DDR-102 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.

VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medical.

Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag: DDR-108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54A; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. A. PLOOG.

Jugendbuchverlag Ernst Wunderlich: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstrasse 10; f. 1951; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Verlag Zeit im Bild: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee; Man. ZUMPE.

A. Ziemsen Verlag: DDR-46 Wittenberg-Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; popular works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

LKG Leipziger Kommissions- und Grossbuchhandel: 701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16; now incorporates the Zentralvertrieb für Musikalien und Volkskunstmaterial; responsible for distribution of all musical books; Dir. V. HÜNICH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk, Staatliches Rundfunkkomitee (*German Democratic State Broadcasting Committee*): 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Acting Gen. Dir. R. GRIMMER; the co-ordinating body of the radio and television organizations of the German Democratic Republic.

RADIO

Radio DDR: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. ROLF SCHMIDT.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 746, 881, 557, 575, 629, 529, 1043, 1052, 1546 and 1570 kHz; Ultra Short Wave: 20 transmitters.

Programmes: Radio DDR I Berlin, Radio DDR II Berlin; regional programmes and studios in Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, Schwerin, Rostock, Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt; studios in Halle, Magdeburg, Cera and Suhl, totalling 168 hours broadcasting a week.

Berliner Rundfunk: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 611, 917, 602, 656 and 1079 kHz; Ultra Short Wave: ten transmitters.

Programmes: 175 hours a week from studios in Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/O.

Berliner Welle: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastrasse 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter on 1358 kHz; Ultra Short Wave: one on 99.7 megacycles; totalling 150 hours a week.

Deutschlandsender: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. KURT GOLDSTEIN.

Transmitters: Long Wave: one on 1,621.6 metres; Medium Wave: on 383.6, 412.1 and 433.8 metres; Short Wave: 41.75 and 49.06 metres; Ultra Short Wave: nine transmitters.

Programmes: 171 hours a week from studio in Berlin. In 1970 there were 5,785,000 radio receivers.

Radio Volga: Menzelstrasse 5, 15 Potsdam; operates one 200 kW transmitter on 1141 metres for Soviet forces in the G.D.R.; broadcasts for 18 hours a day with its own Russian language programmes and relays from Radio Moscow.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio Berlin International: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. C. KIRSCHNEK.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 210 and 198.5 metres; Short Wave: one transmitter each on 49.59, 49.34, 49.06, 41.75, 41.10, 31.58, 31.35, 31.25, 31.15, 30.83, 25.38, 25.34, 25.26, 25.21, 25.17, 19.81, 19.80, 19.69, 19.49, 19.42, 16.95, 16.90, 16.83, 16.78, 13.99, 13.98, 13.97, 13.96, 13.93, 13.89, metres.

Programmes: European Service in English, French, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish and German; Near East and North African Service in Arabic, French and German; Central, West and East African Service in English, French and Swahili; Latin American Service in Spanish, Portuguese and German; South East Asia Service in English, Hindi, Indonesian and German; North American Service in English and German, totalling 368 hours a week.

TELEVISION

Deutscher Fernsehfunk: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Dir. HEINZ ADAMECK; Programme Dir. HEINZ PROHL; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER; Dir. of International Relations Dr. OTTERSBERG.

Transmitters: eleven transmitters.

Programmes: daily, seventy-three hours a week. In 1970 there were 4,300,000 television receivers. The D.D.R. is a member of Intervision.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33; performance of central bank functions as from January 1st, 1968; capital stock 600m. M.; Pres. Dr. GRETE WITKOWSKI; Vice-Pres. HELMUT DIETRICH.

OTHER BANKS

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Behren-Str. 22; f. 1956; cap. 30m. M.; Gen. Man. PAUL RÜCKERT; Deputy Gen. Man. VERA ANSBACH; conducts banking business with regard to import, export and transit trade.

Industrie- und Handelsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Industrial and Trade Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 37; f. 1968; responsible for the financing of industry, building, internal trade and transport; cap. 700m. M.; Pres. HANS TAUT; Vice-Pres. GERHARD TAUSCHER.

Landwirtschaftsbank der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. M.; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations.

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 49/50; f. 1966; responsible for the carrying out of all business connected with export, import and transit trade.

BERLIN

Berliner Volksbank e.G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5.

Sparkasse der Stadt Berlin: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 2.

INSURANCE

Deutsche Auslands- und Rückversicherungs-A.G. DARAG: 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 1B; f. 1958; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance; Chair. G. HEIN; Dirs. Prof. Dr. H. BADER, K. F. ROSS, E. NOACK, P. RÜCKERT, Dr. WEICHSEL, K. SCHMEISSER, E. RENNEISEN.

Staatliche Versicherung der D.D.R.: 1017 Berlin, Ehrenbergstr. 11; f. 1952; State organization for property, liability, and personal insurance; Gen. Man. GÜNTER HEIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The greater part of trade and industry in the German Democratic Republic is nationalized and under direct governmental control. Each major industry has its own Association.

I. CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 40; f. 1952; Pres. RUDOLF MURGOTT.

Eleven branches in the D.D.R. Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Review* (monthly).

II. FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

The *Deutsche Innen- und Aussenhandelsorganisationen (DIA)* are responsible to one of the government ministries.

Bergbau-Handel (Mining): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55.

Deutscher Buch-Export und-Import G.m.b.H. (*Books, newspapers, maps, atlases*): DDR-701 Leipzig, Lenin-Str. 16.

Büromaschinen-Export G.m.b.H. (*Office equipment*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61.

Chemieanlagen-export-import G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Rosenstr. 15.

DIA Chemie (Chemical Industry): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133.

VEB DEFA Aussenhandel (Films): 1058 Berlin, Milaistr. 2.

Demusa Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Musical Instruments and Toys*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46.

DIA Elektrotechnik (Electronics): DDR-102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz, Haus der Elektroindustrie.

Deutsche Export- und Importgesellschaft Feinmechanik, Optik (*Precision Tools and Optical Equipment*): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7.

Deutsche Genussmittel G.m.b.H. (*Foodstuffs, Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Drinks*): 108 Berlin, Postfach 1259.

VEB Glas-Keramik (Glass and Ceramics): 108 Berlin, Krönenstr. 19-19a.

Heimelectric m.b.H. (*Electric and Electronic Goods*): 102 Berlin, Liebknechtstr. 14.

VEB Holz und Papier Export-Import (Wood and Paper): 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-6.

VEB Invest Export (German Internal and External Trade): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 7-9; import and export of machinery, industrial equipment and other goods.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Radioactive and Nuclear-Technica Material*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70.

Deutsche Kamera- und Orwo-Film-Export G.m.b.H. (*Cameras*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

VEB Maschinen-Export (Heavy Industry Equipment): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 51-63.

Mineralöle Import und Export G.m.b.H. (*Mineral Oils*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

DIA Nahrung (Food): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7.

Polygraph-Export G.m.b.H. (*Graphic Machinery and Plants*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstrasse 61.

Interpelz Deutsche Rauchwaren Export und Import G.m.b.H. (*Furs*): 701 Leipzig, Brühl 42-50.

Deutsche Stahl-Metall Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Metals*): 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190.

Textil Commerz (Textiles): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 46.

GERMANY (G.D.R.)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Technocommerz G.m.b.H. (Aircraft and Parts): 108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 25.

DIA Transportmaschinen Export-Import (Transport Equipment): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 11-13.

Union Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Domestic, Sporting and Luxury Goods): 108 Berlin, Markgrafenstr. 46.

Unitechna Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Textile Machines and Food): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54.

Wiratex (Drapery, Haberdashery, Furnishing): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68.

WMW-Export (Machine Tools, Metalware, Tools): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 61.

Limex G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7; responsible for contracts with developing countries, provision of personnel or training in the D.D.R. of students from developing countries.

Genex Geschenkdiens G.m.b.H. (Gift Articles and Small Consumer Goods): 108 Berlin, Friedrich Str. 194-199.

VEB Deutrans Internationale Spedition (Forwarding Agents): DDR-108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25.

Intercontrol G.m.b.H., Deutsche Warenkontrollgesellschaft: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112-114; cargo supervision.

Interwerbungsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Advertising Agency for Foreign and East-West German Trade): 104 Berlin, Tucholskistr. 40.

Zentral-Kommerz G.m.b.H., Gesellschaft für internationalen Handel (Organization for International Trade): 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 54-56.

Intrac Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Schoenholzer Strasse 10-11; undertake all kinds of international trade operations, especially in non-ferrous metals and chemical products.

Transinter Aussenhandelsvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Rosentalerstr. 40-41; undertakes import and export representations for foreign firms and commercial enterprises.

III. MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Associations of Nationally Owned Enterprises): Each major industry has its own Association and the foreign trade enterprises co-operate closely with them. The managements of the Associations share responsibility with the foreign trade enterprises for the export of modern and top quality products, for market research, for advising customers and for organizing a number of services.

IV. TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Confederation of Free German Trade Unions): 102 Berlin 2, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; 6.5 million mems.; Chair. HERBERT WARNKE; publs. *Tribune* (daily), *Die Arbeit* (monthly).

Fifteen specialized Unions are federated under the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

V. TRADE FAIRS

International Leipzig Trade Fair: Leipziger Messeamt-Markt 11/15, 701 Leipzig; 60 exhibiting countries and trade groups; 185 issuing offices for Fair cards in principal cities of the world; capital and consumer goods; twice a year in March and September. Dir.-Gen. KURT SCHMEISSER. Publs. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, *MM-Information*.

International Book Exhibition: Messehaus am Markt, Leipzig; annual; from May 29-June 4, 1971.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): DDR-108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport. In 1969 there were 14,247 km. normal gauge of which 1,285 km. were electrified. There were also 662 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Road Control Headquarters: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33. Autobahns 1,391 km., other State roads 10,932 km., local roads 33,415 km. (1969).

VEB Autotrans Berlin: 113 Berlin-Lichtenberg, Siegfriedstr. 49-53; State organization controlling 89 per cent of road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hauptverwaltung der Wasserstrassen und der Binnenschifffahrt: DDR-108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all inland Shipping.

Direktion der Binnenschifffahrt: 102 Berlin, Grünstr. 5-6.

Affiliated:

VEB Deutsche Binnenreederei: DDR-102 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55/58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 48.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittel-elbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 40 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr. Neuer Hafen.

VEB Binnenhäfen Königs Wusterhausen: 16 Königs Wusterhausen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Tunnelstr. 34.

Navigable rivers 1,810 km., canals 480 km.

SHIPPING

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33.

Direktion Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft: DDR-25 Rostock, Haus der Schifffahrt; f. 1963; controls all shipping and port enterprises; Pres. HEINZ NEUKIRCHEN, Vice-Pres. ERICH GIESEL, Dr. JOACHIM WASSMANN, HANS LASSEN, HANS JOACHIM WYREMBÄ; publ. *Seewirtschaft*.

VEB Deutfracht: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25; 80 mems.; international freight brokers and shipping agents; Dir. Mr. FRONZECK.

VEB Deutsche Seereederei: 25 Rostock, Haus der Schifffahrt, Lange Str. 6; f. 1952; state owned shipping company; 165 freighters with capacity of over one million tons; Gen. Dir. EDUARD ZIMMERMAN.

VEB Deutsche Schiffsmaklerei: Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and shipping agency; agencies at Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund; branch office in Berlin; Dir. HINNEBURG.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.b.H.: DDR-1189 Berlin-Schönefeld; airports at Berlin-Schönefeld, Barth, Dresden, Erfurt, Leipzig; Dir. Gen. KURT DIEDRICH; Dep. Dir.-Gen. EBERHARD ASCHENBACH; Dir. for airports HELMUT OERTEL; Dir. for agricultural aviation WILHELM GORZEL.

19 international airlines also service the German Democratic Republic.

TOURISM

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: DDR-104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 110-112; Dir.-Gen. HEINZ WENZEL; Dep. Dir.-Gen. HELMUT HEINECKE; Gen. Sec. SIEGFRIED HENNIG.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerium für Kultur: DDR-102 Berlin 2, Molkenmarkt 1/3; f. 1949; Minister KLAUS GYSI.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Deutsche Staatsoper (German State Opera): DDR-108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 7, Box 1300; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. Dr. HANS FISCHNER; publ. *Oper im Bild*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. WALTER FELSENSTEIN; publs. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly), *Jahrbuch der Komischen Oper* (annual).

Berliner Ensemble: DDR-104 Berlin, Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; f. 1949; Dir. HELENE WEIGEL; publ. *Theaterarbeit*, 1952, 3rd edition 1967; *Berliner Ensemble* 1949-1969.

Deutsches Theater: Berlin.

Opernhaus: Leipzig; f. 1960.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Gewandhausorchester Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Katherinenstr. 23; f. 1743; Dir. Prof. Dr. WERNER FELIX; Conductor KURT MASUR.

Dresdner Philharmonie: DDR-801 Dresden, Kulturpalast am Altmarkt; f. 1870; 116 mems.; Chief Conductor G. M. D. KURT MASUR.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Staatssekretariat für Forschung und Technik (*State Secretariat for Research and Technology*): 102 Berlin, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliche Zentrale für Strahlenschutz (*National Centre for Radiation Protection*): DDR-1106 Berlin-Friedrichshagen, 336 Müggelseedamm; f. 1962; Theoretical problems of radiation protection, nuclear safety; medical, biological and technical research and surveillance in the field of radiation protection; development of radiation protection techniques; waste treatment and disposal; training courses for health physicists and physicians; Dir. Prof. Dr. med. habil. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung (*Central Institute for Nuclear Research*): Rossendorf, 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Man. Dir. Dr.-Ing. HELMUTH FAULSTICH; Deputy Dirs. Prof. Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KURT SCHWABE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (*VEB WIB Vakutronik*): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (*VEB Atomic Power Station*): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görschstr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindener Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir. W. MERZ; publ. *Isotopenpraxis, Isotopenspiegel, Isotope Titles*.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (*Institute for Molecular Electronics*): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der DAW (*Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the DAW*): 1615 Zeuthen bei Berlin, Platanenallee 6; f. 1962; Dir. Prof. KARL LANIUS.

Institut für Metallphysik und Reinstmetalle der DAW (*Institute of Applied Physics of High Purity Materials of the DAW*): Dresden, Winterbergstr. 28; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. REXER.

Institut für angewandte Isotopenforschung der DAW (*Institute of the DAW for Applied Research of Isotopes*): Berlin-Buch, Lindener Weg 70; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr. GÜNTHER VORMUM.

Institut für angewandte Radioaktivität der DAW (*Institute for Applied Radioactivity of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig, Permoserstr. 15; 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. H. KOCH.

Institut für stabile Isotopen der DAW (*Institute for Stable Isotopes of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig, Permoserstr. 15; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. JUSTUS MÜHLENPFORDT.

DAW = Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (*German Academy of Sciences*)

UNIVERSITIES

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Berlin; 1,900 teachers, 14,000 students.

Technische Universität Dresden: Dresden; 1,200 teachers, 12,500 students.

Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität: Greifswald; 131 teachers, 3,070 students.

Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg: Halle; 237 teachers, 6,270 students.

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität: Jena; 400 teachers, 4,642 students.

Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig: Leipzig; 2,189 teachers, 13,300 students.

Universität Rostock: Rostock; 309 teachers, 5,265 students.

RELIGION

(This section covers both parts of Germany.)

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

German Protestantism is mainly of Lutheran origin with strong Calvinistic elements in some areas, and three main confessional groups—the Evangelical-Lutheran, the Evangelical-Reformed, and the United Confessional—have emerged among the Protestant population. In spite of confessional differences, these Churches have similar constitutional structures: the smallest community is the parish, with its church council and pastor (*Pfarrer* or *Pastor*). Several parishes form a church district headed by a Dean (*Dehan*), a Provost (*Propst*), or a Superintendent; the districts are united in the Territorial Church (*Landeskirche*), whose governing organs are the Synod, the Bishop or Church President (*Kirchenpräsident*) and the Church Council (*Landeskirchenrat*) or the Church Office (*Landeskirchenamt*). The episcopal office is of primarily administrative importance and does not imply that the Bishop receives a higher form of ordination than the pastor.

At the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948 the twenty-seven Protestant Territorial Churches and the Evangelical Church of the Union gave themselves a new constitution, by which the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* was established as a federation of Churches. The Federation is estimated to number about 42 million adherents, of whom about 28 million live in the Federal Republic, including West Berlin. Fifty and a half per cent of the population of the Federal Republic and about 80 per cent of that of the Democratic Republic are members of the *Evangelische Kirche*, which tends to claim a greater following in Northern and Central Germany.

Outside the EKD are numerous small Evangelical Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

During the autumn of 1969 the EKD and VELK in the German Democratic Republic, but not the E.K.U., declared themselves organizationally independent of the churches in the Federal Republic. The Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik corresponds to the E.K.D., and the V.E.L.K. D.D.R. corresponds to V.E.L.K.D.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND

(The Evangelical Church in Germany)

The governing bodies of the E.K.D. are its Synod of Clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, and the Council, composed of fifteen elected members. The E.K.D. has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Evangelical Church Chancellery), and a special office for external relations.

Chairman of the Council: Bishop D. H. DIETZFELBINGER; 8 Munich, Meiserstr. 13.

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhauserstr. 2A; Pres. Prof. D. Dr. LUDWIG KAISER.

Evangelical Church Chancellery: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhauserstr. 2A; Berlin Office: 1 Berlin 12, Goethestr. 87; Bonn Office: 53 Bonn, Löwenburgstr.; Pres. WALTER HAMMER.

Office for External Relations: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; Pres. D. ADOLF WISCHMANN.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Verenigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (V.E.L.K.D.) (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany*): (Office) Hannover, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 11 million; Pres. HUGO SCHNELL; a body uniting the Lutheran territorial Churches within the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not belong to the V.E.L.K.D.

Presiding Bishop: Bischof D. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER (2 Hamburg 1, Bugenhagenstrasse 21).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Evangelical Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Evangelical Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Görlitz (Silesia), Westphalia, the Rhineland, and Anhalt; Chancellery: 1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3.

Chairman: Bishop HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Evangelical Reformed Churches*): 34 Göttingen, Untere Karspüle 11.

Chairman: Praeses P. TIBBE.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine or Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität (*The Moravian Church*): The Moravian Church was founded in Moravia in 1457 as one of the earliest of the Reformation movements. After many years of persecution in 1722 the rest of its members found refuge in Herrnhut, Saxony, whence their name. Their schools have a great tradition in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. At present there are 20 congregations in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 11,900 members. The Herrnhut Brethren are in close contact with correspondent churches in Great Britain, U.S.A., East and South Africa, the Caribbean area and Surinam; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit daheim und draussen* (quarterly).

Chairman: Pfr. KURT TH. WUNDERLING (7325 Bad Boll, Württemberg).

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): f. 1884; unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator.

Moderator: D. WILHELM NIESEL, D.D. (624 Königstein, Altkönigstr. 35).

Bekennende Kirche (*The Confessing Church*): is not an established Church, but a renaissance movement which arose out of the struggles with the Nazi régime. It has adherents in all Protestant Churches. The Confessing Church is guided by the Council of the Brethren of the EKD and the Council of each territorial church.

Chairman: (vacant).

BUND DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK

(*League of Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic*)

Synod: 59 Eisenach, Pflügensberg; Pres. Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN.

Secretariat: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. MANFRED STOLPE.

GERMANY—(RELIGION)

FEDERATION WITHIN THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic*): 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. FRITZ HEIDLER.
Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof Dr. NIKLOT BESTE (27 Schwerin, Münzstrasse 8).

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(* Member of the V.E.L.K.D.; † member of the E.K.U.; ‡ member of the V.E.L.K.D.D.R.)

† **Evangelical Church of Anhalt:** Kirchenpräsident: FRIEDRICH NATHO (Dessau, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 22).

Evangelical Church of Baden: Landesbischof Dr. HEIDLAND (Karlsruhe, Blumenstr. 1).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof D. HERMANN DIETZFELBINGER, D.D. (8 Munich, Meiserstr. 13).

† **Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg:** Bischof D. KURT SCHARF (1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3), Eastern Region; Bishop D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR (102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 19).

Evangelical Church of Bremen: Bremen, Franziseck 2/4; Pres. H. H. BRAUER.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Eutin:** Bischof WILHELM KIECKBUSCH (242 Eutin, Wasserstr.).

† **Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Görlitz:** Bischof HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL (Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62); formerly Church of Silesia.

† **Evangelical Church of Greifswald:** Bischof Dr. KRUMMACHER (Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36); formerly Evangelical Church of Pomerania.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the State of Hamburg:** f. 1529; Bischof D. WÖLBER; Hamburg 1, Bugenhagenstr. 21.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hannover:** Landesbischof Prof. Dr. EDUARD LOHSE (Hannover, Rote Reihe 6).

Evangelical Church in Hessen and Nassau: Pres. HELMUT HILD (Darmstadt, Paulusplatz).

Evangelical Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck: Bischof D. ERICH VELLMER (35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Wimmerstr. 4).

Church of Lippe: Landessuperintendent Dr. FRITZ VIERING (493 Detmold, Postfach 132).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Lübeck:** Bischof D. HEINRICH MEYER, D.D. (Lübeck, Bäckerstr. 3/5).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg:** 1,000,000 mems.; Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHGE (27 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).

Evangelical-Reformed Church in North-West Germany: Pres. Pastor KRUSE, Provincial Superintendent and Pres. of the Provincial Diet Dr. G. NORDHOLT (Leer, Saarstr. 6).

Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg: Bischof D. Dr. H. H. HARMS (Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).

United Protestant-Evangelical-Christian Church of the Palatinate: Pres. WALTER EBRECHT (Speyer, Domplatz 5).

† **Evangelical Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. Prof. D. Dr. BECKMANN (Düsseldorf, Inselstr. 10).

† **Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Saxony:** Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE (Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony:** 8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6; Landesbischof D. GOTTFRIED NOTH, D.D.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** 4967 Bückeburg, Schloss Westflügel; Landesbischof J. G. MALTUSCH.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein:** Bischof ALFRED PETERSEN (Schleswig, Plessenstrasse 5B); Bischof D. FRIEDRICH HÜBNER (Holstein, Kiel, Dänischestr. 27-35).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia:** Landesbischof INGO BRAECKLEIN (Eisenach, Pflugensberg).

† **Evangelical Church of Westphalia:** Pres. Dr. HANS THIMME (48 Bielefeld, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5); 3,662,974 mems.

Evangelical Church in Württemberg: Bischof HELMUT CLASS (7 Stuttgart, Gänsheidestr. 2/4).

OTHER CHURCHES

Alt-Katholische Kirche (*Old Catholic Church*): Bonn, Gregor Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *Alt-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations*): 638 Bad Homburg, Louisenstr. 121; f. 1849; 67,166 mems.; Pres. Rev. JOHANNES ARNDT; Gen. Secs. Rev. GERHARD CLASS, Rev. MANFRED OTTO.

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1034 Berlin, Gubener Str. 10; Pres. Rev. HERBERT MORET; Gen. Sec. Rev. ROLF DAMMANN; 24,593 mems.

Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche (*United Methodist Church*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 8; f. 1968 when the former Evangelische Gemeinschaft and Methodistenkirche united; Bishop Dr. C. ERNST SOMMER.

Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (*Union of Free Evangelical Churches of Germany*): 581 Witten (Ruhr), Goltenkamp 2; f. 1854; 23,000 mems.; Pres. WILHELM GILBERT, D.D.; Sec. Assessor HEINZ-ADOLF RITTER.

Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche (*Evangelical-Lutheran Free Church*): 1000 Berlin 51, Provinzstr. 108; f. 1877; 15,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor H. WILKOMM.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (*Union of German Mennonite Congregations*): 297 Emden, Brückstr. 74; f. 1886; Chair. Pastor Dr. H. FAST.

Heilsarmee (*Salvation Army*): 5 Köln, Salierring 23; f. in Germany 1886; Territorial Commander Lt. Commissioner TOR WAHLSTRÖM; Chief Sec. Col. JOHANNES CLAUSEN; publs. *Der Kriegsruf*, *Der Junge Soldat*.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in Deutschland (*Council of Christian Churches in Germany*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; the Evangelical Church in Germany and eleven other Churches are affiliated to this Council; Pres. Bishop Dr. CARL ERNST SOMMER.

GERMANY—(RELIGION)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Kirchen für Auswanderungsfragen (*Council of Churches for Emigration Affairs*): 2 Hamburg 1, Grosse Allee 41; f. 1947; Dir. Pater FRIEDRICH FRÖHLING, S.A.C.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (*German Evangelical Church Conference*): Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59; Pres. Frau GERTRUD OSTERLOH; Gen. Sec. Dr. HANS HERMANN WALZ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 24 million Roman Catholics live in the Federal Republic. 44.1 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic and about 10 per cent of that of the Democratic Republic are members of the Catholic Church, which is strongest in Southern Germany.

The German Bishops meet twice a year. One of these conferences is held in Fulda.

The Bishops

Archbishop of Bamberg: Dr. JOSEF SCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. ALOIS BREMS.

Bishop of Speyer: FRIEDRICH WETTER.

Bishop of Würzburg: Dr. JOSEF STANGL.

Archbishop of Munich and Freising: JULIUS, Cardinal DÖPFNER.

Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.

Bishop of Passau: Dr. ANTON HOFMANN.

Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.

Archbishop of Freiburg: Dr. HERMANN SCHÄUFEL.

Bishop of Mainz: Dr. HERMANN VOLK.

Bishop of Rottenburg: Dr. KARL LEIPRECHT.

Archbishop of Cologne: JOSEPH, Cardinal HÖFFNER.

Bishop of Aachen: Dr. JOHANNES POHLSCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Münster: Dr. HEINRICH TENHUMBERG.

Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT WITTLER.

Bishop of Limburg: Dr. WILHELM KEMPF.

Bishop of Trier: Dr. BERNHARD STEIN.

Bishop of Essen: Dr. FRANZ HENGSBACH.

Archbishop of Paderborn: LORENZ, Cardinal JAEGER.

Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH JANSSEN.

Bishop of Fulda: Dr. ADOLF BOLTE.

Archbishop's Office Görlitz (Silesia): GERHARD SCHAFFRAN.

Bishop of Berlin: ALFRED, Cardinal BENGSCHE.

Bishop of Meissen: Dr. OTTO SPÜLBECK; Seat: Bautzen.

Apostolic Nuncio in Germany: Archbishop Dr. CORRADO BAFILE; Seat: Bad Godesberg.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Synod of all those Bishops who are not under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A. It is in permanent communication with the orthodox communities in other European States, in North Africa and in North and South America.

President of the Synod: His Eminence Metropolitan PHILARET; 75 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (*Central Council of Jews in Germany*): 4 Düsseldorf-Nord, Fischerstr. 49; Gen. Sec. Dr. H. G. VAN DAM; publ. *Der Jüdische Presse Dienst* (monthly).

Verband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der DDR (*Union of Jewish Communities in the DDR*): 806 Dresden, Bautzner Strasse 20; Pres. HELMUT ARIS; publ. *Nachrichtenblatt* (quarterly).

Jüdische Gemeinde von Gross-Berlin (*Union of Greater Berlin*): 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. HEINZ SCHENK.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about one mile long and a half-mile wide. The Rock, as it is often called, is situated in latitude 36° 7' N. and longitude 5° 21' W. and runs from north to south for a length of nearly three miles. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and has a total area of two and a quarter square miles. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 54°F. and 65°F. respectively and during the summer they are 55°F. and 85°F. respectively; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches. The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 7.49 per cent Church of England and 3 per cent Jewish. The flag bears the Gibraltar coat of arms (Castle and Key) on a background the upper two thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of tourism. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as an integral part of her territory, whilst Britain maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) granted to Britain sovereignty over Gibraltar in perpetuity. Since 1963 the Spanish Government has intensified its campaign through the United Nations, for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain. In the meantime the Spanish Government has imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar, including closing the land frontier imposing an air space ban affecting aircraft landing at Gibraltar, removing the Algeciras Ferry (the only remaining means of direct access to Spain), withdrawing the Spanish labour force, and cutting off telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account in the talks, Britain held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority (12,138 to 44) voted for retaining their link with the U.K. rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. Another resolution calling for talks between Britain and Spain about the problem of Gibraltar was passed in 1968. The question of Gibraltar was not discussed during the 1969 session of the General Assembly. The British Government has given an undertaking to the people of Gibraltar never to hand them over to another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

During 1970 the Spanish Foreign Minister again repeated Spain's undying determination to re-establish sovereignty over Gibraltar. He said that no lasting friendship between the United Kingdom and Spain would be possible until a "final solution" was found.

Government

Under the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order in Council, 1964, Gibraltar attained a large measure of internal self-government.

This Order has now been superseded by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 which gives Ministers certain responsibilities in defined domestic matters. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five elected and four ex-officio members. Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister.

Under the new Constitution the Legislative and City Councils have been merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly consisting of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, fifteen elected members, and two ex-officio members.

Elections take place every four years.

Defence

There is a local Defence Force—The Gibraltar Regiment—and four months' compulsory military training at the age of 18 with biennial reserve training up to the age of 28. United Kingdom Naval, Army and Air Force Units are stationed at Gibraltar which is also a NATO Sub-Command. In August 1965, a Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve was formed to assist in manning the Maritime Headquarters in Gibraltar.

Economic Affairs

Owing to the absence of natural resources, the chief factors in the economy are the thriving tourist industry, the operation of the Admiralty Dockyard, services supplied to shipping and the re-export of manufactured goods.

A development programme for the period 1967-70 involved expenditure in the public sector of approximately £3.87 million, the most important item being housing, with consequential extensions of the public utility services; in the private sector, the most important items are building luxury flats for new residents and increasing hotel accommodation. British aid to Gibraltar in 1970 amounted to some £1,014,000.

Transport and Communications

The Port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. There is ample wharf space for the landing of passengers and handling cargo. There is a commercial ship repair yard and dry dock facilities. There are frequent air services to the United Kingdom, a once-weekly service to Madrid and twice-daily services to Tangier in Morocco. Since the closing of the Suez Canal, sea communication with North European ports and Mediterranean ports is limited and there are now no regular scheduled passenger services.

GIBRALTAR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

However, some 130 cruise ships per annum call at Gibraltar and will on occasion take passengers. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners registering their ships at Gibraltar.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social insurance and three non-contributory schemes financed from the general revenue and covering unemployment benefits and retirement pensions, family allowances and public assistance. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15. It is provided free in 21 Government schools. There are 2 private schools and a number of nursery schools. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land communications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right. The expansion of hotels, the casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have led to an increase in the length of stay. Cruise traffic is growing, and the virtually duty-free shopping facilities in Gibraltar

have contributed to an increase in the number of cruise passengers taking excursions ashore.

Visas are not required except for: (a) stateless persons, (b) nationals of Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Chinese People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, who will not, however, require visas when travelling in direct transit by air.

Sport

There is a great variety of sport including fishing, swimming, and water-skiing, football, hockey, tennis, athletics, rowing and cricket.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 12 (Queen's Birthday), May 31 (Spring Bank Holiday), August 30 (late Summer Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (see Great Britain).

Currency

Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and U.K. coinage are in use. U.K. notes also circulate.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

	AREA (acres)	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATH RATE
1968 . .	1,360	26,007	544	216

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1966 . . .	3,987	1,693	5,920	246*	11,846
1967 . . .	3,949	1,660	5,900	251*	11,760
1968 . . .	4,212	1,834	5,786	283	12,115

* Due to withdrawal of female labour by the Spanish authorities.

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 100p.

£1 = U.S. \$2.40.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1969—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs, Port and Harbour Dues .	838,450	Principal items of Expenditure: Social Services (nearly half the total expenditure), Public Works (approximately one-quarter of the total), Justice, Public Services, Pensions, Administration.	
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	510,600		
Fees of Court or Office	268,960		
Post Office, Telegraph	178,820		
Rents on Government Property .	263,700		
Interest	105,620		
Lottery	118,500		
Miscellaneous Receipts	101,250		
TOTAL	2,385,900	TOTAL	2,410,762

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1966	1967	1968
Total Imports	9,195,027	9,625,285	10,230,377
Re-Exports	2,811,228	2,614,590	2,425,673

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	RE-EXPORTS	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	2,142,784	2,223,365	Wines, Spirits, Malt	253,250	156,036
Manufactured Goods	5,335,963	6,076,453	Petroleum Products	1,221,046	1,301,808
Fuels	1,547,000	1,354,755	Tobacco and Manufactured		
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco .	599,538	575,804	Goods	1,140,294	967,829

COUNTRIES

Imports come chiefly from Great Britain and the Commonwealth; other sources of supply are Switzerland, German Federal Republic, Japan, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal and Western Germany.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS	1966	1967	1968
Air	63,458	59,476	45,952
Sea	187,527	208,022	206,135
Land	249,226	196,144	53,923
TOTAL	500,211	463,642	306,010

Number of hotel beds: (1967) 1,099; (1968) 1,122.

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS (1968) (Vehicles Registered)		
CARS AND TAXIS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
4,544	544	345

SHIPPING				TONNAGE CLEARED
1966	.	.	.	13,737,263
1967	.	.	.	13,510,796
1968	.	.	.	12,175,369

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT LANDING AND TAKING-OFF	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kgs.)
1966 . . .	1,411	119,194	557,965
1967 . . .	1,504	117,127	614,058
1968 . . .	1,355	118,840	452,780

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968
Telephones	4,623	5,180	5,448
Radio Sets	3,990	3,322	3,250
Daily Newspapers	1	1	1
Circulation	3,000	3,000	3,000
Television Sets	n.a.	5,596	5,933

EDUCATION (1968)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	15	3,268	132
Secondary	7	1,758	} 95
Technical and Vocational	2	46	

THE CONSTITUTION

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony, and the supreme authority is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is the representative of the Queen. Relations with the British Government are maintained through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

In 1830 the first Charter of Justice was given to the City and a Magistracy established; thus the advantage of civil liberty was accorded to the inhabitants.

On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar a certain representation in the management of municipal affairs. The City Council was reconstituted on August 1st, 1945, when provision was made for an unofficial majority.

A Legislative Council, defined by an Order-in-Council of February 3rd, 1950, was inaugurated by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on November 23rd, 1950. It established a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, two members nominated by the Governor, and five elected members. In 1956 the number of elected members was increased from five to seven and a Speaker was appointed in 1958. In September 1959 the life of the legislature was increased from three to five years. The Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964, and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions provided for a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, eleven elected members and two *ex-officio* members. Election was by proportional representation, and the franchise is given to all adult British Subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months, though provision is made for the registration of electors who may be resident in neighbouring Spanish territory during part of the qualifying period. At the fifth elections, held in September 1964, 10,342 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,564. From the eleven members elected to the Legislative Council, the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, nominated five to serve in the Gibraltar Council. The *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council were the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Reserve powers enabled the Governor to legislate if he considered it necessary or expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government (including defence).

Following a Constitutional Conference held in July 1968 a new Constitution was introduced in 1969. The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Courts of Gibraltar. The Legislative and City Councils were merged to produce an enlarged legislature known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. Matters of domestic concern are devolved to ministers, with Britain responsible for matters which directly relate to external affairs, defence and internal security. The Governor has special powers, in exceptional circumstances, to refuse any advice from the Gibraltar Council which may not be in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

Gibraltar is administered in accordance with the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1969 and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions, 1969 by the Governor acting generally on the advice of the Gibraltar Council consisting of four *ex-officio* and five elected members who are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Chief Minister, deals with domestic matters which have been defined as such under the Constitution. Heads of Departments and other government officials appearing before it when required.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

With the coming into force of the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 and Royal Instructions 1969 on August 11th, 1969, the Legislative and City Councils were merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly.

This is composed of a Speaker, 15 elected members and two *ex-officio* members.

Elections take place every four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Admiral of the Fleet
Sir VARYL BEGG, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

President H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The DEPUTY GOVERNOR, the DEPUTY
FORTRESS COMMANDER, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the
FINANCIAL & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Elected Members: The Hon. Major R. J. PELIZA, the Hon.
M. XIBERRAS, the Hon. Major A. J. GACHE, E.R.D., R.A.
(Retd.), the Hon. J. CARUANA, the Hon. W. M. ISOLA.

Clerk of the Council: I. K. C. ELLISON, Esq.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: The Hon. A. J. VASQUEZ.

Elected Members: There are fifteen Elected Members: The
Hon. P. J. ISOLA, O.B.E., and the Council of Ministers
(see below) and the Opposition: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA A.
HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P., the Hon. A. W.
SERFATY, O.B.E., J.P., the Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO,
O.B.E., the Hon. A. J. ALVAREZ, O.B.E., J.P., the Hon.
M. K. FEATHERSTONE, the Hon. I. ABECASIS, the Hon.
Lieut.-Col. J. L. HOARE (Retd.).

Ex-Officio Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINAN-
CIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Clerk to the House of Assembly: J. T. SUMMERFIELD.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister: The Hon. Major R. J. PELIZA.

Minister for Labour and Social Security: The Hon. M.
XIBERRAS.

Minister for Information, Port, Trade and Industries: The
Hon. Major A. J. GACHE, E.R.D., R.A. (Retd.).

Minister for Medical and Health Services: The Hon. Miss
C. ANES.

Minister for Tourism and Municipal Services: The Hon.
W. M. ISOLA.

Minister for Public Works and Housing: The Hon. J.
CARUANA.

Minister for Education and Recreation: The Hon. L.
DEVINCENZI.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: T. OATES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Attorney-General: R. H. HICKLING, C.M.G., Q.C.

Financial and Development Secretary: E. H. DAVIS, O.B.E.

Administrative Secretary: J. L. PITALUGA, M.B.E.

Principal Auditor: J. A. FROST.

Chief Education Officer: (vacant).

Director of Labour and Social Security: C. J. GAREZE.

Commissioner of Lands and Works: J. W. COELHO.

Accountant General: J. H. ROMERO.

Commissioner of Police: J. D. O. BIRD, M.B.E., Q.P.M.

Captain of the Port: R. L. RICKARD.

Postmaster: J. GIRALDI.

Superintendent of Prisons: F. MASSETTI.

FORMER CITY COUNCIL DEPARTMENTS

(in process of merger)

Town Clerk: R. H. NORTON.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. A. BACARESE-HAMILTON.

City Electrical Engineer: J. V. COLL.

City Engineer and Surveyor: F. J. GONZALEZ.

Chief Fire Officer: Captain W. H. K. HOARE.

Superintendent of Telephones: H. R. MIFSUD.

Valuation Officer: C. J. SCHEMBRI.

ARMED FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

Flag Officer, Gibraltar: Rear-Admiral A. R. B. STURDEE,
D.S.C.

ARMY

Deputy Fortress Commander: Brigadier N. H. BIRBECK.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Officer Commanding and Senior Royal Air Force Officer:
Group Captain R. J. H. UPRICHARD.

POLITICAL PARTIES

**The Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the
Advancement of Civil Rights:** 31 Governor's Parade;
Leader Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P.;
Gen. Sec. ISAAC ABECASIS.

Integration with Britain Party: Leader Major R. J. PELIZA;
Gen. Sec. J. CARDONA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR GRANVILLE FORBES, K.B.

Justices of Appeal: Sir PAGET BOURKE, Sir MICHAEL
HOGAN.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Sir EDGAR IGNATIUS UNSWORTH, C.M.G., Q.C.

Registrar: F. PIZZARELLO, M.A.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

Judge: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA, LL.B.

MAGISTRATES' COURT

Stipendiary Magistrate: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA, LL.B.

RELIGION

Per cent of
Population
(1961 Census)

Catholic	87.4
Church of England	7.49
Church of Scotland	0.64
Methodist	0.3
Hebrew	3.0
Hindu	0.56
Other Religions	0.5

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar: Rt. Rev. JOHN F. HEALY, Bishop's House, 4a Engineer Rd.; 21,700 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Gibraltar STANLEY ALBERT HALLAM ELEY; 19 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8; 1,500 mems.; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean Very Rev. G. K. GIGGALL, O.B.E.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. J. S. LAWRIE, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. K. R. JEFFERIES; Wesley House, 297 Main Street.

Hebrew: Managing Board of Hebrew Community; Pres. S. BENADY, Q.C., M.A.; Hon. Sec. M. E. AMAR; 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar.

THE PRESS

Galpense, El (*The Calpean*): College Lane, Gibraltar; f. 1868; Spanish and English; weekly; Editor-in-Chief S. MARRACHE; circ. 2,000.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Editor J. SEARLE; circ. 3,200.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Fridays; circ. 250.

Gibraltar Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; daily; circ. 3,100; Editor J. GARCIA.

Gibraltar Radio and TV Times: Wellington Front; fortnightly; Editor J. GARCIA.

Vox: Cloister House; f. 1955; English and Spanish; bi-weekly; circ. 3,900; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Managing Agents Thompson Television International.

RADIO

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 16 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcriptions and relays are used. The station operates on 202.2

metres with a power of $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. 3,601 radio licences were issued in 1968.

There is also a local wired system operated by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, relaying programmes from the B.B.C. The forces Broadcasting Service is now broadcasting on VHF.

TELEVISION

G.B.C.-T.V.: operates for 4½ hours daily in English. There were 5,933 licensed sets at the end of 1968.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 90 Main St.; Man. R. J. ALLEN.

Société Centrale de Banque: 206-210 Main Street, Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Parent Company, Banque de l'Indochine, 62-64 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1880; Manager (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

A. L. Galliano: 56 Main Street; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Midland Bank Ltd., London, and Bank of America, New York; Partners F. L. GALLIANO (Managing), J. P. GALLIANO, F.C.A., V. GALLIANO, M.S.I.A., and L. GALLIANO.

Mediterranean Bank Ltd.: 2-6 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1964; affiliated to Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.; Chair. Sir W. THOMSON, O.B.E., J.P.; Man. Dir. W. U. HAZELHOFF ROELFZEMA.

The City Bank Ltd.: 153 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1960; Pres. NICHOLAS ROSENBAUM; Vice-Pres. DAVID WETZLER; Man. Dir. SIGMUND KOPPEL; Man. GEORGE TALLOS.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 13 College Lane, Gibraltar, P.O.B. 344; f. 1841; share cap. £10,000; gen. res. £17,466; Chair. A. RUSSO; Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. D. CUBY.

Castle Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 13 College Lane, Gibraltar, P.O.B. 344; f. 1969; share cap. £125,000; gen. res. £15,249; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. D. CUBY.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Agents S. L. Balensi Ltd., P.O.B. 105, 160 Main St., Gibraltar.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 142, 113 Main St., Gibraltar.

Many Insurance Companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce: 40 Main St.; f. 1962; 228 mems.; Hon. Sec. G. T. RESTANO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Gibraltar Hoteliers' Association: c/o Montarik Hotel; f. 1957; 8 mems.; Sec. E. J. RESTANO.

Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association: 23 Engineer Lane; 11 mems.; Sec. A. PROVASOLI.

Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association: 20-22 Main St.; 5 mems.; Sec. C. CRUZ.

Gibraltar Master Builders' Association: 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 9 mems.; Pres. B. L. SACARELLO; Hon. Sec. S. J. SCIACALUGA.

Gibraltar Master Printers' Association: Garrison Library; f. 1964; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. E. F. E. RYAN.

Gibraltar Motor Traders' Association: P.O.B. 10, 10 West Place of Arms; f. 1961; 9 mems.; Sec. E. GÓMEZ.

Gibraltar Shipping Association: 47 Irish Town; 9 mems.; Sec. J. J. PORRAL.

Gibraltar Transport Association: Waterport Wharf; f. 1964; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. O. L. CHAMBERLAND.

Gibraltar Travel Agents' Association: Cloister Building; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. M. G. BOSSANO.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 82; f. 1964; 35 mems.; Hon. Acting Sec. C. NANDWANI.

TRADE UNIONS

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: The Director of Labour and Social Security, Department of Labour and Social Security, Montagu Bastion, Line Wall Road.

In 1968 there were 28 registered unions, total membership 3,648.

Gibraltar Trades Council: 2B/5 Rosia House, Naval Hospital Rd.; Pres. I. ABECASIS; Sec. S. GADUZO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

The Lands and Works Department, Gibraltar: is responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 7.5 miles of such roads in the City, 6 miles in the Southern District and 5.5 miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay Areas; also 4 miles of footpaths. The total mileage of roads is 23 miles.

SHIPPING

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd., Cloister Building, Gibraltar; f. 1810; Chair. Sir GEORGE GAGGERO, O.B.E., J.P.; Deputy Chair. and Managing Dir. J. J. GAGGERO; Dirs. J. L. CABEDO, JOHN G. GAGGERO; mail, passenger and cargo services between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, aviation, travel and insurance agents.

Many long distance liners call at Gibraltar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd.: Cloister Building; also Bland Building, blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; f. 1947; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier; aircraft: Vickers Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO; Dirs. Sir EDWARD S. MOORE, DOUGLAS GREY, O.B.E., CLIVE ADAMS, O.B.E., J. L. CABEDO, M.A., A. C. PING, J. G. GAGGERO.

B.U.A. and B.E.A. also fly regular services to Gibraltar.

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, Main St.; Minister for Tourism and Municipal Services, The Hon. W. M. ISOLA; Dir. of Tourism J. E. A. VAUGHAN, M.B.E.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Greece is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south and south-east, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is modern Greek, of which there are two forms—*kapheresouva*, the formal language, and *demotiki*, the language commonly spoken. The flag consists of blue and white horizontal stripes with a white cross in the top-left corner. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

Civil war broke out in Greece in 1945 following the Second World War and lasted until 1949. During the Civil War in Cyprus, Greece supported the Greek-Cypriots in their fight against the British Colonial Government, but since the granting of independence to Cyprus in 1960, Greece has been on friendly terms with Great Britain. The unsettled status of Cyprus, and Greece's relations with Turkey, remain a prominent political issue. In 1961 Greece concluded an Agreement of Association with the European Economic Community.

After four consecutive terms in office since 1955, Mr. Karamanlis resigned as Prime Minister in June 1963 in protest against the Greek Royal visit to Britain, and was succeeded by Mr. Papandreou in the election of November 1963. After a series of short-lived cabinets, a non-political administration held office from December 1966, which was charged with the organization of a General Election in May 1967. This was forestalled in April 1967 by the bloodless *coup d'état* of a military junta in which Colonel George Papadopoulos played a prominent part. Mr. Constantine Kollias was made Prime Minister. The King failed to overthrow the junta in December 1967, and fled to Rome. Meanwhile Papadopoulos took over as Prime Minister and promised a plebiscite and quick return to democratic rule. Negotiations began between the Government and the King for his return to Greece. In August 1968 there was an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Colonel Papadopoulos.

A new constitution, drafted in July 1968, was approved by a large majority in a national referendum on September 29 and, with the exception of twelve articles, took immediate effect. These articles, however, related mainly to individual rights, and although some have been restored to the Constitution, eight remain suspended and the timetable for their restoration has now been abandoned. The release of large numbers of political prisoners in 1969 and 1970 was counterbalanced by further arrests. In December 1969 Greece withdrew from the Council of Europe; this action was preceded by indications from the majority of the member countries that they would vote for Greece's suspension if democracy and "normal democratic freedoms" were not immediately restored. The first elections

since the military coup were held in November 1970 for a new Legislative Advisory Committee. Candidates and voters were restricted and both had to be selected by the Government.

Government

Greece is a constitutional monarchy. In April 1967 the Chamber of Deputies was suspended by the ruling military junta, but constitutional monarchy was retained. On the flight of the King after his abortive *coup d'état* General Zoiakis was named "Regent". Executive power is at present exercised by the military junta and the Cabinet appointed by them. Following the approval of the new Constitution by a national referendum the Prime Minister promised a gradual return to democracy.

Defence

Greece is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years in the Air Force, 30 months in the Army and Navy. The armed forces number 159,000 (Army 118,000, Navy 18,000, Air Force 23,000), and there is a Gendarmerie of 23,000 and 200,000 trained reservists. Defence expenditure for 1969 was estimated at 12,611 million drachmae.

Economic Affairs

Although the pace of industrial expansion has quickened since Greece became an Associate Member of the European Economic Community (the Common Market), the country's chief exports are still the traditional agricultural products: tobacco, olive oil, cotton, citrus fruits and wine. The following mineral deposits are exploited: coal, iron, chromite, zinc, bauxite and silver. Only about a quarter of the land is capable of cultivation, the rest being mountain and marshland. Agriculture provides for the greater part of the country's needs. Most Greek trade is with the German Federal Republic. The United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and France are other important traders. In the last few years hydro-electric power resources are being increasingly developed. Long-term economic and social needs are expected to be met by the five-year plan between 1968 and 1973. Major targets of this plan are a rise in national income at an annual rate of 7.7 per cent, a rise in productivity of 6.4 per cent annually, with particular emphasis placed upon industrial production.

Other substantial sources of income are a large merchant fleet, remittances from Greeks working abroad, and tourism.

Transport and Communications

Railways were almost destroyed by Germany and Italy between 1940 and 1945. They have now been restored to over 2,573 km. There are about 50,000 km. of roads, 21,000 km. of which are asphalted or macadamized. The three-mile Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to Piraeus (port of Athens) by 202 miles. Greece has a large mercantile marine of nearly 13 million tons. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

GREECE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old-age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 380,000 secondary. The illiteracy rate has been reduced from 42 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the last thirty years. There are five universities, including one at Jannina, founded in 1966.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archaeological interest. Increased facilities are being provided for tourists in the form of better transport and accommodation. In 1969 over one and a quarter million people visited Greece.

Receipts from tourism totalled \$149 million in 1969.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,

Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Persian Gulf States, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1971

The official public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 1 (Lent Monday), March 25 (Greek Independence Day), April 16 (Orthodox Good Friday), April 19 (Orthodox Easter Monday), April 21 (National Revolution Day), May 21 (St. Constantine's Day—King's Name Day), June 7 (Orthodox Whit Monday), August 15 (The Assumption), October 28 ("Ochi" Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Drachma which is divided into 100 Leptae.

Coins: Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Leptae 50, 20, 10, 5.

Notes: Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50.

Exchange rate: 72.2 Drachmae = £1 sterling
30 Drachmae = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
106,778	8,331	16,835	131,944	6,973,496	483,258	931,799	8,388,553

Population 1969 (mid-year estimate): Males 4,302,611 Females 4,532,247; Total 8,834,858.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1961 Census)

Athens (capital)	627,564	Larissa	55,391
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	250,920	Volo	49,221
Piraeus	183,877	Cavalla	44,517
Patras	95,364	Corfu	26,991
Iraklion	63,458	Chios	24,053

URBAN AREAS

POPULATION (1961 Census)

Greater Athens*	1,852,709	Greater Iraklion	69,983
Greater Salonika	378,444	Greater Volo	67,424
Greater Patras	102,244	Greater Chios	28,755

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS (^{'000})	MARRIAGES (^{'000})	DEATHS (^{'000})
1965	151.4	80.7	67.3
1966	154.6	71.7	67.9
1967	162.8	81.7	72.0
1968	160.2	68.7	72.9
1969	154.0	71.4	72.3

EMPLOYMENT

(1961 Census)

	NO. OF PERSONS
Agriculture etc.	1,960,446
Mining and quarrying	21,510
Manufacturing	488,577
Construction and public works . .	167,364
Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services	19,804
Commerce etc.	266,070
Transport and communication . .	153,867
Services	439,471
Not determined or not declared activity	121,492
TOTAL	3,638,601

EMIGRATION OF GREEK CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	1966	1967	1968	1969
United States of America	12,193	11,778	9,839	12,716
German Federal and German Democratic Republics (combined)	45,494	9,730	20,201	59,449
Australia	13,070	7,891	9,910	9,949
Canada	6,267	5,752	4,910	4,569
United Kingdom	1,363	1,230	672	602
Italy	2,573	1,997	749	830
Africa	1,263	665	925	904
TOTAL (incl. others)	86,896	42,730	50,866	91,552

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Barley	563	774	471
Maize	275	313	344
Oats	167	153	98
Wheat	2,020	1,936	1,568
Rice (Paddy)	80	93	102
Potatoes	531	599	603
Cotton Seed	260	285	228
Tobacco	104	114	90
Grapes (dessert)	182	180	153
Table Olives	73	63	57
Olive Oil	180	204	159
Citrus Fruits	642	454	569
Fresh Fruits	615	680	710
Currants and Sultanas	183	149	142
Dried Fruit (Carobs and Figs)	65	72	54
Tomatoes	514	518	663
Sugar Beet	727	862	688
Edible Nuts	69	80	78

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

ANIMALS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Asses	441	428	410	392
Buffaloes	38	33	27	23
Cattle	1,046	1,082	1,094	1,038
Goats	3,895	3,945	4,042	4,005
Horses	294	279	265	267
Mules	213	207	199	194
Pigs	558	553	492	392
Sheep	7,819	7,824	7,874	7,724

DAIRY PRODUCTS ('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Milk	1,110	1,190	1,265	1,252
Butter	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.5
Cheese	97	104	108	104
Fresh Cream	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.7

FISHING*
('000 metric tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968
82.3	82.8	85.1	92.7

* By motor-propelled vessels only.

MINING AND INDUSTRY
('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968*
Lignite and Brown Coal	5,006.7	5,266.2	5,727.9
Iron Ore	128.4	147.4	239.0
Zinc Concentrate	19.9	22.6	19.6
Bauxite	1,382.6	1,676.4	1,836.1
Chromite	46.3	10.4	13.0
Silver ('000 kgs.)	6.9	7.4	8.3
Magnesite	337.8	370.4	440.6
Salt	92.0	96.8	96.2
Iron Pyrites	210.0	220.0	199.2
Cement	3,594.3	3,697.3	4,052.8
Cigarettes	15.1	15.9	16.2
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Yarn	58.4	58.6	50.3
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Fabrics	33.4	31.8	30.8
Electricity (million kWh)	5,461.7	6,309.1	6,949.0
Gas (million cu. metres)	10.5	10.3	9.6
Sponges ('000 kgs.)	53.5	65.3	80.0

* Provisional data.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One drachma=100 lepta.

72.2 drachmae=£1 sterling; 30 drachmae=U.S. \$1.

100 drachmae = £1.39 sterling = U.S. \$3.33.

BUDGET (Estimates)

(million drachmae)

REVENUE	1969	1970	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct Taxes	9,458	11,143	Political Ministries	38,062	41,007
Excise Duties	14,659	15,740	Defence	8,740	9,538
Indirect Taxes	21,714	25,009	Police and Other Sectors	2,719	3,255
Other	5,776	5,950			
				49,521	53,800
			Provision for Increase	1,000	1,500
	51,607	57,842			
Extraordinary Budget:			Extraordinary Budget:		
Revenue from Investments	1,000	1,100	Expenditure on NATO Works	50,521	55,300
Aid and Loans from Abroad	2,000	2,300	Investments	700	770
Revenue from NATO Works	700	770		14,500	12,941
Increase in National Debt	4,500	5,499			
				65,721	69,011
			Provision for Bad Debts	5,914	1,500
TOTAL	59,807	67,511	TOTAL	59,807	67,511

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million drachmae)

	1967	1968	1969*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	178,330	189,504	209,955
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	42,450	39,835	42,668
Manufacturing	28,641	30,623	34,129
Wholesale and retail trade	19,923	21,239	23,216
Public administration and defence	16,085	17,911	19,814
Other revenue	71,231	79,896	90,128
Income from abroad	4,300	5,042	4,975
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	182,630	194,546	214,930
Less depreciation allowances	—12,566	—13,970	—15,963
NET NATIONAL INCOME	170,064	180,576	198,967
Indirect taxes less subsidies	28,665	33,228	36,923
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	198,729	213,804	235,890
Depreciation allowances	12,566	13,970	15,963
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	211,295	227,774	251,853
Balance of export and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	13,217	20,525	25,403
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	224,512	248,299	277,256
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	148,405	156,948	168,874
Government consumption expenditure	27,826	29,227	33,456
Fixed capital formation	48,281	62,124	74,926

* Provisional data.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million drachmae)

1965: 23,278.0; 1966: 26,098.6; 1967: 33,445.8; 1968: 33,094.6; 1969: 35,440.6.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(June 1959=100)

	1967	1968	1969
Foodstuffs	122.8	122.8	126.9
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	138.0	138.1	138.3
Clothing and Footwear	109.9	110.0	110.7
Housing	118.3	122.2	124.3
Household Equipment	105.0	104.4	104.8
Medical and Personal Care	123.2	125.6	129.2
Education and Recreation	100.2	99.6	100.5
Transport and Communications	126.0	124.8	133.6
Miscellaneous	109.4	109.7	111.8
Average	118.6	119.0	121.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. dollars)

	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-783.6	-903.3	-512.4
Non-monetary gold	17.7	—	—
Transportation	212.6	211.9	104.1
Foreign travel	77.9	101.6	41.4
Insurance	- 6.2	- 7.9	- 3.5
Investment income	- 28.6	- 33.9	- 23.1
Government	11.0	- 23.0	- 8.8
Other services	24.0	24.0	13.9
NET BALANCE	-475.2	-630.6	-388.4
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	239.4	277.0	143.5
Central government	1.5	2.1	0.9
NET BALANCE	240.9	279.1	144.4
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Private long-term loans	193.5	182.2	108.2
Private short-term loans	9.7	27.1	23.6
Central government	14.0	20.6	2.8
Central institutions	- 7.4	54.9	21.7
Private institutions	25.5	37.3	32.6
Use of S.D.R.S.	—	—	16.8
NET BALANCE	235.3	322.1	205.7
Net Errors and Omissions	- 1.0	29.4	38.3

* Jan.—June

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million drachmae)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Total Imports	34,012	36,686	35,589	41,831	47,824	22,997
Total Exports	9,833	12,180	14,856	14,047	16,608	6,938

* Jan-May,

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 drachmae)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food and Live Animals	5,059,022	5,041,616	5,464,535
Beverages and Tobacco	41,982	54,550	56,420
Crude Materials, except Fuels	3,582,387	3,990,373	4,669,981
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	2,824,270	3,014,978	3,558,162
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	90,174	55,476	135,711
Chemicals	3,618,133	3,761,527	4,295,419
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	6,629,276	6,868,839	7,946,680
Machinery and Transport Equipment	12,427,735	17,654,357	20,267,770
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,301,206	1,372,238	1,424,447
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	14,441	16,848	5,665
TOTAL	35,588,630	41,830,802	47,824,790
EXPORTS			
Food and Live Animals	3,995,700	3,411,068	3,866,488
Beverages and Tobacco	4,347,370	3,263,818	3,442,457
Crude Materials, except Fuels	2,586,763	2,664,653	2,783,614
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	143,353	181,975	165,374
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	720,698	790,630	321,611
Chemicals	477,229	949,404	940,276
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	2,124,609	2,322,464	4,337,365
Machinery and Transport Equipment	168,758	108,534	190,487
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	291,920	354,730	560,741
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	—	29	186
TOTAL	14,856,404	14,047,305	16,608,599

COUNTRIES

('000 drachmae)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Austria	642,670	713,321	761,972	136,335	173,428	194,954
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,271,244	1,624,358	1,598,290	435,599	459,711	574,236
France	2,835,763	3,161,231	3,264,648	1,367,068	1,010,713	1,118,396
German Federal Republic	6,731,818	7,707,817	9,215,923	2,343,270	2,750,407	3,296,106
Italy	3,683,166	4,307,441	4,299,350	1,476,585	1,872,203	1,609,467
Netherlands	1,299,142	1,414,081	1,688,021	374,582	584,353	895,868
Sweden	1,081,049	1,219,838	1,006,543	129,985	224,470	271,378
United Kingdom	3,266,294	4,047,104	4,267,322	743,205	583,209	764,589
United States	3,003,336	3,203,313	4,556,931	1,952,794	1,428,118	1,622,764

TOURISM

	CRUISE PASSENGERS	OTHER TOURISTS	TOTAL	EARNINGS ('000 U.S. dollars)
1964	83,893	673,602	757,495	90,880
1965	129,178	846,947	976,125	107,575
1966	134,102	997,628	1,131,730	143,458
1967	147,488	848,985	1,996,473	126,768
1968	138,132	879,489	1,017,621	120,263
1969	166,570	1,139,381	1,305,951	149,470

1,208,362 tourists visited Greece between Jan. and Sept. 1970.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	1,150.4	1,333.3	1,437.1
Net ton-kilometres .	562.9	548.1	586.9

ROADS No. of Vehicles

	1967	1968	1969
Cars . . .	144,434	169,985	194,940
Buses . . .	9,366	9,799	10,115
Trucks . . .	79,913	87,910	96,904

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	58,632	65,121	69,679	74,674	84,400
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	2,727	3,433	3,571	3,920	4,136
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	8,885	10,356	9,872	10,507	12,038

MERCHANT FLEET (August 1970)

	Number	Gross Reg. Tons
Cargo Boats .	1,557	7,760,128
Passenger Boats .	195	551,045
Tankers . .	308	4,445,553
Others . .	188	87,466

CIVIL AVIATION (Domestic and foreign flights of *Olympic Airways*)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown ('000) . . .	11,812	16,276	20,135	21,473	26,345
Passenger-kilometres ('000) . . .	541,282	864,727	1,232,959	1,250,940	1,697,578
Freight (ton-kilometres) ('000) . . .	8,042	15,009	21,973	24,958	33,071
Mail (ton-kilometres) ('000) . . .	1,620	2,190	2,760	3,109	3,439

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephone Subscribers (1968) . . .	739,334
Radio Receivers (1969) . . .	1,183,814

EDUCATION (1967-68)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools . . .	10,709	27,963	973,912
Secondary Schools . . .	908	12,469	405,947
Higher . . .	28	2,327	73,438

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece, 14-16 Lycourgou St., Athens.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL monarchy was instituted in Greece when the first Constitution was granted by King Otho on September 3rd, 1843. Formerly known as Prince Otto of Bavaria, he ascended the throne at the age of 18 in 1833, three years after Greece achieved her full independence from Turkey. Revolution, reaction, and foreign embroilment shook the country repeatedly. In 1862 Otho was expelled and his place was taken in 1863 by Prince William, the younger son of the King of Denmark, who assumed the title of George I. The dynasty was shaken by the ascent to the throne of his son Constantine in 1913. King George II, who came to the throne when his father, Constantine, abdicated in 1922, was compelled to leave the country on December 19th, 1923. The dethronement of the dynasty was proclaimed by the Papanastasiou Government in 1924, as a result of the crisis brought on by the disastrous termination of the Asia Minor expedition in 1922. A plebiscite held on April 13th, 1924, confirmed the republican régime, and the republican Constitution was formally promulgated in 1927.

On the restoration of the monarchy in the person of King George II in 1935, after a plebiscite, the 1863 Constitution, as amended in 1911, was again adopted, with certain changes, of which the most important was the institution of the Council of State. This supreme administrative tribunal, formed on the French model, examines the validity of decrees and tries cases between the State and private individuals, thus forming an important bulwark against arbitrary State action on the part of Government officials or departments.

Parliamentary government in accordance with the Constitution continued until August 4th, 1936, when certain basic provisions of the Constitution were suspended by the Prime Minister, General Ioannis Metaxas, with the consent of the King. This action had been preceded by a period of political deadlock and internal unrest. The Metaxas Government assumed dictatorial powers, dissolved Parliament, and suspended the main provisions of the Constitution which had hitherto protected the liberties of the Greek people, such as the freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, parliamentary and municipal elections, habeas corpus, etc.

The dictatorship of General Metaxas lasted until the occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers in 1941. The parliamentary system was restored after the liberation of Greece in 1944. The Constitution was re-established, and the first elections held since January 1936 took place on March 31st, 1946. A revised Constitution was promulgated on January 1st, 1952. This Constitution left the fundamental provisions of the 1911 Constitution intact. The military junta headed by Col. George Papadopoulos which seized power in April 1967 suspended the constitution, but promised a quick return to democratic government.

The text of a new Constitution, consisting of 138 Articles and replacing the Constitution of 1952, was published in Athens on July 11th, 1968. It was then stated that it would be submitted to a national referendum on September 29th and would be brought into force in stages. The new draft Constitution was approved by the Greek Cabinet on September 14th, with certain amendments as set out below. The 12 Articles which will be temporarily held in abeyance relate to the holding of public meetings, formation of political parties, freedom of the Press, and inviolability of domicile. Voting in the constitutional referendum took place on September 29th and was compulsory. The result was a large majority for the new Constitution. The

Prime Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos, promised a gradual return to democracy and that the suspension of Articles in the new Constitution would be only provisional.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Text of the new Constitution published on July 11th, 1968, in force November 15th, 1968.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The form of Government in Greece is that of a Crowned Democracy. The legislative power is exercised by the King and Parliament; the executive power by the King and the Government; the judicial power by the courts, judicial decisions being executed in the name of the King. (Articles 1-3.)

THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Every person within the territorial boundaries of the Greek State shall enjoy full protection of his life, honour and freedom, irrespective of nationality, creed or language. Exceptions are permitted in such cases as provided for by International Law. Every person has the right to the free development of his personality provided he does not infringe on the rights of others and does not violate constitutional order and the moral code. Personal liberty is inviolable. No one is persecuted, arrested, imprisoned or otherwise restricted, except when and as the law provides. With the exception of persons caught in the act of committing an offence, no one shall be arrested or imprisoned without a judicial warrant stating the reasons, which must be served at the moment of arrest or imprisonment pending trial. (Articles 8-10.)

The home of each person is inviolable. No house search can take place except in a time and manner provided by law. (Article 13.)

Everyone may express orally, in writing, in print or in any other way his thoughts, with due adherence to the laws of the State. The press is free and discharges a public function involving rights and duties and responsibility for the accuracy of its content. Censorship and every other preventive measure shall be prohibited. Seizure of printed matter, either before or after publication is prohibited. By exception seizure after circulation is permitted by order of the public prosecutor: (a) because of insult to the Christian and any other known religion; (b) because of insult to the person of the King, the Crown Prince, their wives and children; (c) because of a publication which discloses information on the organization, composition, armament and deployment of the armed forces, or on the fortifications of the country; is patently rebellious, or aims at overthrowing the régime, or the existing social system; or is directed against the territorial integrity of the Country or creates defeatism, or constitutes an instigation or attempt to commit a crime of high treason; intends to project or diffuse for political exploitation views of outlawed parties or organizations, and (d) because of indecent publications manifestly offending public decency in cases provided by law. (Article 14.) The secrecy of letters and of all other means of correspondence is inviolable. The freedom of religious conscience is inviolable. Elementary education shall be free and compulsory for all. (Articles 15-17.)

The Greeks have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed as provided by law. The State may take protective measures for public gatherings, the organization of which

GREECE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

must be duly notified forty-eight hours before they are affected. Open air gatherings may be prohibited if they endanger public order and security. The Greeks have the right to form associations with due adherence to the laws of the State. Every union of persons, the purpose or the activity of which is directed against the territorial integrity of the Country or the principles of the régime or the social order or the security of the State or the political or civil liberties of the citizen, shall be prohibited. It is dissolved by Court decree. Resort to strike for the purpose of achieving political or other ends unrelated to the material or moral interests of the workers shall be prohibited. (Articles 18 and 19.)

The exercise of civil rights and liberties shall be reserved to everyone within limits securing the enjoyment of the same rights and liberties by other citizens and protecting the interests of the society as a whole. Whoever abuses the inviolability of a home, the freedom of expression, especially in print, the secrecy of the means of correspondence, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of forming associations or co-operatives, and the right of property, for the purpose of combatting the political system of crowned democracy, the civil liberties, or of endangering the national independence and territorial integrity of the Country, shall be deprived of these rights or of all rights safeguarded under the present Constitution. The deprivation and the extent thereof shall be pronounced by the Constitutional Court as provided by law. (Article 24.)

In the case of war, mobilization due to external dangers or serious disturbance or patent threat to the public order and security of the Country from internal dangers, the King on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers may suspend by Royal Decree throughout the Country or in part thereof the operation of articles 10, 12b, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 111 and 112 of the Constitution or some of them and put into effect the then applicable law on "State of Siege" and to establish extraordinary tribunals. This law may not be modified while in operation. (Article 25.)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Marriage and the family are under the protection of the State. The parents have the right and duty to raise and educate their children. The State shall take measures for the moral, intellectual and patriotic education of the minors. The State cares for the securing of employment; determines general conditions thereof and aims at the material and moral uplifting of the workers. The State cares for the creation of prerequisites and incentives for the development of the economy on national and regional scale to the end of securing a steady improvement of the living conditions of the people. (Articles 26-28.)

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

THE KING

The King is the Supreme Authority of the State, the symbol of the unity of the Nation. The King and Crown Prince attain majority on completing the twenty-first year of their age; both must profess the faith of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The Government looks to it that the Crown Prince receives an education suitable to the high office for which he is destined. (Articles 30 and 31.) With the exception of the King and the Crown Prince, no other member of the Royal Family is entitled to any allowance from the Public Treasury. (Article 34.)

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE AND REGENCY

The Greek Crown and its constitutional rights are hereditary and pass to the legitimate and lawful direct lineal descendants of the then reigning King in the order of primogeniture, preference being given to males. In the

lack of such heirs, to the descendants of King George the First in the same order. (Article 35.)

Should there be no successor to the Throne in accordance with Article 35, the King appoints such with the consent of Parliament, convened for the purpose and by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Deputies taken by open ballot. (Article 36.)

In the event of vacancy of the Throne, the royal authority is temporarily exercised by a three-member Regency, comprised of the President of Parliament, the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Council of State. Within two months at the latest from the date the Throne has been vacant, representatives, equal in number to the Deputies, are selected by those citizens having the right to vote as the law provides. These representatives, convening together with the Parliament, elect the King by a majority of two-thirds of the total number taken by open ballot. (Article 37.)

In the event of death or abdication of the King, if the Crown Prince is a minor, the Parliament shall convene, even if its term has expired or it has been dissolved, and shall elect a guardian by absolute majority of its entire number of members taken by open ballot. The guardian must be a Greek citizen of the Eastern Orthodox faith. (Article 39.)

POWERS OF THE KING

No act whatsoever of the King shall be valid nor shall it be executed, unless it is countersigned by the competent Minister, who by his signature alone is made responsible. The King shall appoint the Prime Minister and on his recommendation shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Government, which must enjoy the confidence of the Parliament. After general elections, the King shall appoint the leader of the party having the absolute majority in Parliament, as Prime Minister. If no party has an absolute majority, Parliament shall propose a Prime Minister, and the King shall be bound to appoint the one recommended by absolute majority vote of all members of Parliament. If no one obtains the absolute majority, the King shall then appoint the Prime Minister after first having obtained the opinion of the Council of the Nation. (Articles 42 and 43.)

The King shall have the power to suspend the work of the parliamentary session only once, by either postponing the opening or interrupting its continuation. The suspension cannot last more than thirty days and cannot be repeated during the same parliamentary session without the consent of Parliament. The King may dissolve Parliament after taking the opinion of the Council of the Nation, but the Royal decree to this effect must be counter signed by the Council of Ministers and provide for the holding of elections within 45 days. (Articles 45 and 46.)

A Bill voted on by the Parliament, but not signed and published within a month by the King, is again submitted to Parliament, and if the Parliament passes it again by absolute majority of all its members, the King shall sign, promulgate and publish it as law within a month. (Article 47.)

The King shall head the armed forces, the administration of which is exercised by the Government. (Article 49.)

The King can in certain instances convoke the Council of the Nation, under his own chairmanship. The Council of the Nation shall be comprised of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Parliament, the leaders of the parties in Parliament, the Presidents of the Constitutional Court, the Council of State and the Supreme Court, the Prime Ministers who had served during the last decade and had received a vote of confidence in Parliament, the Chief of the General Staff of National Defence and the Rectors of

GREECE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

the Universities of Athens and Thessaloniki and of the National Metsovion Polytechnic Institute. (Article 54.)

ELECTION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is elected through direct, universal and secret ballot by those citizens who have completed their twenty-first year of age and have the right to vote; voting is obligatory.

There shall be a maximum of 150 Deputies. A majority of these shall be elected from electoral districts, of which there must not be less than 10 nor more than 15; each electoral district shall return not less than five Deputies, based on its population. In addition to the elected Deputies, not less than one-sixth nor more than one-fifth of the total number of Deputies shall be chosen, in a manner to be specified by law, from lists of candidates nominated by the political parties and on the basis of each party's electoral strength. The party lists shall be deposited with the Constitutional Court and published at least eight days before the elections. Candidates appearing on these lists may not also stand as candidates in the electoral districts. A party or coalition of parties which has not accumulated a certain percentage of the total valid ballots shall not be entitled to representation in Parliament. This percentage fixed by law cannot be higher than one-sixth and lower than one-tenth for the parties, and not higher than one-third and lower than one-fourth for the coalitions of parties. (Articles 56 and 57.)

Political parties shall be founded freely by Greek citizens having the right to vote. These parties through their activity shall express the will of the people and must contribute to the advancement of the national interest. The organization, the programme and the activity of the parties must be governed by national and democratic principles. The Charter of every party must be approved by the Constitutional Court and no party shall have the right to participate in elections if its Charter has not had this approval. The political parties shall be required to maintain records of income and expenses. The Constitutional Court shall have the right to dissolve any party whatsoever whenever it ascertains serious violations of the Constitution or the laws. Political parties whose aims or activities are manifestly or covertly opposed to the fundamental principles of the form of government or tend to overthrow the existing social system or endanger the territorial integrity of the Country or its public security shall be outlawed and dissolved by decision of the Constitutional Court. The Deputies of the party being dissolved shall be declared deposed of their office, and the seats held by them in Parliament shall remain vacant until the termination of the parliamentary period. (Article 58.)

The Deputies shall be elected for five consecutive years commencing from the day of the general elections. In order to be eligible for Deputy, the candidate must be a Greek citizen, must have completed his 25th year of age on the day of election, must be eligible to vote in accordance with the law, must be enrolled in an electoral list, and must possess at least a high school, general or vocational education diploma. No one may be elected Deputy for four continuous parliamentary periods, except for those who served as parliamentary Prime Ministers, or leaders of parties recognized according to the Constitution and the Rules of Parliament. Civil servants, regular officers of the armed forces and employees of public enterprises cannot be elected deputies nor be nominated as candidates unless they resign their position prior to being nominated candidates. The duties of the Deputy shall be incompatible with the duties of a director or other representative, administrative or paid legal counsel and employee of commercial companies or enterprises enjoying special

privileges or regular state subsidy based on special legislation. Those falling under any of the above categories must state their choice between the Deputy position and the above tasks within eight days after their election has been made final. The renegation of a Deputy to another party during the Parliamentary period for which he has been elected shall be prohibited and shall be considered as a resignation. A statement of party independence shall be permitted. (Articles 60-64.)

No Deputy may be prosecuted or questioned in any manner, because of an opinion or vote rendered by him during the performance of his duties as a member of the Parliament. By way of exception a Deputy shall be responsible and shall be prosecuted according to the law for insulting and defaming, slanderously or not, a person or an authority. No Deputy may be prosecuted, arrested or imprisoned during the Parliamentary session without the permission of the Body. Permission is not required for "in the act" crimes, as well as for insult and simple or slanderous defamation. (Articles 67 and 68.)

POWERS AND OPERATION OF PARLIAMENT

Articles 71 to 86 cover mainly the procedure for legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT

The number of Ministers cannot be higher than twenty. No member of the Royal Family may be appointed Minister. With the exception of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Ministers, no member of Parliament may be appointed member of the Government, even though he may resign his parliamentary office. No one may be appointed as member of the Cabinet if he lacks the qualifications for Deputy. (Articles 87 and 88.)

SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The members of the Government are collectively responsible for its general policy, each one being held personally responsible for his actions or omissions within the competence of his office.

The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. Within fifteen days from the date the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office, it must seek a vote of confidence by the Parliament. Parliament may, by decision taken through an absolute majority vote of all its members, withdraw its confidence from the Government or one of its members. A motion of censure cannot be submitted except after the lapse of one year from the rejection by Parliament of such a motion, or from the approval by it of a motion of confidence submitted by the Government. A motion of censure must be undersigned by at least one-sixth of the Deputies, and the points on which discussion of the motion is to take place, must be clearly specified. By exception a motion of censure can also be submitted before the lapse of one year, if it is undersigned by the half plus one of the entire number of Deputies and is accompanied by a proposal designating a new Prime Minister. (Articles 92 and 93.)

THE COURTS

Articles 95 to 119 deal with the Constitution, powers, and functioning of the courts of justice, including the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Appeal.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

Articles 120 to 128 deal with organizational principles of the administration and with the administrative officers of the State. Article 127 states that Parliament at the beginning of each session shall elect two legal experts of recognized professional standing, non-members of Par-

GREECE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

liament, as Commissioners of Administration, to assist in the parliamentary control and application by the administrative services of the principles of honest administration.

THE ARMED FORCES

The armed forces have as their mission to defend the national independence and territorial integrity of the country and the existing political and social system, against external or internal enemies. The administration of the armed forces shall be exercised by the Government through the Chief of the Armed Forces. He, as well as the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, is selected by the Supreme Council for National Defence. The members of the armed forces owe faith and allegiance to the country, the national ideals, and the national traditions and serve the nation. The mission and capacity of a military man is absolutely opposed to ideologies aiming at the overthrow or undermining of the existing political or social régime or the corrupting of the national conscience of the Greeks, or associated with the principles and programmes of parties outlawed. (Articles 129 and 130.)

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

The Regent, who was appointed by Proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee on December 13th, 1967, shall continue to exercise his duties until such time as the first Parliamentary elections in accordance with this Constitution are held, except if the Government invites the King to return to Greece before that time. If, prior to the above time limit, the Regent ceases for any reason to exercise his duties, the Government shall appoint the new Regent. (Article 134.)

From the time this Constitution comes into effect and until the convocation of Parliament, the person exercising royal authority shall issue, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, legislative decrees which are not subject to the subsequent approval of Parliament.

EFFECT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 137 states that the provisions of the present Constitution which designate the form of government as a Crowned Democracy as well as the balance of the funda-

mental provisions thereof may never be revised. It does, however, provide for the revision of non-fundamental provisions by request of Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the approval of the Constitution by the referendum.

AMENDMENTS

(As announced by the Prime Minister on September 16th, 1968.)

The present Government will carry out the first elections and these will take place 35 days from the date the elections are decided.

The Constitution will come into effect immediately if approved by the Greek people through the September 29th Referendum, except for 12 of the 138 Articles.

The Council of the Nation will comprise only the Prime Minister, the Speaker in Parliament, the leaders of the two strongest parties in Parliament, of the Constitutional Court and the Chief of the Armed Forces.

The general provisions regarding the Monarchy remain unchanged except that the education of the Crown Prince now becomes the responsibility of both the King and the Government.

The qualification stipulated by the Draft Constitution of July 11th regarding eligibility for Parliament, that he or she must not have willingly acquired another nationality even if this was subsequently to be renounced, is now dropped.

Whereas previously the Administrative Commissioner "the ombudsman" was to have acted on instructions of the Speaker or Prime Minister, he may now act on instructions of the Speaker at the request of the Prime Minister or leader of one of the parliamentary parties.

Whereas previously a final or temporary suspension of a publication could be called for if three convictions had taken place within 10 years, it can now be imposed by Court after a second conviction within five years but only for offences under Article 14, paragraph 4.

Correspondence still remains inviolable except for reasons of national security, public order, or for investigations of crime.

GREECE—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King CONSTANTINE, succeeded to the throne on March 6th, 1964; living in Rome since December 1967.

Gen. ZOITAKIS, named "Regent" in December 1967.

THE CABINET

(February 1971)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of National Defence: GEORGE PAPADOPOULOS.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: STYLIANOS PATAKOS.
Alternate Minister to the Prime Minister's Office: JOHN AGATHALGELOU.
Minister of Co-ordination: NICHOLAS MAKAREZOS.
Alternate Minister of Co-ordination: EMMANUEL FTHENAKIS.
Minister of Justice: ANGELOS TSOUKALAS.
Minister of Finance: ADAMANTIOS ANDROUTSOPOULOS.
Minister of Education: NIKITAS SIORIS.
Minister of Social Service: GEORGE DOUVALOPOULOS.
Minister of Mercantile Marine: JOHN CHOLEVAS.
Minister of Agriculture: JOHN PAPAVLACHOPOULOS.
Ministry of Industry: CONSTANTINE KYPREOS.
Minister of Commerce: SPYRIDON ZAPPAS.
Minister of Labour: PAVLOS MANOLOPOULOS.
Minister of Public Works: CONSTANTINE PAPADIMITRIOU.
Minister of Public Order: PANAYOTIS TZEVELEKOS.
Minister of Communications: GEORGE VALLIS.
Minister for Northern Greece: (vacant).
Minister without Portfolio: NIKOLAS EPHESSIOS.
Minister without Portfolio: LOUKAS PATRAS.

Under-Secretaries of State to the Prime Minister: GEORGE GEORGALAS, CONSTANTINE MICHALOPOULOS, DIOMEDES ANGELOPOULOS.
Under-Secretary of State to the Prime Minister's Office: DIOMEDES TSAKONAS.
Under-Secretary of State for Co-ordination: MICHAEL KOZONIS.
Under-Secretary of State for Finance: (vacant).
Under-Secretary for Social Services: PANAYOTIS LAMBRAKOS.
Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture: PANAYOTIS PAPAPANAYOTOU.
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: CHRISTIAN PALAMAS.
Under-Secretary of State for Education: SPYRIDON DIMITRAKOS.
Under-Secretary of State for Commerce: GEORGE GEORGAKELLOS.

DEFENCE

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELIS.
Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt.-Gen. BASIL TSOUMBAS.
Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Adm. CONSTANTINE MARGARITIS.
Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Lt.-Gen. DEMETRIOS COSTAKOS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).
Argentina: 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE E. CASAL.
Australia: 8 Odos Makedonon (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH GILCHRIST.
Austria: 26 Leoforos Alexandras (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUDWIG STEINER (also accred. to Cyprus).
Belgium: 3 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL BIHIN.
Brazil: 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias, 1st Floor (E); *Ambassador:* HÉLIO DE BURGOS CABAL.
Bulgaria: 63 Odos Ypsilantou (E); *Ambassador:* NENKO CHENDOV.
Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Canada: 4 Odos Gennadiou (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GAUVIN.
Central African Republic: Rome, Italy (E).
Ceylon: Rome, Italy (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): 54 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HAN LIH-WU.
Congo (Democratic Republic): 3 Odos Digheni Griva (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN-MARIE KIKANGALA.
Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Cyprus: 16 Odos Herodotou (E); *Ambassador:* Nicos KRANIDIOTIS (also accred. to Italy and Yugoslavia).
Czechoslovakia: 1 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etairias, Kolonaki (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* H. J. ASSING.
Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).
Ethiopia: 22 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* MESFIN ABEBE.
Finland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Franco: 7 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD DURAND.
Germany, Federal Republic: 3 Odos Caraoli kai Dimitriou (E); *Ambassador:* PETER LIMBOURG.

GREECE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Guatemala: Jerusalem, Israel (E).
Hungary: 61 Odos Marathonodromon, Psychico (E);
Ambassador: BÉLA SZILAGYI (also accred. to Cyprus).
Iceland: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
India: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Iran: 29 Odos Antinoros (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AMIREDDIN EFTEKHAR.
Iraq: 19 Odos Amarylidos, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL MUNIM GAILANI.
Israel: 4 Odos Coumbari; *Diplomatic Representative:* YEHUDA GOLAN.
Italy: 2 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI D'ORLANDI.
Japan: 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA TAKAHASHI.
Jordan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Korea, Republic of: Rome, Italy (E).
Lebanon: 26 Leoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT KLAT.
Libya: 2 Odos Hirodotou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED S. GEBRIL.
Madagascar: London, S.W.7, England (E).
Malta: Rome, Italy (E).
Mexico: 21 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR PINEDA.
Morocco: Rome, Italy (E).
Netherlands: 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* CARL D. BARKMAN.
Nepal: Bad Godesburg, German Federal Republic (E).
Nigeria: Rome, Italy (E).
Norway: 6 Odos Ermou (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN GEORG ALEXIUS RAEDER.
Pakistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Panama: 82 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ELIO V. ORTIZ (resident in Jerusalem, Israel).
Peru: Bonn, German Federal Republic (E).
Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: 24 Odos Chrysanthemon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK GOLANSKI.
Portugal: 18 Odos Dorileou (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO D'OLIVEIRA NEVES.
Romania: 14-16 Odos Ravine (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISC PĂCURARIU (also accred. to Cyprus).
Saudi Arabia: 59 Odos Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED A. KHOGUIR.
South Africa: 5 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL RICHARD LINDHORST.
Spain: 29 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL ANIEL-QUIROGA Y REDONDO.
Sweden: 4 Odos Meleagrou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DAG BERGMAN.
Switzerland: 2 Odos Iassiou (E); *Ambassador:* EGBERT DE GRAFFENRIED.
Syrian Arab Republic: 5 Leoforos Kifissias, App. No. 1 and 2 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM KHOURY.
Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).
Tunisia: Rome, Italy (E).
Turkey: 8 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* ILTER TURKMEN.
U.S.S.R.: 7 Odos Hirodou Atticou (E); *Ambassador:* KLIMENT LEVICHKINE.
U.A.R.: 3 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AHMED KAMEL.
U.K.: 1 Odos Ploutarchou (E); *Ambassador:* Sir MICHAEL STEWART, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
U.S.A.: 91 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY J. TASCA.
Uruguay: 5 Odos G. Sissini (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GILBERTO PRATT DE MARIA.
Venezuela: 115 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO GIUGNI MASELLI.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Rome, Italy (E).
Yugoslavia: 106 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR VUČINIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

At present no political parties are permitted in Greece.

The following parties were suspended by the military junta in April 1967, following the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in February:

Centre Union: f. 1961 by G. PAPANDREOU; coalition of Liberals and Progressives together with several smaller groups.

Liberal Democratic Centre Party: f. December 1965 as a breakaway party from the Centre Union by 45 members of the Chamber of Deputies who had supported the Government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos in September 1965.

National Radical Union (*Ethniki Rizospastiki Enosis*): f. 1956 by Constantine Karamanlis; provided the Government elected February 1956 which lasted until 1963; policy of expanded production and economic stability.

E.D.A. (*Ethniki Demokratiki Aristiki*): extreme left party; f. 1953.

Progressive Party.

Despite the ban on political activity, several clandestine political parties are known to be active in Greece. They include the **Communist Party**, the **Patriotic Front** (also Communist), **Democratic Defence**, and the **Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement**.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law administering justice in Greece are as follows:

The Supreme Court. This is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum. President ATHANASIOS GEORGIU.

Attorney General: PANAYIOTIS THERAPOS.

Courts of Appeal. These are eleven in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional cases, of first degree. President of the Athens Court of Appeal DEM. RETALIS.

Courts of First Instance. There are fifty-eight Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and in exceptional cases, of second degree. They are mixed courts, functioning both as Courts of First Instance and as Penal Courts.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Criminal Courts and Juvenile Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial

cases are tried by ordinary courts of law. There are, however, Tax Courts in some towns.

Courts of the Justice of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace and the Magistrates' Courts, there are District Attorneys. In Magistrates' Courts the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

The State Council. In addition to the above there is a State Council, with competence over the following cases:

Administrative disputes

Administrative contraventions of law in force.

Revision of Disciplinary procedure on permanent Civil Servants (1952 Constitution, Articles 87-97).

President ALEXANDROS DIMITSAS.

Constitutional Court. This court, set up in 1968 to deal with constitutional matters, will begin to function when the appropriate institutional law takes effect.

RELIGION

The Greek Orthodox Church, the Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church, is the established religion of Greece, to which the majority of Greeks adhere. The Church uses the Nicene Creed without the *filioque* clause, and administers the seven Sacraments. The Church is administered by a Synod of twelve Metropolitans (Archbishops with sees), elected every three years by the General Assembly of the 69 acting Metropolitans. The President of the Synod is the Archbishop of Athens and Primate of Greece, Archbishop HIERONYMOS KOTSONIS.

The Roman Catholic Church: Rue Homère 9, Athens 135; comprises 7 dioceses: 3 archbishoprics (Athens, Naxos-Tinos and Corfu) and 4 bishoprics (Syra, Santorin, Chio, Crete), 1 Vicariate Apostolic (Salonica) and two exarchates (one for the Bizantin Rite and one for the Armenian Rite). Archbishop of Athens Most Rev. BENEDICTUS PRINTEIS. The Roman Catholic Church has 127 churches.

The Catholic Church of the Greek Rite in Greece has one parish at Athens (Odos Acharnon 246) and another at Jannitsa (Macedonia); Exarch Apostolic Msgr. HYACINTHE GAD, titular Bishop of Gratianopolis, Odos

Acharnon 246; the Church, Catholic exarchate of Byzantine rite, has about 3,000 adherents; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly), the only Catholic paper in Greece; Editor PAUL GARO; circ. 2,500.

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): Bd. Amélie 50, Athens; f. 1886; comprising 30 organized churches; embraces about 1 per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Moderator Rev. STELIOS KALOTERAKIS; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Muslims (their status is regulated by Law 2345, "On Minorities"); the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

The Jewish Community: the Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1964 there were about 6,000 Jews in Greece. The Chief Rabbi of Athens is JACOB D. ARAR; temple and offices: 5 Melidoni Street, Athens. The officially recognised representative body for the community is the *Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece*, 8 Melidoni str., Athens; f. 1945; Pres. JOSEPH M. LOVINGER.

THE PRESS

At the beginning of 1967, 123 dailies were being published in Greece, no less than 13 being based in Athens and competing for a share in a total circulation of only 700,000. After the *coup d'état* of April 1967, the number of papers in Athens was halved, total circulation dropped by a third and the remainder of the press was subject to censorship.

The new Constitution of Greece guarantees freedom of expression and of the press. However, the press, according to Article 14, "discharges a public function involving rights and duties and responsibility for the accuracy of its content", so that, although censorship and other preventive measures are prohibited, "seizure after circulation is permitted by order of the public prosecutor" for a variety of reasons (*see* Constitution, Article 14, above). These include insults to "the Christian and any other known religion" or to the royal family; publications which are "patently rebellious" or aim "at overthrowing the régime", or the existing social system; and publications which "project or diffuse for political exploitation views of outlawed parties or organizations". (Under Articles 19 and 58 political parties or any "union of persons" directed against "the principles of the régime or the social order or the security of the State" are prohibited.)

Article 14 also lays down the procedure to be followed by the public prosecutor in dealing with press offences. For most of these offences a second conviction within five years can result in the temporary or permanent suspension of the offending publication and in suspension from the profession of the offending journalist. For other offences, such as injuring the reputation of a public officer by reference to his "private or family life" when the "public interest" is not involved, suspension of publication can follow after the third offence in ten years.

Two further sections of Article 14 state that the conditions for publication of newspapers "or other political publications", the qualifications and code of conduct of the journalist profession and the rules of operation, including compulsory financial control, of newspaper enterprises "shall be determined by law". These two sections envisage major pieces of legislation being prepared by the Government on the journalistic profession and the running of newspapers. However, such legislation will not presumably be enacted until Article 14, one of the articles of the new Constitution held in abeyance, is brought into operation. In the meantime the present system of censorship, enforced under martial law, remains.

A Press Control Service was established by decree by Colonel Papadopoulos on April 29th, 1967, following the suspension of Article 14 of the Constitution guaranteeing press freedom. Outside Athens and Salonika the functions of censorship were delegated to a local officer and official and were therefore more flexible, so that internal news not carried by the capital's papers has been published in the provinces. From January 25th, 1968, a system of post-publication control of the press has been in use instead of the pre-publication system, and editors have been allowed to determine the lay-out of their papers. Little change was made in the material it was forbidden to publish, and no change in that which it was obligatory to publish.

Eleftheros Cosmos is the leading pro-government organ, and the only paper whose circulation has increased in the period since April 1967. All the newspapers owned by Mrs. Helen Vlachos have closed down, and the formerly pro-Papandreou papers of Mr. Christos Lambrakis (the

dailies *Vima* and *Nea* and the weeklies *Omada*, *Tachydromos* and *Economikos Tachydromos*) now continue in much altered form.

The draft of the Press Law announced in 1968 was published in August 1969 to come into effect from January 1st, 1970. It required State supervision of the press and the compulsory registration of persons of all grades working for the press. Removal of a name from the official register implied withdrawal of the right to work as a journalist in Greece. Furthermore, newspapers wishing to employ journalists were required to apply to the Ministry of Information for staff who would be selected from the register of approved journalists. Those guilty of "professional misconduct" were to be liable to prosecution, and publications could likewise be seized, confiscated or suspended. Offences included breach of professional secrecy, inaccurate or concealed news, exploitation of news for personal belief, omission to publish "certain information", and "lack of faith and devotion to the country and the national ideals" as well as "attempting to overthrow the existing form of state or social order". Much opposition was expressed by the Greek press, and as a result copies were confiscated of the pro-government Athens daily "Vradyni", which is not subject to pre-publication censorship. According to the new Press Law of January 1st, 1970, the Government can now exercise economic control over the press. The traditional privilege of importing newsprint duty-free has been removed and although newspapers with a circulation of under 25,000 are entitled to duty-free newsprint, the number of their pages is Government fixed. Newspapers with a circulation of over 100,000 are required to pay 95% of the duty on the newsprint they consume. A second law coming into effect at the same time abolished all tax exemptions formerly enjoyed by newspapers, meaning that some of the larger papers now pay six to nine times more tax.

DAILY PAPERS

Morning papers are not published on Mondays and afternoon papers not on Sundays.

ATHENS

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1881; Independent-Conservative; Publishers N. and S. Botsis.

Apogevmatini (The Afternoon): Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1952; Independent; Publishers N. and S. Botsis; Editor AL. FILIPPOPOULOS; circ. 142,000.

Athener Kurier: Odos Voukourestiou 17; morning; German language; Propr. A. LORANDOU.

Athens Daily Post: 57 Stadium St.; f. 1958; morning; English; Publisher G. SKOURAS; circ. 10,000.

Athens News: Odo Havriou 5; f. 1952; English with sections in German and French; Editor J. HORN; circ. 5,000.

Athlitiki Icho (Athletics Echo): Odos Athinas 7; f. 1945; Editor GEORGE GEORGALAS.

Eleftheros Cosmos (Free World): Odos Panepistimiou 58; f. 1966; morning; Propr. S. CONSTANTOPOULOS.

Estia (Hearth): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7; f. 1898; Editor K. KYROU.

Ethnos (Nation): Odos Kolokotroni 8; f. 1913; Editor C. ECONOMIDES; circ. 35,000; Publishers K. NIKOLOPOULOS, K. KYRIAZIS, M. NIKOLOPOULOS, ACH. KYRIAZIS.

GREECE—(THE PRESS)

Imerisia (*Daily*): Odos Agion Constantine 4; Publisher E. CHATZIATHANASIADIS.

Kosmos (*Globe*): Odos Karytsi 12; Editor SOCRATES SINANIDIS.

Naftemporiki (*Shipping and Commerce*): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; non-political journal of finance, commerce and shipping; Editor P. A. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 22,000.

Nea (*News*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1931; Liberal; evenings, except Sunday; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.

Nea Politia (*New State*): Odos El. Venizelou 56; f. 1968; morning; Publishers NEAI EKDOSEIS S.A.

Ta Simerina (*Daily News*): Panepistimiou 58; f. 1970; evening; Prop. S. CONSTANTOPOULOS.

Vima (*Tribune*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1922; Liberal; Editor A. DEMACOS.

Vradyni (*Evening Newspaper*): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; afternoon; Gen. Man. GEORGE ATHENASSIADES; circ. 125,000.

PATRAS

Imera (*Day*): Odos Michalakopoulou 61A; f. 1945; morning; Propr. Mrs. ANNA RIZOPOULOU; Dir. CHRISTOS RIZOPOULOS.

Neologos: Odos Kanakari 199; Editor P. PAPANDROPOULOS.

Peloponnesos: Odos Gerocostopoulou 50; Editor P. PAPAGELOUTSOU.

SALONICA

Eleftheros Laos (*Free People*): Odos Aristotelous 4; Propr. A. NASTOS.

Ellinikos Vorras (*Greek North*): 329 Leoforos Valissis Olgas; morning; Propr. P. X. LEVANTIS.

Esperini Ora (*Evening Hour*): Odos Valissis Olgas 329; Propr. P. X. LEVANDISSA.

Makedonia: Odos Megalou Alexandrou 77; morning; Editor J. VELLIDIS.

Nea Alithia (*New Truth*): Odos Mitropoleos 48; afternoon; Proprs. C. and A. KOUSKOURAS, S. VLACHOPOULOS.

Thessaloniki: 77 Odos M. Alexandou; evening; Propr. J. VELLIDIS.

PERIODICALS

(w=weekly; f=fortnightly; m=monthly; q=quarterly)

ATHENS

Aktines: Odos Akademias 45; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilization; Publisher Christian Union; circ. 10,000; m.

Alpha: Odos Romvis 9; current affairs; Publisher J. BASTIAS; w.

Architektoniki: Odos Panepistimiou 10; architectural review; Publisher A. C. KITSIKIS; every two months.

Diaplassis Ton Paidon: Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1879; children's magazine; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; w.

Economikos Tachydromos (*Financial Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1926; every Thursday; published by the Lambrakis Press; Dir. JOHN MARINOS; circ. 12,000.

Embros (*Forward*): Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1896; independent; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; w.

Gynaika (*Woman*): Hermou St. 8; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, home decorating, housewifery, motherhood, fiction, knitting, embroidery; the only women's magazine in Greece; Publisher EVANGELOS C. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 155,000.

Moda: Odos C. Lada 2; f. 1964; ladies' fashions; Publisher Moda Publications; q.

Naftika Chronika: Odos Notara 77, Piraeus; Publisher D. KOTTAKIS; f.

Nea Estia (*New Hearth*): Odos Nikis 16; literary; Editor P. HARRIS; f.

Oikogeneiakos Thesavros (*Family Treasure*): Odos P. Patron Germanou 7; Editor C. PAPACHRISTOFILU; w.

Omada (*Team*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1959; sports; every Tuesday; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.

Proto (*First*): Odos Fidiou 12; family magazine; Publishers N. and S. BOTSIS; w.

Tachydromos (*The Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1953; news magazine; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS; w.

Technika Chronika (*Technical Times*): Odos Carageorgi Servias 4; f. 1952; general edition, on technical and economic subjects; circ. 12,000; m.

Viomichaniki Epitheorisis (*Industrial Review*): Odos Zalocosta 4; f. 1934; industrial and economic review; Publisher-Editor S. VOVOLINIS; m.

THESSALONIKI

Makedoniki Zoi (*Macedonian Life*): Odos B. Constantine 55; Publisher C. TSOURKAS; m.

NEWS AGENCY

Athenagence (*Athens News Agency*): Odos Akademias 20; f. 1896; correspondents in big capitals abroad and in larger provincial towns of Greece; Gen. Man. CHRIS. BITSIDIS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Athens

ANSA: 8 Tsakalof, 136; Bureau Chief CESARE RIZZOLI.

AP: 8 Kolokotroni St., 124; Bureau Chief PHILEMON DOPOULOS.

UPI: 20 Ave. Venizelos; Bureau Chief GEORGE ANDROULIDAKES.

The following Agencies also have offices: Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Reuter and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Enosis Syntakton Athinaikou Typou (*Union of Journalists of the Athenian Press*): Odos Apellon 4, Athens; f. 1922; mems. are contributors to periodicals.

Enosis Syntakton Athinon (*Union of Athenian Journalists*): Odos Akademias 20, Athens; f. 1914; 354 mems., who are journalists on daily papers; Pres. L. PETROMANTATIS.

PUBLISHERS

ATHENS

Jean Collaros & Cie., Librairie Hestia, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 38; f. 1885; school text-books, general; Dir. CONSTANTIN SARANTOPOULOS.

Dimitrios Dimitrakos: Odos Metropoleos 3; f. 1896; general, school equipment, *Great Dictionary of the Greek Language*; Dirs. D., P., L. and SP. DIMITRAKOS.

G.C. Eleftheroudakis S.A.: 4 Nikis St.; f. 1900; general, technical and scientific; Man. Dir. VIRGINIA ELEFTHEROUDAKIS; publ. *Greek Encyclopaedia*.

Fexis Publications: George Fexis, Academy Street 28, Athens 134.

Editions "Flamma": Odos Amerikis 16A; f. 1930; Dir. X. LEFCOPARIDIS.

Pyrros Co., Ltd.: Odos Iera 61; f. 1928; publishers of *Hellenic Encyclopaedia*.

Michel Saliveros, S.A.: Odos Leoharous 23 T.T. 123; f. 1893; general and religious books, maps, diaries and calendars.

John Sideris: Odos Stadiou 44; f. 1898; school text-books, general; Man. J. SIDERIS.

D. Tzakas & St. Delagrammaticas: Odos Panepistimiou 65; f. 1876; legal.

J. G. Vassiliou: Odos Hippocratous 15; f. 1913.

Jean N. Zacharopoulos: Odos Arsaki 6; law.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Hellenic National Broadcasting Institute: Odos Mourouzi 16, Athens 138; State controlled since 1939; Pres. of the Admin. Council M. STAVROPOULOS; Dir.-Gen. J. ANASTASSOPOULOS.

Radio Athens: Three medium-wave transmitters, 15 kW., 50 kW., and 150 kW. Two short-wave transmitters, 7.5 kW. and 5 kW.

Three Home Programmes: National, Second Programme and Third Programme.

Overseas broadcasts (short wave) in Greek, English, French, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Albanian and Bulgarian are beamed to the Balkans, Egypt and Middle East, and North Atlantic (for seamen).

PROVINCIAL STATIONS: Stations, chiefly for relay, at Salonika, Rhodes, Patras, Khania (Crete), Corfu, Komotini, Volos and Amalias.

Greek Armed Forces Information Service (YENED): Odos Messogeon 136, Athens; radio broadcasts from Athens,

Salonika, Tripolis, Florina, Kozani, Ioannina, Serres, Orestias and Kavala; television broadcasts from Athens, Salonika and Patras; Dir. Brig. T. APOSTOLOPOULOS.

Pyrgos Broadcasting Station: Odos Diakou 16, Pyrgos, Ilias, Western Peloponnesus; broadcasts in Greek with weekly programmes in English and German; Pres. G. PSARROS; Man. J. VARONXIS.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 1,183,814.

TELEVISION

A television network of 17 stations is to be set up over the next ten years. Thirty-eight transmitters will serve four-fifths of the population. An experimental station broadcasting 35 hours per week is in operation in the Athens area.

Number of television receivers (1969): 80,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; drs.=drachmae; br.=branch; m.=million)

Bank of Greece: E. Venizelou Ave., P.O.B. 105, Athens; f. 1928; State Bank of Issue; cap. p.u. drs. 210m.; Gov. D. N. GALANIS; Deputy Gov. E. G. PANAS.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: 86 Eolou Street (Plateia Cotzia), Athens 121; f. 1841 (formerly the Central Bank of Greece); cap. drs. 628.5m.; res. drs. 1,100.8m.; dep. drs. 46,686m.; Gov. and Chair. of the Board Prof. CHRISTOS ACHIS; 270 brs.

Hellenic Industrial Development Bank: 20 Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1964; cap. drs. 5,776m.; State owned but operates as a private enterprise; the major Greek institution in the field of industrial investment; Gov. (vacant).

Agricultural Bank of Greece: Eleftheriou Venizelou Ave. 23, Athens 132; f. 1929; a semi-State agricultural bank; cap. drs. 1,901m.; res. drs. 464m.; dep. drs. 3,706m. (Dec. 1968); Gov. and Pres. Administrative Council General N. CURCULACOS.

Banque du Pirée, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 34 and Odos Corais, Athens; f. 1916; cap. drs. 10m.; Pres. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; br. at Piraeus.

Commercial Bank of Greece: Odos Sophocleous and Odos Eolou, Athens 122; f. 1907; cap. and reserves drs. 537m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Man. Dir. P. A. VAFIADACH; 117 brs. throughout Greece.

Commercial Credit Bank: Odos Pasmazoglou 10, Athens 132; f. 1918; cap. and res. drs. 148m., dep. drs. 2,008m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. J. COSTOPOLO.

General Hellenic Bank (fmr. Bank of the Army Share Fund): 4 Stadium St., Athens; f. 1937; cap. drs. 56.25m.; Chair. N. GOGOISSIS; Gen. Man. S. LOGOTHETIS.

Investment Bank, S.A.: 8 Omirou Street, Athens 133; f. 1963; cap. drs. 150m.

Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece: Pasmazoglou 18 and Venizelou 45, Athens 132; f. 1958; cap. drs. 120m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; 55 brs.

GREECE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A.: Odos Sofokleous 6, Athens 121; f. 1963; cap. drs. 300m.; Chair. of Board ACHILLES COMINOS; Gen. Man. GEORGE GONDICAS.

National Mortgage Bank of Greece: Venezelou 40, P.O. Box 667, Athens; f. 1927; share cap. drs. 58.4m.; Gov. and Chair. K. K. ARLIOTIS.

Traders' Credit Bank: Odos Santaroza 3, Athens; f. 1924; share cap. and res. drs. 53m.; dep. drs. 180m.; Gen. Man. ANDREW PAPAVALASSILOU.

INSURANCE

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion Hellados (National Insurance Institute of Greece S.A.): Odos Aghiou Constantinou 6, Athens; f. 1933.

Anatoli (Orient): Odos Aristidou 10-12, Athens; f. 1906; **Aspis-Pronia:** Odos Othonos 4, Athens 118; f. 1944; share cap. drs. 18m.; Gen. Man. V. VLASIDIS.

Astir (Star): Odos Metropoleos 1, Athens 118; f. 1930; share cap. drs. 36m.; Gen. Man. A. G. LOULOUDAKIS.

Athinaiki (Athenian): Boulevard Venizelou 34, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. drs. 1.2m.; Dirs. JOHN PAPA-CONSTANTINOU, CONSTANTINOS PAPA-CONSTANTINOU, NICHOLAS PAPA-CONSTANTINOU.

Ethniki (National): Odos Karagheorghis Servias 8, Athens 125; f. 1891; cap. and dep. drs. 99.5m.; all branches of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. A. COMINOS; Gen. Man. AL. ZAGORIANACOS.

Ethniki Zoi Kai Pistic (National Life and Trust): Odos Lycourgou 3, Athens; f. 1920; cap. and res. drs. 50m.; Pres. L. EMBIRICOS; Dir.-Gen. N. PAPANICOLAOU.

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion tis Ellados: Odos Aghiou Konstantinou 6; Athens 101; f. 1933; cap. drs. 5.3m.; Gen. Man. A. J. KYRIAKOS.

Genikai Asphalaitis Hellados (General Insurance of Greece): 1 Odos Corai, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. p.u. drs. 64m.; Dir.-Gen. TH. P. CAVADIAS.

Hellenic Register of Shipping: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens 125; Piraeus Technical Office: Megaron Vatti; f. 1919; Man. Dir. G. J. COURTZIS; Technical Adviser N. PANOS.

Hellenic Ship and Aircraft Insurance Company S.A.: f. 1964; marine insurance development stock company; p.u. cap. £1,250,000; Chair. A. COMINOS; Man. Dir. C. A. COSTAKIS.

Helleniki (Greek): Odos Stadiou and Odos Paparrigopoulou 1, Athens 132; f. 1927; share cap. p.u. drs. 5.4m.; Chair. TH. RAFTOPOULOS; Gen. Man. A. P. CONSTAKIS.

Ilios: Odos Akadimias 86, Athens 142; f. 1941; cap. drs. 13.3m.; Man. Dir. C. A. POTHITAKIS.

Ioniki: Odos Pesmazoglu 18, Athens 132; f. 1939; cap. p.u. drs. 30m.; Man. T. R. VELIMESI.

Kosmos: Blvd. Panepistimiou 25-29, Athens 132; f. 1942; cap. drs. 23.1m.; Gen. Man. A. PLAKIDIS.

Kykladiki: 6 Philellinon Street, Athens 118; f. 1919; cap. and res. drs. 21.1m.; Gen. Man. G. ELIOPOULOS.

Laiki: Platia Aghiou Theodoru 1, Athens 124; f. 1942; cap. drs. 3m.; Gen. Man. M. A. PANTELIS.

Lloyd Hellenique: E. Benaki St. 24, Athens; f. 1942; cap. p.u. drs. 10m.; fire, life, motor, personal insurance; Dir. L. J. ZAPHIRIS.

Olympic Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Odos Nikis 4, Athens 126; f. 1962; cap. drs. 2m.; Man. S. MODIANO.

Panhellenic Insurance Company: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens; f. 1918; Managing Dir. G. J. COURTSIS.

Phoenix: Odos Sophocleus 11, Athens; f. 1928; share cap. p.u. drs. 115m.; Gen. Manager G. VOYATJAKIS.

ASSOCIATION

Association of Insurance Companies Operating in Greece: Odos Xenophontos 10, Athens 118; f. 1907; 107 mems.; Chair. ALEX KRALLIS; Man. G. PREVELAKIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Odos Amerikis 8, Athens; f. 1919; Pres. CHRISTOS PANAGOS; Dir.-Gen. DEM. MASKALERIS.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Pl. Fr. Roosevelt, Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. PANOS LOZOS; Dir.-Gen. EP. GIDAS; Gen. Sec. CHRISTOS THOMOPOULOS.

Thessaloniki Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Meg. Alexandrou 29, Thessaloniki; f. 1919; Pres. P. STERGHIOU; c. 2,800 mems. (merchants and manufacturers).

Chamber of Artisans: Athens; Pres. J. GAVALAS.

Chamber of Arts & Crafts: Piraeus; Pres. D. PETROPOULAKOS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Manufacturers of Macedonia & Thrace: Salonica; f. 1914; Pres. C. P. LADAS.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophon 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 750 mems.; Pres. D. MARINOPOULOS; publs. *Information Bulletin, The State of Greek Industry.*

Federation of Shipowners & Industrialists: Odos Stadiou 19, Athens; Pres. ANDRE HADJIKRIAKOS.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Syngrou Avenue 150, Athens 404; state organization; Pres. NICOLAOS KALANTZAKOS; Dir. PHILOTAS GEORGIADIS.

New Agrex: 28 Capodistriou St., Athens 147; exports agricultural products and fruit.

Union of Joint Stock Companies of Greece: Athens; Pres. J. TERZAKIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Greek General Confederation of Labour: Odos 28 Octovriou 69, Athens; f. 1918; 389,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. IOANNIS KOURMOUZIS.

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Livaros Building, Akti Miaouli 47-49 Piraeus; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. SOTIRIOS KATSAROS.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; annually in September; the 35th International Fair will be held 6th-27th September, 1970.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sidirodromi Hellinikou Kratous (*Hellenic State Railways*): Leophoros Venizelou 31, Athens; f. 1920, when the Government took over the control of the Hellenic Railways Co., the Cie. Jonction-Salonique-Constantinople, and the Cie. des Chemins de Fer Orientaux; in 1954 the State Railways absorbed the Franco-Hellenic Railways and the Thessalian Railways and in 1962 the Peloponnes Railways and the Railways of North-West Greece. Total length of track: 2,573 km. Pres. K. KARAVITIS; Vice Pres. L. NIKOLAOU; Dirs. D. PETROPOULOS, K. MELISSINOS.

ROADS

There are 36,692 km. of classified roads in Greece. Of this total, about 7,930 km. are main roads.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Greece: Amerikis 6, Athens (134); f. 1924; 10,000 mems.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over three miles long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs; depth 26½ ft., bottom width 69 ft., surface width 81 ft. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 202 miles; it is spanned by a single-span road and rail bridge. Between January and June 1969, 1,445 ships with a total tonnage of 923,325 n.r.t. passed through the Corinth Canal.

SHIPPING

By August 1970 there were 2,248 merchant ships, including 1,557 cargo boats, 195 passenger boats, 308 tankers. Total tonnage was 12,844,192.

Three of the largest shipping companies are:

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: Akti Miaouli 3, Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf and India; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and European ports; Adriatic ports, East, West and South Africa; Gen. Man. P. G. CALLIMANOPOULOS.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; passenger and cargo services in Mediterranean; Man. Dirs. A. G. YANNOULATOS, CONST. A. RINGAS.

Stathatos, A. D.: Odos Alopekis 1, Athens; tramping; Managing Dir. A. D. STATHATOS.

CIVIL AVIATION

Olympic Airways S.A.: Odos Othonos 6-8, Athens 118; incorporated the former Greek National Airlines and f. April 1957 by Aristotle Onassis; flights to U.S.A., Europe, Middle East; *Fleet*: Douglas DC-3 (six), DC-6B (eight), Comet 4-B (five), Boeing 707B-320 (four); Pres. TH. GAROFALIDIS; Man. Dir. C. KONIALIDIS; Gen. Man. S. MAVROKEFALOS.

33 international airlines also serve Greece.

TOURISM

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*Greek National Tourist Organization*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Gen. Sec. M. KAPETANAKIS.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 62 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, Brussels 1.

France: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 3 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.

German Federal Republic: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 50-54 Bethmann Str. 6, Frankfurt/Main.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Ellenico per il Turismo, Via Bissolati 78-80, Rome.

Sweden: Nationell Grekisk Turistbyrå, Grev Turegatan 2, Stockholm Ö.

United Kingdom: National Tourist Organization of Greece, 195-197 Regent St., London, W.1.

There is also an office in New York.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Plastic Arts of Greece: 38 Mitropoleos Street, Athens; f. 1944; state owned; aims at the promotion and protection of its members' interests, study of all artistic subjects, the artist's representation of the state, foundation of mutual-assistance and pension system.

Ypourghion Paedias (*Ministry of Education*): 15 rue Mitropoleos, 126 Athens.

Departments: Higher Education, Literature and the Arts, General Education, Professional and Technical Education, International Cultural Relations.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Athens; ancient and modern drama.

Greek Art Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou, Athens; Dir. KAROLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akadimias, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State.

Piraiikon Theatron: Piraeus ancient theatre; ancient drama; Founder Dir. DIMITRIOS RONDIRIS, 9 rue Anthiniou Gazi, Athens 124.

Dora Stratou Greek Dance Group: summer performances at the Dora Stratou Theatre, Philopapos.

Hellinikon Chorodrama: Athens; Athens city ballet company; Classical and Greek dance; Dir. Mrs. RALLOU MANOU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra: Odos Mavromichali 3, Athens.

State Orchestra of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor SOLON MICHAELIDES.

Symphony Orchestra of the City of Athens: Dimarcheion Athinon, Athens; fmrlly. Peiramatiki Orchestra Athinon; Patron G. PLYTAS; Dir. TH. ANTONIOU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi, Attikis, Athens; f. 1954; five-member administrative cttee.; Pres. Brig.-Gen. P. DEMOPOULOS; Vice-Pres. TH. TSATSAS.

"DEMOCRITOS" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi Attiki, near Athens; laboratories for: radio-chemistry, physics, electronics, high energy physics, radioisotope production, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor and accelerator (*see below*); Pres. P. DEMOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Kapodistriakon Panepistimion Athinon (*National University of Athens*): Odos Panepistimiou, Athens; f. 1837; Prof. of Physics and Head of the Physics Laboratory K. ALEXOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University of Athens*): Odos Octovriou 28, Athens; f. 1836; Prof. of Physics TH. KOUYOUMZELIS; Prof. of Electrical Measurements and High Voltage G. PETROPOULOS; Prof. of Applied Mechanics C. PAPAIOANNOU.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATORS

The "Democritos" research reactor is of the swimming pool type using M.T.R. fuel elements and having a maximum thermal power of 1 MW. Built with components supplied by AMF Atomics, U.S.A., and with a U.S. subsidy, the reactor started operation in July 1961. Its power is to be increased to 5 MW.

A 400 KeV Van de Graaff accelerator has been in operation since 1962, and two new accelerators are to be installed at the "Democritos" Centre during 1971.

UNIVERSITIES

Athinisin Ethnikon Kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion: Athens; 500 teachers, 19,000 students.

Aristotelion Panepistimion Thessalonikis: Salonika; 165 professors, 28,500 students.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion: Athens; 450 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Jannina: Jannina; f. 1966.

University of Patras: Patras; 1,000 students.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Hungary is a state in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is Continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination with over six and a half million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Hungarian Orthodox Church and a Jewish community numbering about 80,000. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

In 1946 a republic was declared and this was replaced in 1949 by a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. Nationalization of all major industry and the transport and economic systems took place. In 1956 a rising against the regime proved unsuccessful. A new government under the leadership of János Kádár was set up followed by a gradual modification of the totalitarianism associated with the previous government. In April 1967, Jenő Fock became Prime Minister in succession to Gyula Kállai, while János Kádár remained First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Hungary was admitted to the United Nations in 1955 and is aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe through her membership of the Warsaw Defence Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Government

The highest organ of state power is Parliament elected every four years by all citizens over 18 years. Parliament elects the Presidential Council consisting of the President, who is the Head of State, two Vice-Presidents and 17 members. The Council exercises power between sessions of Parliament but it is responsible to it. Highest organ of state administration is the Council of Ministers, elected or removed by Parliament at the suggestion of the Presidential Council. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party plays an important part in government through its Central and Political Committees.

Defence

Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact alliance of East European States. In 1969 Hungary joined the Geneva Disarmament Commission. Military service starts at 18 years and lasts for a maximum of three years. Total regular forces number 101,500, comprising Army 90,000, Air Force 10,000 and Navy 1,500. There is also an armed force of 35,000 security troops and border guards known as Workers' Guards, and a Workers' Militia of 125,000. Defence estimates for 1969 total 8,900 million forints.

Economic Affairs

In 1968 a new system of economic management was introduced, known as the "new economic mechanism".

The official definition of the plan is "to harmonize State planning and market development". Until then the economy had been based on the standard Soviet central planning system, but under the new scheme industry is being decentralized to a certain extent. The aim is to evolve a Socialist market economy in which business enterprises produce what they want, engage in competition on the domestic and foreign markets and share profits among the workers. Throughout 1969 the transition from the old system to the new has been smooth, and although it is too early to measure the results of the new economic system, it would appear that the changeover has been successful. The reform was introduced during the country's third five-year plan (1965-70) in which, according to preliminary estimates, targets were easily attained and in many cases exceeded. The national income in 1970 was 39-40 per cent higher than in 1965, and foreign trade turnover went up by more than 50 per cent. Real wages rose by an average of almost 17 per cent, while prices were only 3.5 per cent higher. Targets for the fourth five-year plan (1971-75) highlight the modernization of existing industry and the continued expansion of both national and personal incomes. Specific aims include an increase in the use of natural gas and oil as sources of power and of computers in industry, and plans to make Hungary one of the largest exporters of buses in Europe.

Hungary was formerly a predominantly agricultural country but since the war, industry has come to account for more than half of her total economy. Hungary is an exporter of engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic and other instruments. She is still a large exporter of meat, fruit and vegetables and half her exports to Western European countries consists of agricultural produce. For the first time for a number of years, Hungary is exporting wheat. Three million tons of grain were harvested in 1969, and Hungary is to export 600,000 tons of wheat to Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Lebanon and Switzerland. Over 97 per cent of the total arable area of the country is collectivized. Vineyards cover 500,000 acres. Chief imports are coal, iron ore, crude oil, coke, cotton and timber.

Hungary has enjoyed observer status at GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) for the past three years. In July 1969 she submitted a formal application for membership of GATT.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate 8,831 kilometres of track of which 566 kilometres are electrified. Budapest's first deep-level underground railway started operation on April 4th, 1970, when the first 4½ miles out of a total of 6½ opened. Work on the second section, running under the Danube and linking Pest with Buda, began in 1970 and opens in 1973. There are 29,040 kilometres of roads. Long-distance bus routes cover about 22,500 kilometres. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,650 kilometres. There is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built

HUNGARY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons. These operate from the Danube to Mediterranean ports and the United Kingdom. The state airline MALÉV has a wide internal network as well as a dozen international services.

Social Welfare

The management, supervision and control of social insurance comes within the jurisdiction of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, with the National Social Insurance Council acting as an advisory body. Social insurance is available for everyone, and today about 97 per cent of the population is covered. Great efforts have been made since the war to provide all workers with the same insurance scheme; previously there were different schemes for workers and employees which depended on the nature of their work. Social insurance covers sickness benefits which are available from the first day of sickness. Patients are entitled to sick pay for one year, or two years in the case of tuberculosis. All medical consultation and treatment is free, although a charge of 15 per cent of the total price is generally made for medicines and medical appliances. The social insurance scheme also covers maternity benefits—insured women are paid confinement grants for 20–24 weeks—free layettes, child care allowance (a new service which allows a mother to look after her child at home until he is 3 years old), and family allowances which vary according to the number of children in the family.

In Hungary special pension laws determine the right of employed workers, members of agricultural co-operatives, and private tradesmen to pensions. Male workers are entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 60 years (55 for women), if they have been employed for at least ten years. Workers who have been employed in heavy or unhealthy work may qualify for pension five years earlier than this. The employment period for a full pension is 25 years and this pension amounts to 50 per cent of the worker's average wage prior to retirement. Various other pensions are paid under the Hungarian social insurance scheme, these include invalid pensions, widows' pensions, and orphans' allowances. The only contribution made to social service costs by an employee is to the pension fund. This amounts to 3 per cent of wages for the average worker, though the more highly paid worker will contribute more. The employer pays 4 per cent into the pension fund for each person employed. Cost of health services and other social services are met by state subsidies and contributions from the place of work.

Education

The Educational Act of 1961 modernized the Hungarian educational system and provided the basis of the present-day system. Various changes have been made since 1961, including the revision of the basic school system in 1963, and the introduction of a uniform curriculum in the grammar school in 1965. Children under the age of 3 years attend crèches (*bölcsődek*), and those between the ages of 3 and 6 years attend kindergartens (*óvodák*). Neither of these schools is compulsory and, although attendance is increasing, they are not so well-attended as elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Compulsory education begins for the Hungarian child at 6 years of age when he attends the basic school (*általános iskola*). Basic education continues until the child is 14, during which time he will be taught general subjects together with some practical training.

Provision is made in the basic school for talented children, particularly those who are linguistically inclined. Facilities for secondary education were improved as a result of the 1961 Educational Act. Children are now required to attend school until the age of 16 years. There are four types of secondary school, excluding special schools for the very gifted or, alternatively the backward or abnormal child. Children who do not wish to continue with their schooling after the age of 16 years attend the *továbbképző iskola* for two years, in order to complete their compulsory schooling. The majority of children prefer to continue with their education after 16 years of age. The most popular types of secondary schools are the grammar school (*gimnázium*) and the *technikum*. The *gimnázium* provides a four-year course of mainly academic studies, although some vocational training does figure on the curriculum. The *technikum* offers full vocational training together with a general education, emphasis being laid on practical work. Apprentice training schools (*ipari tanuló gyakorlati iskolák*), are attached to factories, agricultural co-operatives, etc., and lead to full trade qualifications. General education is less important as part of the curriculum in this type of school.

Over the past few years demand for education in Hungary has been increasing at an exceptional rate and this is reflected in the government's promotion of educational expansion. Both the number of higher educational institutes and the number of students have increased considerably since before the Second World War, and there are now about 80,000 students in 91 higher institutes, including 9 universities and 5 technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1969 there were 6,069,151 foreign visitors.

Nationals of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia do not require visas to enter Hungary.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Swimming, athletics and fencing are also much favoured. Winter sports are popular. Hunting in many parts of the country attracts large numbers of foreign visitors, notably from Germany. At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico, Hungary won 10 gold, 10 silver and 12 bronze medals.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 5 (Liberation Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), August 20 (Constitution Day), November 7 (October Revolution Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the forint. 1 forint = 100 fillers.

Notes: Forints 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Fillers: 50, 20, 10, 5; Forints: 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 28.18 forints = £1 sterling

(Tourist rate: 72)

11.78 forints = \$1 U.S.

(Tourist rate: 30)

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970—hectares)

TOTAL LAND AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	GRASSLAND	FORESTS AND REEDS	POPULATION (Jan. 1st, 1970)
9,303,200	5,593,000	1,281,300	1,503,000	10,314,152

Budapest (capital) 2,017,000; Miskolc 173,000; Debrecen 155,000; Pécs 146,000; Szeged 119,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966 . .	138.4	13.6	9.2	101.7	10.0
1967 . .	148.8	14.6	9.4	109.5	10.7
1968 . .	154.4	15.1	9.3	115.3	11.2
1969 . .	154.3	15.0	9.3	116.6	11.3

EMPLOYMENT

(1968—'000)

Industry	1,704	Trade	372
Construction	321	Administration, health service, cultural institutions and others	783
Agriculture	1,483		
Communications	327		

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

AREA ('000 hectares)

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Rice	Maize	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Vineyards
1969 . .	1,321	183	381	48	22	1,255	140	97	233

PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	2,191	2,718	3,352	3,578
Rye	242	224	237	235
Barley	916	934	903	908
Oats	72	86	68	80
Maize	3,907	3,522	3,764	4,752
Rice	31	43	41	50
Potatoes	2,433	1,507	1,336	1,590
Sugar Beet	3,569	3,356	3,402	3,300

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	HORSES	POULTRY
1967 .	2,014	6,005	3,274	295	32,184
1968 .	2,096	6,609	3,311	274	31,093
1969 .	2,006	5,334	3,277	249	28,120
1970 .	1,933	5,970	3,024	231	33,487

MINING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal (‘000 metric tons)	30,348	27,029	27,213	26,498
Lignite (" " ")	4,425	3,385	3,090	2,969
Crude Petroleum (" " ")	1,705	1,686	1,807	1,754
Iron Ore (" " ")	747	715	638	681
Bauxite (" " ")	1,428	1,649	1,959	1,935
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	1,553	2,044	2,691	3,235

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969
Pig Iron (‘000 metric tons)	1,655	1,638	1,735
Crude Steel (" " ")	2,739	2,903	3,031
Rolled Steel (" " ")	1,773	1,983	2,020
Aluminium (" " ")	62	63	64.5
Cement (" " ")	2,656	2,801	2,564
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (" " ")	917	1,196	1,464
Superphosphates (" " ")	824	846	917
Refined Sugar (" " ")	432	389	416.5
Buses and Lorries (‘000)	7.4	8.5	8.7
Cotton Fabrics (million sq. metres)	340	330	311
Footwear (‘000 pairs)	30,494	32,765	32,814
Electric Power (million kWh)	12,475	13,155	14,069
Butter (tons)	23,333	21,427	21,272
Woollen Cloth (million sq. metres)	40	39.6	34.5
Television Sets (‘000)	316	339	345

FINANCE

One forint=100 fillers.

28.18 forints=£1 sterling; 11.78 forints=U.S. \$1.

100 forints = £3.55 sterling = U.S.\$ 8.51 = 7.52 roubles.

THE BUDGET (‘000 million forints)

	1968	1969	1970 (est.)
Revenue	138.9	155.0	168.4
Expenditure	140.5	157.0	170.3
Deficit	1.6	2.0	1.9

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million forints)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports .	18,378	20,841	21,163	22,631
Total Exports .	18,705	19,971	21,004	24,462

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal ('000 tons)	2,384	1,742	1,661	1,703
Crude Oil (" ")	2,911	2,956	3,220	3,764
Iron Ore (" ")	2,696	2,808	2,830	2,914
Metallurgical Coke (" ")	1,050	1,050	1,003	1,048
Phosphate Rock (" ")	402.5	493.9	498.7	n.a.
Rubber (" ")	16.2	16.2	17.5	16.7
Cotton (" ")	78.3	88.6	74.8	64.1
Wool (" ")	5.3	6.0	8.3	n.a.
Hides (" ")	24.1	24.4	25.2	18.3
Wheat (" ")	123.6	217.0	3.8	n.a.
Soft Sawn Wood . . ('000 cu. metres)	840.0	873.7	956.0	910.2
Pit Props (" ")	553.7	548.7	584.8	n.a.
EXPORTS				
Lathes (units)	1,394	1,266	1,475	1,537
Railway Coaches (")	230	345	405	253
Buses (")	2,314	2,816	3,126	3,725
Lorries (")	2,798	1,859	2,067	1,824
Motor-cycles (")	23,866	23,537	24,995	21,946
Bicycles (")	119,902	122,227	113,013	117,188
Radio Sets ('000)	91.5	68.9	73	72
Television Sets (")	112	118	138	116
Cotton Fabrics . . (million sq. metres)	141	145	139	123.5
Bauxite ('000 tons)	621	668	665	656
Alumina (" ")	175	245	361	383
Wheat (" ")	n.a.	170.5	115.3	n.a.
Maize (" ")	42.7	19.7	18.6	n.a.
Butter (" ")	5.1	10.6	6.0	3.3
Cattle ('000)	156	174	198.4	n.a.
Pigs (")	265	84.9	152.7	n.a.
Wine ('000 hl.)	720	728	788	858

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Austria	753.6	715.8	878.3	555.7	537.4	706.5
Bulgaria	465.9	337.6	369.3	368.2	339.2	369.1
Czechoslovakia	1,785.8	1,883.7	1,653.8	1,798.0	2,134.5	2,320.3
Denmark	61.3*	76.6	70.7	86.0*	82.5	117.8
Finland	87.2*	62.4	117.8	84.8*	67.1	82.5
France	409.6	405.1	547.2	283.7	235.6	337.5
Yugoslavia	377.5	350.4	550.1	356.9	400.4	511.8
Poland	1,309.2	1,323.2	1,378.7	1,193.2	1,189.6	1,372.1
United Kingdom	667.1	604.1	771.1	450.2	488.7	479.9
German Democratic Republic	2,277.6	2,305.4	2,251.7	1,924.3	2,051.5	2,575.3
German Federal Republic	1,218.1	940.3	1,002.0	867.5	921.7	1,354.4
Italy	635.4	823.4	872.4	967.5	725.0	1,149.3
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	70.7	n.a.	n.a.	58.9
Romania	462.8	425.3	451.6	436.3	414.3	494.2
Sweden	150.8*	148.4	176.7	174.3*	175.5	200.3
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	500.7	336.0	408.0	544.1	465.4	710.1
U.S.S.R.	6,949.3	7,608.2	8,373.3	7,201.1	8,019.6	8,519.3
U.S.A.	96.5	132.0	107.7	66.9	77.7	88.9

* 1966 figure.

TOURISM TOTALS

	1967	1968	1969
Number of foreign visitors	2,419,924	2,404,439	3,001,706
Foreign visitors in transit	1,916,034	1,902,771	3,067,445
TOTAL	4,335,958	4,307,210	6,069,151

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (including transit tourists)

	1967	1968	1969
German Federal Republic	147,824	151,773	168,868
Austria	143,557	153,126	176,667
United Kingdom	17,726	n.a.	19,000
Czechoslovakia	1,609,564	1,738,031	2,931,454
Poland	330,829	266,086	316,663
Romania	176,507	230,539	322,976
Yugoslavia	1,134,837	900,765	1,150,639
U.S.S.R.	145,295	158,063	185,017
U.S.A.	35,061	36,512	42,853
Other Countries	594,758	672,315	755,023
TOTAL	4,335,958	4,307,210	6,069,151

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	15,584	15,566	15,328	15,205
Net ton-kilometres .	17,884	18,494	18,336	18,417

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passengers carried . (million)	386.8	403.8	422.1	445.6
Freight carried . ('000 tons)	128,500	136,600	130,361	35,423

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers	241,600	232,200	318,100
Freight (tons)	7,500	n.a.	n.a.

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Freight carried . . ('000 tons)	3,200	3,236	3,188
Million ton-kilometres	2,222	2,555	2,488

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1969)

Telephone Subscribers (1967)	336,922	Book Titles (including translations) . . . . .	.
Radio Licences	2,531,400	Daily Newspapers . . . . .	.
Television Sets	1,595,000	Average Daily Circulation	2.2

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery . .	3,331*	11,119	203,641
Primary . .	5,626	62,834	1,177,887
Secondary . .	555	13,222	230,802
Higher . .	87	9,404	78,889

* 1968 figures.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was adopted in August, 1949. It declares Hungary to be a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants. The bulk of the means of production is publicly owned, and the right of the working peasants to their land is guaranteed. At the same time, support is given to producer agricultural co-operatives based on voluntary association and common labour. Property acquired by work is protected.

The National Assembly, the supreme legislative body, is a single-chamber parliament, consisting of one representative for 32,000 constituents. It elects, from 349 deputies to the National Assembly, the Presidential Council. It also elects the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General and confirms the plan of the people's economy and the budget. Parliament has at least two sessions a year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened either by a decision of the Presidential Council or at the written request of at least one-third of the deputies.

The Presidential Council of twenty-one members calls the elections, concludes and ratifies international agreements, appoints and recalls diplomats, appoints senior civil servants, makes proposals to Parliament for the members of the Council of Ministers, grants amnesties, and between two sessions of Parliament, issues decrees that have the force of law.

The highest organ of State Administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the National Assembly.

Local organs of State power are the Councils, from whose members Executive Committees are elected.

Elections, both to the National Assembly and to the local Councils, are held every four years by universal suffrage of adults of eighteen years and over.

The Constitution also lays down the fundamental duties of the citizen as being to defend the wealth of the people, to consolidate public property, increase the economic strength of the Hungarian People's Republic, to raise the standard of living of the workers and advance their education, and to strengthen the order of the People's Democracy.

The Constitution guarantees the right to work, leisure, medical services and education.

Citizens are equal before the law, and discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is punishable. Women have equal rights with men. Minorities have the right to education in their own language.

Liberty of conscience and worship is guaranteed, and the Church is separated from the State. Freedom of the Press, of assembly, of speech, and the right of workers to organize themselves are guaranteed. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and of correspondence is inviolable.

THE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

PÁL LOSONCZI

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, ÖDÖN KISHÁZI.

Secretary: LAJOS CSETERKI.

Members: SÁNDOR BARCS, DR. TIBOR BARTHA, DR. RICHARD HORVÁTH, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, DR. ERNŐ MIHÁLYFI, DANIEL NAGY, LÁSZLO NÁNÁSI, DR. GYULA ORTUTAY, DR. KÁLMÁN PONGRÁCZ, DR. ISTVÁN SÁLYI, GYULA USZTA, DR. FERENC ERDEI, VALÉRIA BENKE, GYULA KÁLLAI, KÁROLY NÉMETH, ISTVÁN SZABÓ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1971)

Prime Minister: JENŐ FOCK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: ANTAL APRÓ, LAJOS FEHÉR,

DR. MIKLÓS AJTAI, DR. MÁTYÁS TIMÁR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JÁNOS PÉTER.

Minister of Home Affairs: ANDRÁS BENKEI.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: DR. IMRE DIMÉNY.

Minister of Finance: DR. PÉTER VÁLYI.

Minister of Health: DR. ZOLTÁN SZABÓ.

Minister of Culture and Education: PÁL ILKU.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Internal Trade: ISTVÁN SZURDI.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry: GYULA HORGOS.

Minister of Heavy Industry: DR. FERENC LEVÁRDI.

Minister of Light Industry: MRS. JÓZSEF NAGY.

Minister of Foreign Trade: DR. JÓZSEF BIRÓ.

Minister of Construction and Planning: JÓZSEF BONDOR.

Minister of Labour: JÓZSEF VERES.

Minister of Justice: MIHÁLY KOROM.

Minister of Transport and Post: DR. GYÖRGY CSANÁDI.

President of the Technical Development Committee: DR.

MIKLÓS AJTAI.

President of the National Planning Office: IMRE PÁRDI.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, ANTAL APRÓ, VALÉRIA BENKE, BÉLA BISZKU, LAJOS FEHÉR, JENŐ FOCK, SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN, DESZŐ NÉMÉS, KÁROLY NÉMETH, REZSŐ NYERS.

Secretaries: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, BÉLA BISZKU, ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN, REZSŐ NYERS, MIKLÓS ÓVÁRI, ÁRPÁD PULLAI.

First Secretary: JÁNOS KÁDÁR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN BUDAPEST

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Albania: Népköztársaság u. 109 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* LATIF SHEHU.
Algeria: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Argentina: Balogh Tihámér u. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO BOATTI OSSORIO.
Austria: Benczur u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT ENDERL.
Belgium: Donáti u. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE INDEKEU.
Bolivia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Brazil: Somiol ut. 3 (L); *Minister:* J. DE SÁ ALMEIDA.
Bulgaria: Népköztársaság u. 115 (E); *Ambassador:* VASIL BOGDANOV.
Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Burundi: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Cambodia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Canada: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Central African Republic: (E).
Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Chile: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
China, People's Republic: Benczur u. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LUE CHI-HSIEN.
Cuba: Harangvirág u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* F. CHOMON MEDIAVILLA.
Cyprus: (E); *Ambassador:* DEMOS HADJIMILTIS.
Czechoslovakia: Népstádion u. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK DVORSKÝ.
Dahomey: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Denmark: Herman Otto u. 8 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* HENNING SVANHOLT.
Ecuador: (E).
Ethiopia: Moscoy, U.S.S.R. (E).
Finland: Székács u. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI INGMAN.
France: Lendvay u. 27 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND GASTAMBEDE.
German Democratic Republic: Benczur u. 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBERT PLASCHKE.
Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Greece: Szegfu u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* J. M. PESMAZOGU.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Búzavirág u. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. BELIAPPA MUTHAMMA.
Indonesia: Gorkij fasor 26 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESLAN BABOE.
Iran: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD HASSAN PUYANI.
Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* TAVFIK AL-MOMIN.
Italy: Népstádion u. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* L. BARATTIERI DI SAN PIETRO.
Ivory Coast: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: Rómer Flóris u. 58 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* TSHUENAKI UEDA.
Jordan: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Kenya: (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. KAYANDA.
Korea, People's Democratic Republic: Benczur u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* LI DONG SON.

Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Libya: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Luxembourg: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolian People's Republic: Bérc u. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ZSAMCIN BOLOD.
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Mátyás Király u. 32 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDUS J. DISSEVELT.
Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SOJI.
Norway: Fő u. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* TANCRED IBSEN.
Pakistan: Vienna, Austria (E).
Peru: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* RAUL MARIA PEREIRA.
Poland: Gorkij fasor 16 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ HANUSZEK.
Romania: Thököly u. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU TURCUS.
Senegal: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Somali: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Southern Yemen: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: Jávör u. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* S. LILLIEHÖCK.
Switzerland: Népstádion u. 107 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD AMAN.
Syrian Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMED ZAKARIA ISMAIL.
Tanzania: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Togo: (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Mártírok u. 43-45 (L); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL SOY-SAL.
Uganda: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* FYODOR J. TITOV.
United Arab Republic: Bérc u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL FATTAH FOUAD.
United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* D. S. L. DODSON.
U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (L); *Ambassador:* ALFRED PUHAN.
Upper Volta: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Uruguay: (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO BENAVIDES.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Benczur u. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG-LUONG.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of (South): (E); *Ambassador:* DINH BA THI.
Yemen: (E); *Ambassador:* HAMOUDA EL GAIFI.
Yugoslavia: Dózsa György u. 92/B (E); *Ambassador:* GÉZA TIKVICKI.
Zambia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with Malaysia and Venezuela.

HUNGARY—(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one chamber of 349 deputies elected every four years. Last elections: March 1967.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have either been absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (*Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party*): Szécheny Rakpart 19, Budapest V; f. November 1956 to replace the Working People's Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership in November 1970 was 662,397; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KÁDÁR; publ. *Népszabadság*.

Hazafias Népfrent (*Patriotic People's Front*): f. 1954; socio-political mass movement formed as a successor to the Hungarian Independent People's Front. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and represents mass organizations such as trade unions, peasants and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings, for national and local elections. There are over 3,700 local committees; Pres. GYULA KÁLLAI; Sec.-Gen. ISTVÁN BENCsik; publ. *Magyar Nemzet* (daily), *Szabad Föld* (weekly), *Képes Újság* (weekly), *Népfrent* (monthly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (*Communist Youth Union of Hungary*): Budapest V, Balassi Bálint u. 16; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1970 was over 800,000; First Sec. of Central Committee Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifju Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (*National Council of Hungarian Women—MNOT*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union (MNDSZ); Pres. EDIT ERDEI; Sec. ZSUZSA ORRUTAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. The administration of justice is the function of the county district courts, the municipal district courts, the county courts, the Municipal Court of Budapest and the Supreme Court. The system of appeal is as follows: appeals against the decisions of county district courts and municipal district courts are considered by the county courts or the Municipal Court of Budapest. Appeals against the decisions of the latter are considered by the Supreme Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor and the President of the Supreme Court have the right to submit to the Supreme Court protest on legal grounds against the final decision of any court.

In the first instance, cases are judged by divisions composed of one regular judge and two lay assessors. In the second instance and at the Supreme Court, only regular judges may preside. The President and the judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Parliament, the other regular judges are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The lay assessors are elected by the local councils.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for exercising supervision over legality in all fields of the judicial system.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. ÖDÖN SZAKÁCS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROM.

Chief Public Prosecutor: Dr. GÉZA SZÉNÁSI.

RELIGION

Allami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): deals with Church-State relations; Chair. JÓZSEF PRANTNER; Vice-Chair. IMRE MIKLOS.

RÓMAI KATOLIKUS EGYHÁZ (Roman Catholic Church)

ARCHDIOCESE OF EGER

Archbishop: Dr. PÁL BREZANÓCZY.

Bishops: (Two Czechoslovak sees).

ARCHDIOCESE OF ESZTERGOM

Archbishop: Cardinal JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (impedito), Primate of Hungary; Apostolic Administrator: Dr. IMRE SZABÓ; Suffragan Bishop: Dr. GYÖRGY ZEMPLÉN.

Bishops:

Hajdudorog: MIKLÓS DUDÁS (Byzantine rite).

Győr: Dr. JÓZSEF KACZIBA.

Pécs: Dr. JÓZSEF CSERHÁTI.

Székesfehérvár: IMRE KISBERK.

Szombathely: SÁNDOR KOVÁCS.

Csanád: Dr. JÓZSEF UDVARDY.

Vác: Dr. JÓZSEF BÁNK; Suffragan Bishop Dr. JÓZSEF VAJDA.

Veszprém: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: SÁNDOR KLEMPA.

Mukacevo: (diocese in the U.S.S.R.).

ARCHDIOCESE OF KALOCSA

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF IJJAS.

There are about six and a half million Roman Catholics in Hungary.

OTHER CHURCHES

Magyarországi Szabadegyházak Tanácsa (*Council of Free Churches in Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and other smaller denominations; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR PALOTAY; Secretary JÓZSEF NAGY.

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. FERENC ERDEI; about 2,000,000 mems.

Evangelikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church*) (Evangelical): Budapest VIII, Ullői u. 24; Pres. of the Hungarian Lutheran Church Bishop D. ZOLTÁN KÁLDY; Sec. LÁSZLÓ HARKÁNYI; 600,000 mems.

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): Budapest V, Petőfi tér. 2.1.2.; Administrator Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Parochus DUSÁN VUICSICS.

Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (*Baptist Church of Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; Pres. JÁNOS LACZKOV-SZKI; Secretary LÁSZLÓ GERZSENYI.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches.

Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): Budapest VII, Sip u. 12; Orthodox and Liberal; 80,000 mems.; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Grammar School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech and many aspects of the organization of the Press including provisions of law have been established to secure these ends. Printing works, publishing houses and paper mills have been nationalized. Failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticized in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly. In addition close relations are maintained between journalists and readers by means of frequent conferences held in factories and farms.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959 persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

A period of growing liberalization, a reaction to the personality cult which had developed under Rákosi, began around 1954 but was brought to an abrupt end after the crisis of 1956. The following year the Information Office was founded with the functions of granting licences, guiding papers, distributing newsprint and controlling the national news agency, Magyar Távirati Iroda, which monopolizes the reception and distribution of news. The scope of the Press is further curtailed by extensive legal provisions regarding state secrets.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals are published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc. There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. As a result at least six literary periodicals of 132-480 pages each are enabled to appear monthly. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 29 dailies with an average total circulation of 2,230,000. This averages sixteen dailies per hundred people which compares with twenty-eight per hundred in Czechoslovakia. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of about 1,155,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (810,000), *Népszava* (290,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (250,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (110,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party and required reading for members, consists of twelve pages (twenty on Sundays) and is read aloud in farm and factory and over the radio. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number about 415. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, among which the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (450,000), and the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (440,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (370,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13 religious publications. Of this last

category *Új Ember*, *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively are representative.

DAILIES
(Selected List)

- Daily News:** Budapest I, Fem utca 5-9; f. 1967; published by the Hungarian Telegraph Agency; in English and German; Editor Dr. JÁNOS DOBSA; circ. 10,000.
- Déli Hírlap** (*Midday News*): Miskolc, Bajcsy Zsilinszky 15; f. 1969; published by the Newspaper Publishing Board of the County of Borsod; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief LÁSZLÓ CSALA; circ. 20,000.
- Esti Hírlap** (*Evening Journal*): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN; circ. 250,000.
- Magyar Hírlap** (*Hungarian Journal*): Budapest; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN DARVASI.
- Magyar Nemzet** (*Hungarian Nation*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; newspaper of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor ERNŐ MIHÁLYI; circ. 110,000.
- Népsport** (*People's Sport*): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor BÉLA SZABÓ; circ. 145,000.
- Népszabadság** (*People's Freedom*): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; central newspaper of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor ISTVÁN SÁRLÓS; circ. 810,000.
- Népszava** (*Voice of the People*): Budapest VII, Rákóczi u. 54; central newspaper of the Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor JÁNOS SIKLÓS; circ. 290,000.

WEEKLIES

- Élet és Irodalom** (*Life and Literature*): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1957; literary; Editor GYÖRGY NEMES; circ. 27,000.
- Élet és Tudomány** (*Life and Science*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 5; popular science; circ. 150,000; Editor BÉLA FENYŐ.
- Evangelikus Élet:** Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 12; f. 1934; church affairs; Editor Pastor D. EMIL KÖREN, D.D.; circ. 10,000.
- Figyelő** (*Economic Observer*): Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 10; f. 1957; economic policy and management; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM; circ. 25,000.
- Film, Színház, Muzsika** (*Films, Theatre, Music*): Editor OTTÓ HÁMORI; circ. 170,000.
- Hétfői Hírek:** Budapest V, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 78; political; Editor LÁSZLÓ BALÓ.
- Képes Ujság** (*Illustrated News*): Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál-u. 14; published by the People's Patriotic Front.
- Külkereskedelmi Értesítő** (*Foreign Trade Report*).
- Ludové Noviny:** Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor FERENC KRIZSÁN.
- Magyarország** (*Hungary*): Gyulai Pál u. 14, Budapest VIII; f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF PÁLFY.
- Narodne novine:** Budapest 62, Postafiók 468; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; in Serbo-Croat and Slovene; Chief Editor MILUTIN STEVANOVIĆ.
- Neue Zeitung:** Budapest VII, Madách Imre u. 11; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY GRÁBER.
- Rádió és Televízió Ujság** (*Radio and TV News*): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 7; f. 1956; circ. 800,000; Editor BÉLA LÉVAL.
- Szabad Föld** (*Free Soil*): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; political weekly of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor JÁNOS SZENTKIRÁLYI; circ. 370,000.

HUNGARY—(THE PRESS)

Uj Ember (*New Man*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor BÉLA SAAD.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Akadémiai Közlöny (*Academic Gazette*): Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 21.

Foia Noastra: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY MÉSZÁROS.

Magyar Mezőgazdaság: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.

Református Egyház: Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; f. 1949; official journal of the Hungarian Reformed Church; Editor JÁNOS BOTTYÁN.

Szövetkezet (*Co-operative*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; Editor SÁNDOR ERDEI.

Szövetkezeti Hírlap (*Co-operative Herald*): Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor DEZSŐ FÖLDI.

Tanácsok Lapja: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.

Uj Élet (*New Life*): Budapest VII, Sip u. 12; fortnightly of the Hungarian Jews; Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Editorial Committee Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT; Editor GYÖRGY KECSKEMÉTI.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.

Allami Gazdaság (*State Farming*): General Direction of State Farming, Budapest V, Akademia u. 1-3; f. 1946.

Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok (*Mining and Metallurgical Journal*): Lapkiado Vall., Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; mining periodical; Editor JÓZSEF HEINRICH.

Books from Hungary: Deák Ferenc u. 15, Budapest V.; f. 1958; quarterly review of the Hungarian Publishers and Booksellers; English, French, German; Editor-in-Chief LÁSZLÓ LONTAY.

Cartactual: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 76; map service bi-monthly; published in English, French, German and Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief SÁNDOR RADÓ.

Egészségügyi Közlöny (*Public Health Gazette*).

Egyházi Krónika: Budapest V, Petőfi tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Elektrotechnika: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1908; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.

Élelmezési Ipar (*Food Industry*): Városház-u. 9-11, Budapest V; f. 1947; published by the Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. ÖDÖN VAJDA.

Energia és Atomtechnika (*Energy and Nuclear Technics*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.

Energiagazdálkodás (*Energy Economics*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor Dr. TAMÁS RAPP.

Építészeti Szemle: Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 2-4; building; Editor J. SIMOR.

Ezermester (*The Handyman*): Budapest V, Nador u. 15; f. 1957; Editor J. SZÜCS; monthly.

Gép (*Machinery*): Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 17; Editor Prof. F. LETTNER; review of the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Hungarian Exporter: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8 (P.O.B. 62-106); published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief M. GÁBOR; circ. 18,000.

Hungarian Foreign Trade: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 223; organ of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; published in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEI.

Hungarian Review: Lenin krt. 9-11, Budapest.

Hungarian Trade Union News: Budapest; f. 1951; monthly.

Ipargazdaság (*Industrial Economy*): Szabadság tér 17, Budapest V; f. 1948; monthly; Editor Dr. ISTVÁN HARSÁNYI; circ. 4,000.

Jogtudományi Közlöny: Budapest V, Szemere u. 10; f. 1866; law; Editor Dr. MIKLÓS KADÁR.

Kortárs: Budapest V, Nádor u. 31; literary gazette; Editor GÁBOR TOLNAI.

Könyvbarát (*The Book Friend*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; books; Editor JENŐ KATONA.

Könyvtáros (*The Librarian*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; librarianship; Editor JENŐ KATONA.

Kölgazdasági Szemle (*Economic Review*): Széchenyi rkpt. 3, Budapest V; Editor GÉZA RIPP.

Magyar Import: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8; Hungarian language periodical of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; for Hungarian businessmen and experts interested in import; Editor-in-Chief M. GÁBOR; circ. 5,000.

Magyar Jog (*Hungarian Law*): Budapest V, Szalay u. 16; law; Editor Dr. PÉTER BÖÖR.

Magyar Tudomány (*Hungarian Science*).

Méhészet: Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; apiculture; Editor Z. ÖRÖSI PÁL.

Muzsika: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; f. 1958; musical review; Editor MÁRIA FEUER.

Nagyvilág (*The Great World*): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1956; review of world literature; Editor LÁSZLÓ KARDOS; circ. 24,000.

Nemzetközi Szemle (*International Review*): Budapest V, Steindl u. 6.

Népfront: Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; published by the People's Patriotic Front.

Statisztikai Szemle (*Statistical Review*): Keleti Károly 5-7, Budapest II; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GYÖRGY PÉTER.

Társadalmi Szemle: Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; political review; Editor VALÉRIA BENKE.

Technika (*Technology*): Budapest V, Néphadsereg u. 7; f. 1957; circ. 30,000.

Technikrevue: Budapest V, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 22; f. 1967; popular industrial quarterly; circ. 35,000.

Vigilia: Budapest IV, Postafiók 111; f. 1935; monthly; Catholic; Editor GYÖRGY RÓNAY; circ. 12,000.

Villamosság (*Electricity*): Szabadság tér 17, Budapest V; Electrotechnical Association; Gen. Editor A. GREGOR; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraph Agency): Budapest I, Fém u. 5-9; f. 1881; 18 hrs. in Hungary; 16 bureaux abroad; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR BARCS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Budapest

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Flat 10, Lisznyai u. 15; Bureau Chief LYUBEN HRISTOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (ČTK): Zichy Geza u. 5.

Novosti Press Agency: Marcius 15 tér 1; Bureau Chief SZOVJET HIRADO.

UPI: Budapest; Bureau Chief Mrs. ILONA GAZDAG. Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (National Association of Hungarian Journalists): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 101; 2,500 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR BARCS, Gen. Sec. NORBERT SIKLÓSI; publ. *Magyar Sajtó (Hungarian Press)*.

PUBLISHERS

The structure of the book trade in Hungary closely resembles that of the U.S.S.R. Books are regarded primarily as vehicles for education, culture and information rather than as commercial goods, and publishers and book-sellers are controlled by the state. The Board of Publishers in the Ministry for Culture is the directive organ of publishing and distribution. It controls financial matters and all publishing programmes must gain its approval. The Board expects to show a yearly overall profit but may instruct a publishing house to budget for a loss if the Board considers it socially desirable to publish certain uneconomic works. The Council of Publishers, an adjunct of the Board of Publishers, is an advisory board composed of experts, specialists, and representatives of state and social organs. It offers suggestions in connection with publishing policies and expresses opinions on annual and long-term plans of the publishing houses.

Book distribution is carried out by three enterprises, two of which, the National Enterprises for Book Distribution and Művelt Nép (Cultured People) Company for Book Distribution, come under the immediate direction of the Board of Publishers. The third enterprise, the Co-operative Book Distributing Company, is under the direction of the National Centre of Co-operatives, which is, in turn, supervised by the Board.

Export and import of books is handled by Kultura Hungarian Company for Books and Newspapers. Three million books a year, both Hungarian and foreign language publications, are exported by Kultura which maintains business relations with eighty countries. Five million books per year are imported, mainly from socialist countries, U.K., U.S.A., France and the German Federal Republic. Kultura also deals in periodicals, exporting about fifteen million copies and importing seven million.

Negotiations for the sale or purchase of translation rights between Hungarian authors and publishers, and foreign publishers are conducted by Artisjus. Payments to foreign authors for translation rights are usually in blocked forints which may be used in a number of ways inside Hungary but not to pay for publishing. Generally payments are subject to 20 per cent tax and 10 per cent agency commission to Artisjus.

Akadémiai Kiadó: (Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences): Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 21; f. 1828; humanities, sciences, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals of the Academy and other institutions, issued partly in foreign languages; Manager GYÖRGY BERNÁT.

Corvina Budapest (Corvina Press): Budapest V, Váci u. 12; Hungarian works translated into foreign languages, art and educational books, fiction and non-fiction, tourist guides, cookery books, sport, musicology, juvenile and children's literature; Man. LÍVIA B. PATKÓ.

Europa Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 13-15; world literature translated into Hungarian; Man. JÁNOS DOMOKOS.

Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár (Ervin Szabó Municipal Library): general.

Gondolat Könyvkiadó: Budapest VIII, Bródy-Sándor u. 16; popular science and educational; Man. ERNŐ HAVAS.

Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata: Budapest VIII, Rákóczi u. 15; fine arts; Manager BÉLA NEMES.

Kossuth Könyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Steindl 6; f. 1944; political, historical, economic and philosophical publications; Manager ANDOR BEREI.

Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Nagy Sándor u. 6; f. 1955; economic and juridical; Man. TIBOR KERESZTES.

Magvető Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; literature; Manager GYÖRGY KARDOS.

Magyar Helikon Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Eötvös Loránd u. 8; department of *Europa Könyvkiadó*; editions de luxe; Dir. JÁNOS DOMOKOS; Art Dir. TIBOR SZÁNTÓ.

Medicina Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 8; f. 1957; books on medicine, sport, tourism.

Mezőgazdasági Kiadó: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; agricultural; Man. Dr. PÁL SÁRKÁNY; Editor TÁMAS MURAKÖZY.

Móra Ferenc Ifjúsági Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin körút 9-11; f. 1950; children's books; Man. MIKLÓS KOVÁTS.

Műszaki Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 22; technical; Manager SÁNDOR SOLT.

Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; modern and classical Magyar literature.

Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; f. 1949; school and university textbooks, pedagogical literature and language books; Manager TIBOR VÁGVÖLGYI.

Táncszakszervezeti Könyv-és Folyóiratkiadó: Budapest VIII, Mező Imre u. 19b; Hungarian Trades Union Council Press; Manager ISTVÁN KÁDÁR.

Zeneműkiadó Vállalat (Editio Musica Budapest): Budapest V, Semmelweis u. 1-3; f. 1950; music and music books; Man. Dir. LÁSZLÓ SÁRLÓSI; Art Dir. L. EÖSZE.

Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó: Budapest XIII, Dózsa Gy. u. 49; military literature; Manager LÁSZLÓ BÉDŐ.

HUNGARY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

CARTOGRAPHERS

Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal (*National Office of Lands and Mapping*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; f. 1954; Pres. PÉTER HALÁSZ. Head of Geodesy Dept. Dr. ISTVÁN JOÓ; Head of Cartography Dept. Prof. Dr. SÁNDOR RADÓ, F.R.G.S.; Head of Land Utilization Dept. LAJOS SZABÓ; publs. *Geodézia és Kartográfia*, *Cartactual* (bi-monthly), *Terra Press Service* (weekly).

Cartographia (*Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping*): Budapest 70, P.O.B. 132; surveying, photogrammetry, compilation, drawing, printing, mapping; produces and exports town, road, tourist, pocket, wall, planning and record maps and geographical and cartographical journals; Dir. J. HEGYI.

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Artisjus: Budapest V, 15 Deák Ferenc u.; f. 1952; Hungarian Bureau for Copyright Protection; General Manager Dr. ISTVÁN TIMÁR; publ. *Artisjus bulletin*.

WRITERS' UNION

Magyar Írók Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Writers*): Budapest VI, Bajza u. 18; f. 1945; Pres. J. DARVAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Magyar Radio és Televízió (Radio Section): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1924; Dir. ISTVÁN TÖMPE.

Stations: Radio Kossuth (Budapest); Radio Petőfi (Budapest).

Transmission: Medium-wave transmission on seven wavelengths.

Relay stations: Lakihegy, Miskolc, Pécs, Szombathely, Győr, Balatonszabadi, Magyaróvár, Nyíregyháza, Szolnok.

Overseas broadcasts: in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian.

Overseas transmission: one medium-wave transmitter broadcasting on 80 kW and six short-wave transmitters of varying powers from 3 to 100 kW.

Radio licences (mid-1970): 2,534,100.

TELEVISION

Magyar Rádió és Televízió (Television Section): Budapest V, Szabadság tér. 17; Pres. ISTVÁN TÖMPE; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. of Television FERENC PÉCSI.

Station: Budapest.

Relay stations: Pécs, Tokaj, Kékes, Miskolc, Sopron, Szentes, Kábhely, Ozd, Komádi, Szekszárd, Salgotarján.

Programmes: four and a half hours on weekdays and 2½ hours over Saturday and Sunday; 625 lines.

Television licences (mid-1970): 1,697,600.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Magyar Nemzeti Bank (*National Bank of Hungary*): Budapest V., 8. Szabadság-tér; f. 1924; issue of bank notes, monetary settlements and supply of credits; transacts international payments business; Pres. Dr. ANDOR LÁSZLÓ; First Vice-Pres. MIKLÓS PULAI; Vice-Presidents JÁNOS FEKETE, Dr. GYULA PÁLES; Man. Dirs. Dr. Gy. TALLÓS, A. JANCSEKZ.

Általános Értéktőzsgalmi Bank Rt. (*General Banking and Trust Company Ltd*): Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets.

Magyar Külkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (*Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd*): Budapest V, Postafók 585; f. 1950; cap. 200m. Ft.; dep. 3,350m. Ft. (Dec. 1967); barter-

business, export-import finance, guarantees, and documentary credits; banking facilities for tourists from all countries; Pres. J. BACZONI; Gen. Man. Dr. I. SALUSINSZKY.

Magyar Beruházási Bank (*Hungarian Investments Bank*): Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 5; f. 1949.

Országos Takarékpénztár (*National Savings Bank*): Budapest V, Münnich Ferenc u. 16; f. 1949; savings deposits, credits, foreign transactions; 538 brs.

Pénzüntézetii Központ (*Central Corporation of Banking Companies*): Budapest 501.

INSURANCE

All ami Biztosító: Budapest IX, Üllői u. 1; f. 1949; Gen Man. S. FEHÉR; Asst. Gen. Man. A. FODOR; general.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: Budapest V, Rosenberg u. 17; f. 1948; Pres. Ö. KALLÓS; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 300 Industrial and foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Magyar Import* (bi-monthly), *Marketing in Hungary* (quarterly), *Hungarian Heavy Industries* (quarterly), *Külkereskedelem* (monthly), *Hungaropress Economic Information* (fortnightly), *Világgazdaság* (daily).

Hungaropress: Budapest V, Lengyel u. 6; information service of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief Mrs. TERESA TAMÁSI.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agrimex: Budapest V, Nádor u. 22 (P.O.B. 62-278); agricultural products.

Agrotröszt: Budapest VI, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 57; agricultural machinery, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Artex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 167; furniture, carpets, porcelain, ceramics, gold and silver ware, applied arts, household and sports goods.

Budavox: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 267; telecommunication.

Chomokomplex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the Chemical Industry.

Chemolimex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, paints, rubber.

Elektroimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Ferunion: Budapest V, Mérleg u. 4, P.O.B. 612; tools, glassware, building materials.

Ganz: Budapest V, Október 6 u. 7, Letters: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 577; all types of electrical measuring instruments.

Ganz-Mávag: Budapest VIII, Könyves Kálmán krt. 76; f. 1844; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment.

Hungagent: Budapest V, Petöfi Sándor u. 14; foreign representations agency.

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (Györ): Budapest V, Guszev u. 25; rolling-stock.

Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Works: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 280.

Hungarocamion: Budapest V, Haris köz 4; international road transport company.

Hungarocoop: Budapest V, P.O.B. 34; Federation of Hungarian Co-operative Societies; import and export of consumer goods.

Hungarofilm: Budapest 502, Báthory u. 10, P.O.B. 39; films; Gen. Man. ISRVÁN DÓSAI.

Hungarofruct: P.O.B. 386; Budapest VI, Munkácsy Mihály u. 19; f. 1953; fruit and vegetables.

Hungarotex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 100; textiles and garments.

Hungexpo: Budapest 70, P.O.B. 44; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing, fairs, exhibitions.

Interag: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 184; negotiates trade agreements, undertakes market research, handles consignment stocks and operates service stations.

Komplex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 125; factory equipment.

Konsumex: Budapest 4, P.O.B. 367; barter trade company.

Kultura: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records, sheet music, museum replicas, objets d'art, didactic material.

Licencia: Budapest V, P.O.B. 207; purchase and sale of patents and inventions.

Lignimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 323; timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2, P.O.B. 250; shipping agency.

Masped: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2, P.O.B. 104; international forwarding and carriage.

Mavad: Budapest I, Uri-u. 39, P.O.B. 114/16; live game and shooting agency.

Medicor: Budapest XIII, Váci u. 48. e-f. (P.O.B. 62-150); medical instruments, X-ray apparatus and complete hospital installations.

Medimex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 126; f. 1949; export and import of pharmaceutical products, laboratory chemicals, radioactive products, medicinal plants, essential oils, aperient and medicinal waters.

Mert: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.

Metalimex: Budapest 62; P.O.B. 330; metals.

Metrimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 202; instruments, precision and surgical.

Migért: Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 2 (P.O.B. 62-295); instruments and business machines sales.

Mineralimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 130; mineral oil products.

Mogúrt: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 249; f. 1949; motor vehicles; Gen. Dir. L. P. TÓTH; Deputy Gen. Dir. P. ARDÓ.

Monimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 268; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets.

Nikex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 128; heavy industry.

Ofotért: Budapest V, Guszev u. 14 (P.O.B. 53-52); f. 1949; optical and photographic articles; General Dir. SOMOGYI.

OMKDK Technoinform: Budapest VIII, Reviczky u. 6 (P.O.B. 12); technical and economic information services including translations, studies, conferences, periodicals and documentation.

Pannonia: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 354; metallurgical materials, welding electrodes, cast iron fittings, steel tubes and cylinders, motorcycles, side-cars and bicycles, industrial sewing and pressing machinery and laundry equipment.

Philatelia Hungarica: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 600; stamps.

Tannimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods, and furs.

Technoimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, combustion and agricultural engines.

Terimex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 251; cattle and agricultural products.

Tesco: Budapest V, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.

Transelektro: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 377; electrical equipment.

United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Co. Ltd.: Újpest 4; light sources, electron devices and vacuum technical machinery.

Villért: Budapest VII, Vörösmarty u. 16; electrical and installation material.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Országos Földművelésszövetkezeti Tanács: Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 14; National Council of the Federation of the Hungarian Co-operative Societies.

SZÖVÖSZ: Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; 2,500,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. FRIGYES MOLNÁR.

TRADE UNIONS

Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (*Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions*): Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84B; f. 1898; 3,047,130 mems.; Pres. ALADÁR FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *The Hungarian Trade Union News* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Magyar Bányai Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Mineworkers*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 46-48; f. 1913; 154,000 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS ZGYERKA; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SIMON.

Magyar Bőriipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers*): Budapest VI, Bajza u. 24; f. 1877; 30,000 mems.; Pres. AKDRÁS MOCZI; Gen. Sec. MIHÁLY CSÁKO.

Magyar Élelmiszeri Ipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 44; f. 1905; 142,000 mems.; Pres. ÁRPÁD NÖHRER; Gen. Sec. LAJOS CSUTORKA.

Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries*): Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84A; f. 1906; 280,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI.

Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 43; f. 1962; 116,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GYULA VIRIZLAY.

Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers*): Budapest VI, Jókai u. 6; f. 1900; 380,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ LIGETI; publ. *Mérleg* (monthly).

Magyar Közalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers*): Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 4; f. 1945; 130,000 mems.; Pres. LAJOS HUBER; Gen. Sec. Dr. OLGA PRIESZOL.

Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Transport and Communications Workers, excluding Railway Workers*): Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 130,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. TÓTH ISTVÁN.

Magyar Mezőgazdasági Erdészeti és Vízügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water-Supply Workers*): Budapest VI,

Jókai u. 2-4; f. 1906; 270,000 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS publ. *Medosz Lapja* (fortnightly).

Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Art Workers' Unions*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 38; f. 1945; 30,229 mems.; Gen. Sec. IMRE VASS; Fine Artists' Pres. IVÁN SZABÓ; Film Workers' Vice Pres. ANTAL PÉCSI; Radio-TV Workers' Pres. GYÖRGY SZEPESI; Actors' Pres. LÁSZLÓ UNGVÁRI; Musicians' Pres. JÁNOS KEREKES; Artistes' Pres. REZSŐ GÁCS.

Magyar Nyomda-, a Papíripar és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union*): Budapest VIII, Kölcsey u. 2; f. 1862; 40,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EMIL KIMMEL; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

Magyar Orvos Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Medical and Health Workers*): Budapest V, Münnich F. u. 32; f. 1945; 160,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. ANTON BABICS; Gen. Sec. PÁL DARABOS; publ. *Orvosi Hetilap*, Egészségügyi Dolgozó.

Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Teachers*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 10; f. 1945; 151,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN CSÜRÖS; Gen. Sec. ERNŐ PÉTER.

Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers*): Budapest XIV, Cházár András u. 13; f. 1945; 65,011 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZSUFFA SZABOLCS; Vice-Pres. KOZSIÁN ANDRÁS; Gen. Sec. BESENYEI MIKLÓS.

Magyar Ruházatiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers*): Budapest VII, Almásy-tér 2; f. 1892; 21,000 mems.; Pres. ERNŐ KÖVES; Gen. Sec. JÓZSEF VARGA.

Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Textile Workers*): Budapest VI, Rippl Rónai u. 2; f. 1905; 127,000 mems.; Pres. ANNA RATKÓ; Gen. Sec. ANNA TOTH.

Magyar Vas és Fémipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): f. February 1960, being an amalgamation of the Union of Steel and Metal Workers and the Union of Foundry Workers; Budapest VIII, Koltói Anna u. 5-7; 400,000 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF HANER; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS POLYÁK.

Magyar Vasutások Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 41; f. 1945; 160,000 mems.; Pres. JENŐ GYÓCSI; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SZABÓ.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 45; f. 1897; 60,000 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ GAL.

TRADE FAIR

Budapest Autumn Fair: Budapest; yearly in September; industrial and consumer goods.

Budapest International Fair: Hungexpo, Budapest XIV, Városliget; yearly in May; industrial production and exhibits.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (*Hungarian State Railways*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; State-owned since 1868. Total length of lines 10,067 km, including 566 km. of electrified lines.

Gen. Man. KÁROLY RÖDÖNYI; Assistant Gen. Managers SÁNDOR HARMATI, JÓZSEF LINDNER, ZOLTÁN SZÜCS; Chief of the Secretariat Dr. JÓZSEF BÉK; Chief of the International Section DÉNES GAZDI.

ROADS

According to official estimates there are 110,128 km. of roads in Hungary, 6,050 km. of which are main roads. Long-distance buses cover 22,500 km. on 950 routes.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Magyar Auto Klub—M.A.K. (*Hungarian Automobile Club*): Budapest II, Rómer Flóris u. 4; f. 1900; Pres. LÁSZLÓ FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. VILMOS MATYKO; publ. *Autoselet* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Mahart Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Mahart Hungarian Shipping Co.*): Budapest V, Apáczai Csere János u. 11; carries goods on the Danube and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains cargo traffic between Budapest and the Levantine ports, between Adria and Mediterranean ports and between Rijeka and Spain.

SHIPPING

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristof tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hungarian Air Authority: Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. S. HÜVÖS.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALÉV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Head Office: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; Ticket Offices: Budapest V, Váci u. 1 and Dorottya u. 2 (Air Terminal); f. March 1946, became purely Hungarian 1954; daily internal services and weekly foreign services from Budapest to 34 towns of 28 countries in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa; fleet of seven Ilyushin IL-18 and four Tupoljev TU-134; Gen. Dir. Dipl. Ing. GYÖRGY LÉNÁRT; First Deputy Gen. Dir. VLADIMIR ZAMEK.

Hungary is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Balkan, B.E.A., C.S.A., Finnair, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair and Tarom.

TOURISM

BUSZ (*Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási, Rt.*) *Touring, Travelling, Transport and Purchase Co. Ltd.*: official tourist bureau of Hungarian State Railways; f. 1902; Budapest V, Felszabadulás tér 5; International Air and Shipping Office; Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; IBUSZ has 70 branches throughout Hungary.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Kärntnerstrasse 26, Vienna 1.
Belgium: 193 Avenue de Tervueren, Brussels 15.
Brazil: Rua Marchal Pires Ferreira 95 Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro. Praca Doun José Gaspar 134, São Paulo.
Canada: 77 Cartier Street, Ottawa.
Czechoslovakia: Vaclavské nám. 2, Madarské Kultura, Prague.
Denmark: Valkendorfsgræde 16, Copenhagen.
Finland: Boulevard 18, Helsinki.
France: 3 rue de Dr. Finlay, Paris 15e.
German Democratic Republic: Clara Zetkin Str. 97, Berlin 108.
German Federal Republic: Baseler Str. 46, Frankfurt.
Italy: Via V. E. Orlando 75/2, Rome.
Sweden: Narvavägen 7, Stockholm.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel National, Moscow.
United Kingdom: 10-11 Vigo Street, London, W.1.

Budapesti Idegenforgalmi Igazgatóság (*Budapest Tourist Board*): Budapest V, Roosevelt tér 5, Budapest VI, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 55, and Budapest VIII, Baross tér 3; the office is at the disposal of foreign tourists from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.; Dir. FERENC BARANYAI.

Co-optourist: Budapest; f. 1969 to meet increased demand for travel to and from Hungary; services for businessmen include accommodation, car rental, programme organization, etc.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Művelődésügyi Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): Budapest V; Szalay u. 10/14; Minister PÁL ILKV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nemzeti Színház (*National Theatre*): Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 75 artists; 303 mems.; Dir. BÉLA BOTH.

Nemzeti Színház: Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890.

Nemzeti Színház: Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 325 mems.; Dir. SALLÓS GÁBOR; General Secretary SKRLÓSI LÁSZLÓ; publ. *Színházi Esték* (monthly).

Nemzeti Színház: Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1880.

Magyar Állami Operaház (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.

Erkel Színház: Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1911 and under the auspices of the State Opera since 1952; the second opera house.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: Budapest V, Semmelweis u. 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.

Budapest Symphony Orchestra (*Orchestra of the Hungarian Radio*): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 94 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHEL; Dir. ISTVÁN VERMES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Hungary's first atomic power station is due to go into operation in 1980.

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): Budapest 5, P.O.B. 14.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. A. SZALAY; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények, Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest XII, Konkoly Thege; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. LAJOS JÁNOSSY; Deputy Dir. Prof. LÉNÁRD PÁL.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATOR

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for training and research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radioactive isotopes.

Accelerators. A 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, both in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (*Eötvös Loránd University*): Budapest; 834 teachers, 6,450 students.

Semmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Semmelweis Medical University*): Budapest; 1,010 teachers, 3,572 students.

Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem (*Karl Marx University of Economic Science*): Budapest; 267 teachers, 4,008 students.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem (*Lajos Kossuth University*): Debrecen; 277 teachers, 2,032 students.

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Debrecen University of Medicine*): Debrecen; 388 teachers, 1,085 students.

Pécsi Tudományegyetem (*University of Pécs*): Pécs; 44 teachers, 796 students.

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Pécs*): Pécs; 355 teachers, 1,184 students.

József Attila Tudományegyetem Szeged (*Attila József University*): Szeged; 379 teachers, 2,851 students.

Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Szeged*): Szeged; 452 teachers, 1,620 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Agrártudományi Egyetem (*University of Agricultural Sciences*): Gödöllő; 268 teachers, 2,855 students.

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Budapest*): Budapest; 1,451 teachers, 12,625 students.

Erdsészeti És Faipari Egyetem (*University of Forestry and Timber Industry*): Sopron; 93 teachers, 528 students.

Kertészeti Egyetem (*University of Horticulture*): Budapest; 133 teachers, 1,144 students.

Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Heavy Industry*): Miskolc; 353 teachers, 2,683 students.

Veszprémi Vegyipari Egyetem (*Technical University of Chemical Engineering*): Veszprém; 144 teachers, 921 students.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iceland is a volcanic island situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. The island lies 155 miles south-east of Greenland, 645 west of Norway and 500 miles north of Scotland. The climate is cold with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 96 per cent of the population. The flag is blue with a red cross bordered with white. The capital is Reykjavík.

Recent History

Iceland became independent in 1944 when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949. In 1958, as a conservancy measure, Iceland extended her territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles off-shore. The United Kingdom challenged the decision and British vessels continued to fish inside the new limits under naval protection. In 1960 they withdrew pending the decision of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Icelandic Government agreed to a 6-mile limit for British fishing boats until March 1964, since when the 12-mile limit has been imposed.

Iceland is governed by a coalition of the Independence Party and the Social Democratic Party. Following the death of Prime Minister Benediktsson, an interim government was formed in July 1970 by Mr. Jóhann Hafstein. General elections take place in the spring of 1971. Iceland joined EFTA in March 1970.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President and the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and six other Ministers. The Althing (Parliament) is divided into an Upper and Lower House. The Lower House is elected by universal suffrage. The Upper House consists of members chosen by the United Althing.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of her own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces based on the island as part of NATO defence strategy.

Economic Affairs

Iceland's economy is based on fishing which provides almost all of her exports. Only 1 per cent of the land area is cultivated. Farming is mainly sheep-rearing. The principal crops are hay and roots for fodder. Hot-house cultivation using thermal springs produces fruit, flowers and vegetables. Industry is largely based on the fisheries, processing and tinning the catches, and shipbuilding and repairing. The industrial potential of the thermal springs

is being investigated. The first development plan, 1963-66, provided for overall economic growth and included large subsidies for agriculture and fisheries as well as increased investment in hydroelectric power. In spite of a 25 per cent devaluation in November 1967, the balance of trade continued to deteriorate during 1968, mainly as a result of a considerable fall in the fish catch. In September of that year the currency was devalued by a further 35 per cent. Iceland has a high standard of living, being one of the few countries in the world to achieve prosperity through food exports alone. The rate of inflation is, however, high. To decrease the dependency upon the fish industry, the government is embarking upon a gradual policy of diversification, based upon the natural power resources. Aluminium smelting has already begun, and other projects include the production of various chemicals, silicon smelting, and an oil refinery. More hydroelectric stations are to be constructed.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. The development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. Air transport is particularly important to Iceland and is used, for example, to transport agricultural produce from remote districts. There are regular air services between Reykjavík and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits including old-age pensions, family allowances, maternity grants, widows' pensions, etc. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory. Pension and health insurance now apply to the whole population. Accident insurance applies to all wage and salary earners and self-employed persons—unless they request exemption—and unemployment insurance to the unions of skilled and unskilled workers and seamen in all towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, as well as to several unions in villages of less than 300 inhabitants.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. There is one university and five colleges. In urban regions primary education is available in day schools. In the more remote country districts, where there is no state boarding-school, instruction is provided by the "Travelling Teacher" scheme, whereby the pupil receives education in his own home. Three to four years of ordinary secondary education are then available. A good certificate of education after three years at a middle or general secondary school entitles entry to a High School (*Menntaskóli*) or a teachers' training college. The matriculation examination at the end of four years at High School provides the qualification for University entrance.

ICELAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Mountaineering and pony trekking are increasingly popular as well as skiing and the study of bird life. In 1968 receipts from tourism amounted to \$3 million and expenditure to \$4 million.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

The national sport is wrestling; but football, athletics and winter sports are universally popular. All children must, by law, learn to swim.

Public Holidays 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 8 (Maundy Thursday), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), 1st day of Summer (end of April), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 17 (National Day), August 2 (Bank Holiday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Krónur (Kr), which is divided into 100 Aurar.

Several years of severe inflation resulted in a 24.6 per cent devaluation in November 1967. A further 35 per cent devaluation was carried out in November 1968.

Notes: Krónur 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Krónur 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 208 Kr. = £1 sterling

86 Kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1969)	
	TOTAL	Reykjavík (capital)
102,846 sq. kilometres	203,442	81,476

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1969)

Kópavogur . . .	10,991	Keflavík . . .	5,533
Akureyri . . .	10,567	Vestmannaeyjar . . .	5,074
Hafnarfjörður . . .	9,538		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964 . . .	25.3	8.3	7.0
1965 . . .	24.5	8.1	6.7
1966 . . .	24.0	7.9	7.1
1967 . . .	22.2	8.6	7.0
1968 . . .	21.0	8.4	6.9
1969 . . .	20.7	8.5	7.1

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA WASTELAND
10,302	10,026	2,380	2,280	100	7,646

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	UNIT OF QUANTITY	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hay for Fodder:						
From Home-fields .	100 kg.	3,575,510	3,763,700	3,423,000	3,344,455	3,644,806
" Meadows .	" "	84,492	92,800	100,940	93,052	62,261
Potatoes .	" "	74,331	87,058	34,938	65,214	56,040
Turnips .	" "	4,080	5,828	2,034	5,582	4,974
Milk .	1,000 kg.	118,297	126,500	121,500	121,500	122,000
Butter .	" "	1,541	1,850	1,223	1,410	1,477
Mutton and Lamb .	" "	11,253	12,270	12,580	13,369	13,227
Wool .	" "	774	764	847	848	829
Sheep Skins .	thousand	734	809	889	903	886
Eggs (estimated) .	1,000 kg.	1,160	1,200	1,225	1,250	1,300

LIVESTOCK

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cattle .	57,211	59,751	59,542	54,535	52,245	52,274
Sheep .	736,381	761,926	846,705	848,042	827,759	820,166
Horses .	29,536	30,727	34,013	35,483	34,746	34,671
Goats .	91	122	158	163	218	232
Pigs .	1,544	2,137	3,023	3,458	4,352	4,148
Poultry .	106,650	97,215	93,822	120,262	108,386	153,735

FISHING

('000 kg.)

	1968	1969*
Fish for quick freezing .	202,237	245,977
Fish cured as stockfish (unsalted) .	15,174	43,519
Fish for canning .	1,444	1,412
Fish for smoking .	21	2
Fish for salting .	115,178	79,187
Herring for salting .	28,834	12,302
Herring for freezing (bait etc.) .	9,024	3,973
Herring for manufacturing .	132,631	171,315
Other fish for manufacturing .	4,431	6,158
Crustaceans for freezing .	4,825	6,180
Crustaceans for canning .	113	23
Crustaceans for home consumption .	3	—
For home consumption .	7,015	4,828
TOTAL (incl. others) .	599,297	617,775

* Jan.—Oct.

PRINCIPAL SPECIES

('000 kg.)

	1968	1969
Herring .	142,820	56,537
Cod .	234,653	286,574
Capelin .	78,166	171,009
Haddock .	34,386	35,404
Redfish .	30,571	28,504
Saithe .	38,032	53,873

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Krónur (Kr.)=100 Aurar

100 Kr.=£0.48 sterling=U.S. \$1.15.

208 Kr.=£1 sterling; 86 Kr.=U.S. \$1.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 krónur)

	1967	1968	1969
Revenue:			
Income and Property Tax.	687,209	778,832	862,966
Import Duties	1,997,488	1,966,422	2,338,542
Stamp Tax	96,909	155,616	190,298
Sales Taxes	1,231,985	1,302,686	1,501,377
Motor Taxation	73,540	159,566	160,619
Government Monopolies and Enterprises	640,825	719,266	801,757
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,135,272	6,741,049	7,454,805
Expenditure:			
Social Security	1,072,919	1,630,806	2,067,711
Consumer Subsidies	756,593	550,679	486,666
Export Subsidies on Agricultural Products	268,359	251,140	299,358
Education	678,697	990,117	1,232,955
Promotion of Agriculture	217,799	259,845	339,336
Promotion of Fisheries	203,728	536,226	156,393
Justice and Police	249,530	349,238	341,458
Public Health	203,575	337,248	233,884
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,716,845	6,741,049	7,454,805
Surplus	418,427	165,701	134,824

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million krónur)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	21,675	22,128	23,459
Income from abroad	—202	—252	—410
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	21,473	21,876	23,049
Less depreciation allowances	—2,720	—3,044	—3,975
NET NATIONAL INCOME	18,753	18,832	19,074
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4,015	3,855	4,330
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	22,768	22,687	23,404
Depreciation allowances	2,720	3,044	3,975
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	25,488	25,731	27,379
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	321	2,264	2,545
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	25,809	27,995	29,924
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	16,467	17,464	18,675
General government expenditure	2,270	2,505	2,800
Domestic capital formation	7,090	8,058	8,461
Increase in livestock	—18	—32	—12

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(at end of year in million krónur)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	43.7	57.9	89.3	89.3
Currency in Circulation	1084.4	1,035.0	1,031.8	1,226.2

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (November)
(January 1st, 1968=100)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services</i>	111	138	163
Food and beverages	113	142	169
Clothing, footwear	108	138	159
Miscellaneous	109	135	160
<i>Rent</i>	103	110	118
<i>Contributions to Social Security Fund, etc.</i>	101	124	155
ALL ITEMS	109	133	156

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1969
(million krónur)

	DEBIT	CREDIT
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Imports of ships and aircraft (f.o.b.)	52	—
Imports for Búrfell Power Project (f.o.b.)	300	—
Imports for Straumsvík Aluminium Smelter, investment goods (f.o.b.)	492	—
Imports for aluminium smelter, intermediary production goods (f.o.b.)	463	—
Other imports (f.o.b.)	8,000	—
Exports of aluminium ingots (f.o.b.)	—	519
Other exports (f.o.b.)	—	8,881
Defence	123	985
Tourism	395	320
Transportation	2,600	3,400
Insurance	1,265	1,040
Interest	750	165
Miscellaneous	1,090	600
Total current transactions	15,530	15,910
Deficit on current account	380	—
TOTAL	15,910	15,910
<i>Capital Account:</i>		
Private long-term liabilities	940	70
Official long-term liabilities	900	2,000
Direct investment	—	1,440
Other capital movements, net	210	—
Total capital transactions	2,050	3,510
Surplus on capital account	1,460	—
TOTAL	3,510	3,510
<i>Overall Balance of Payments:</i>		
Changes in foreign exchange reserves	1,685	—

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 krónur)

	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports . . .	7,116,231	8,246,177	10,855,863
Total Exports . . .	4,299,368	5,097,724	9,466,368

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 krónur)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Cereals . . .	76,643	115,977	169,751	Salted Fish (dried) .	34,728	71,763	201,427
Animal Feed . . .	221,815	304,433	381,118	Salted Fish (uncured)	373,392	624,532	733,133
Sugar . . .	41,323	60,935	91,386	Stock-fish . . .	137,094	172,247	412,624
Coffee . . .	88,109	97,365	175,982	Fish on ice . . .	138,710	226,707	513,316
Fuel Oil . . .	350,625	623,565	680,045	Frozen Fish . . .	1,248,989	1,547,032	3,132,649
Other Petrol . . .	68,591	99,359	137,754	Cod Liver Oil . . .	28,350	47,262	85,778
Wood . . .	204,725	191,289	260,818	Herring (cured) . . .	405,104	630,027	418,166
Ships . . .	466,422	245,582	—	Fish Meal . . .	88,217	162,286	396,510
Fishing nets and equipment . . .	214,296	146,656	224,913	Herring Oil . . .	428,684	145,600	239,474
				Herring Meal . . .	734,552	249,749	375,197
				Sheep Skins (salted)	105,414	204,065	162,971

COUNTRIES

('000 krónur)

	IMPORTS, C.I.F. VALUES			EXPORTS, F.O.B. VALUES		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Belgium	139,631	196,687	173,603	44,174	9,629	33,094
Czechoslovakia	95,832	107,512	132,280	48,018	42,325	55,078
Denmark	636,072	833,285	1,032,820	220,515	160,484	538,090
Faroe Islands	664	2,321	896	31,314	64,828	101,695
Finland	153,326	214,494	292,110	155,365	188,212	230,417
France	94,239	172,922	211,111	57,927	21,222	86,105
Germany (Democratic Republic)	143,974	40,418	55,113	53,953	10,473	7,615
Germany (Federal Republic)	917,749	1,309,903	1,818,718	274,928	416,147	813,780
Greece	331	564	783	36,680	66,946	99,946
Ireland	3,957	4,659	3,450	13,400	7,059	18,604
Italy	106,608	120,828	208,282	128,686	239,856	319,967
Romania	18,236	5,054	3,529	22,885	12,313	—
Netherlands	451,931	515,133	568,797	125,528	65,618	219,853
Norway	604,708	617,034	699,284	63,250	75,425	172,701
Poland	95,423	124,942	179,749	101,155	150,378	168,220
Portugal	12,180	12,338	35,822	188,661	270,926	412,501
U.S.S.R.	452,558	653,906	870,129	506,616	520,462	839,986
Spain	34,355	57,084	66,267	96,175	136,691	105,709
Sweden	469,638	463,277	528,001	358,373	464,509	589,032
Switzerland	65,403	157,857	452,216	14,017	27,937	103,450
United Kingdom	949,862	1,079,788	1,378,416	896,254	644,237	1,323,926
Brazil	84,255	94,824	168,986	31,064	68,243	171,908
Canada	17,306	13,852	26,588	20,504	1,190	2,648
United States of America	1,095,289	903,409	934,351	650,619	1,280,698	2,614,465
Nigeria	195	429	191	76,479	63,682	209,887
Japan	266,598	278,590	281,320	1,247	5,556	10,441

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

(There are no railways in Iceland.)

ROADS REGISTERED VEHICLES (At year end)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Trucks . . .	6,297	6,126	6,038	5,717
Cars and buses . .	32,981	35,991	37,568	37,859
Motor-cycles . . .	309	277	290	278

SHIPPING

Year	Motor Vessels	Gross Tons	Steam Vessels	Gross Tons
1966 . . .	840	128,636	30	19,909
1967 . . .	835	131,936	28	18,524
1968 . . .	812	128,084	26	17,137

CIVIL AVIATION (External Icelandic traffic only) (¹000 km.)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGER-KILOMETRES	CARGO, TON-KILOMETRES	MAIL, TON-KILOMETRES
1967	10,884	1,121,641	3,614	1,516
1968	10,986	1,138,000	4,461	1,900
1969	10,771	1,216,335	7,885	1,859

TOURISM (Foreign visitors to Iceland)

	1967	1968	1969
Denmark	5,114	4,519	4,112
Norway	1,352	1,662	1,641
Sweden	2,098	2,855	2,697
United Kingdom . .	4,515	3,986	4,637
Germany	3,991	4,231	4,621
United States . .	13,191	15,278	17,934
TOTAL (incl. others).	37,728	40,447	44,099

EDUCATION (1968-69)

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF STAFF	No. OF STUDENTS
Primary	205	1,350	27,700
General Secondary (Lower)	128	1,080	13,550
General Secondary (Higher)	5	150	2,100
Teacher Training	3	650	900
Technical	28		3,500
Others at Secondary Level	23		1,500
University	1	150	1,300

Sources: The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavik; *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), issued by the Statistical Bureau and the Central Bank of Iceland.

THE CONSTITUTION

FROM the year 930, when the Icelandic Free State was founded, settlement beginning in 874, until 1264 the land was an Independent Republic. In that year it lost its independence, falling first under Norwegian rule and then in 1380, with Norway, under Danish rule. When in 1814 Norway came under Sweden, Iceland remained with Denmark, and this continued until 1918, when its sovereign status was recognised. Certain subjects were reserved for joint consideration. The Order of Succession of the Crown was the most important. There was a Joint Committee which reviewed important legislation of both States and promoted bills aiming at co-operation. Citizens of both States enjoyed equal rights in the other, but were exempt from military service in the other. The union with Denmark was dissolved and a new Republican Constitution established on June 17th, 1944.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing, and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The Ministry is responsible to a bicameral legislature, the Althing, which has a regular annual session.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituencies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties on a proportional basis. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *nedri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses work together as a United

Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is reached by the electors (men and women) at 20.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. A bill which the Althing has already passed, may become law even if the President refuses to sign it, if the Althing passes it again by a two-thirds majority. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by a special Tribunal.

Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members, in such electoral districts as elect members by proportional representation. The eleven supplementary members elected at general elections take the seats allotted to the parties for equalization, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: DR. KRISTJÁN ELDJÁRN; elected 1968.

THE CABINET

(February 1971)

(A coalition of the Independence Party and the Social Democratic Party)

Prime Minister and Minister of Industries: JÓHANN HAFSTEIN (Ind.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EMIL JÓNSSON (Soc. Dem.).

Minister of Finance: MAGNUS JÓNSSON (Ind.).

Minister of Justice: MRS. AUDUR AUDUNSSON (Ind.).

Minister of Fisheries and Social Affairs: EGGERT THORSTEINSSON (Soc. Dem.).

Minister of Education and Commerce: DR. GYLFI TH. GISLASON (Soc. Dem.).

Minister of Agriculture and Communications: INGOLFUR JONSSON (Ind.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(Reykjavík unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Oslo, Norway (E).
Austria: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).
Belgium: Oslo, Norway (E).
Brazil: Oslo, Norway (E).
Bulgaria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Canada: Oslo, Norway (E).
Cuba: Oslo, Norway (L).
Czechoslovakia: Smáragata 16 (E); *Ambassador:* JOZEF KRIZ.
Denmark: Hverfisgata 29 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER O. KRONMANN.
Finland: Oslo, Norway (E).
France: Túngata 22 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE BENOIST.
German Federal Republic: Túngata 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING THOMSEN.
Greece: London, W.1, England (E).
Hungary: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Iran: Stockholm, Sweden (L).
Ireland: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).
Israel: Oslo, Norway (E).
Italy: Oslo, Norway (E).
Japan: Stockholm O, Sweden (E).
Korea, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Luxembourg: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Mexico: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Netherlands: London, S.W.7, England (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Hverfisgata 45 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST CHRISTIAN MOHR.
Peru: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Poland: Grenimelur 7 (E); *Ambassador:* PRZEMYSŁAW OGRODZINSKI.
Portugal: Oslo, Norway (E).
Romania: London, W.8, England (E).
Spain: Oslo, Norway (E).
Sweden: Fjólugata 9 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR GRANBERG.
Switzerland: Oslo, Norway (E).
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Turkey: Oslo, Norway (E).
U.S.S.R.: Gardastræti 33 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI T. ASTAVIN.
United Arab Republic: Oslo, Norway (E).
United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MCKENZIE.
U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LUTHER I. REPLOGLE.
Yugoslavia: Oslo, Norway (E).

PARLIAMENT

THE ALTHING

President of the United Althing: BIRGIR FINNSSON.

Speaker for both Houses: BIRGIR FINNSSON.

Speaker for the Upper House: JÓNAS RAFNAR.

Speaker of the Lower House: MATTHIAS A. MATTHIESEN.

Secretary-General of the Althing: FRÍÐJON SIGURÐSSON.

STATE OF PARTIES

(General Election, 1967)

	SEATS	VOTES	PER- CENTAGE
Independence Party . . .	24	36,037	37.5
Progressive Party . . .	18	27,026	28.1
Social Democratic Party . . .	9	15,061	15.7
People's Union Party . . .	8	13,402	13.9
Independent (Socialist) . . .	1	3,520	3.7

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sjálfstaedisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Reykjavík; f. by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties in 1929; its programme is social reform within the framework of the capitalist system and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Leader: JOHANN HAFSTEIN.

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Hringbraut 30, Reykjavík; f. in 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Members of Parliament: 18; Chair. and Parliamentary Leader ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON; Sec. HELGI BERGS; publs. *Tíminn* (daily), *Dagur* (twice a week).

Althýðubandalag (*People's Union*): Tjarnargata 20, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party; has a Marxist programme; represented in Althing by 8 mems.; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON; publ. *Utsyn* (weekly).

Althýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Althýðuhúsid Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme; Pres. EMIL JÓNSSON; Sec. GYLFI TH. GÍSLASON; publ. *Althýðubladið* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: EINAR ARNALDS.

Justices: BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.
GÍZUR BERGSTEINSSON.
LOGI EINARSSON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of at least one year.

Secretary: SIGURDUR LÍNDAL.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of *Special Courts*. The Ordinary Courts include both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 96 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. There are 299 congregations and 104 pastors; publ. *Kirkjuritid* (monthly); Bishop: SIGURBJÖRN EINARSSON.

Frikirkjan (*Free Church*): Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. THORSTEINN BJÖRNSSON.

Oháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (*Independent Congregation*): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Egilsstötu 18, Reykjavík; f. 1000; 1,076 mems.; Bishop of Reykjavík His Grace The Most Reverend HINRIK H. FREHEN, S.M.M., D.D.; publ. *Merki Krossins*.

THE PRESS

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

REYKJAVÍK

Althýðubladið (*The Labour Journal*): f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (*Dawn*); daily; organ of the Labour Party.

Lesbók (*Reader*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1925; Sunday supplement to *Morgunbladið* (see below); circ. 39,000; Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR KONRAD JÓNSSON.

Morgunbladið (*Morning News*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; daily; Independent; Editors SIGURDUR BJARNASON, MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR K. JÓNSSON; circ. 38,000.

Thjóðviljinn (*Will of the People*): Skólavörðustíg 19; f. 1936; daily; circ. 11,000; independent organ for Socialism, the Labour Movement and National Liberation.

Tíminn (*The Times*): Edduhús, Box 370; f. 1917; daily organ of the Progressive Party; Editors LINDREDE G. THORSTEINSSON, ANDRES KRISTIANSSON, JON HELGASON, THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 18,500.

Vikan (*The Week*): Skipholt 33; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; circulation 12,000; Editor GÍSLI SIGURDSSON.

Visir (*The Bud*): Laugaveg 178; f. 1910; daily; independent; Editor JÓNAS KRISTJANSSON; circ. 20,000

AKUREYRI

Althýðumadurinn: f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; circ. 2,000.

Dagur (*The Day*): Hafnarstræti 88; f. 1918; weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; circ. 4,000.

Íslendingur-Ísafold: Gleragata 32, Akureyri; f. 1915; for West, North and East Iceland; Editor S. GUDVINSSON; circ. 8-10,000.

ÍSAFJÖRDUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.

Vesturland: weekly; organ of Independence Party

SIGLUFJÖRDUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.
Siglfirdingur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES (M.),
 QUARTERLIES (Q.)

Aegir (*The Sea*) (Fortnightly): c/o Fiskifjelag Íslands, Reykjavík; published by the Fisheries' Association, Reykjavík; f. 1905; circ. 2,400.
Eimreidin (*Progress*) (Q): Storcholt 17, Reykjavík; f. 1895; literary and critical review.
Freyr (Fortnightly): P.O.B. 390, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; Editor GISLI KRISTJÁNSSON.
Fjáls verzlun (*Free Trade*) (M.): Sudurlandsbraut 12, P.O.B. 1193, Reykjavík; f. 1939; monthly business magazine; Editor JÓHANN BRIEM.
Hagtidindi (M.): published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík.

Heima Er Best (M.): Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri; f. 1951; literary; circ. 6,000.
Helgafell (Q.): Reykjavík; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUÐMUNDSSON.
Rjettur: left-wing political magazine.
Samtíðin (*Contemporary*) (M.): P.O. Box 75, Reykjavík; f. 1934; literary; circ. 35,000.
Spegillinn (M.): Box 594, Reykjavík; f. 1926; comic; circ. 5,000.
The Statistical Bulletin (Q.): published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and the Central Bank of Iceland; contains extracts from *Hagtidindi*.
Vinnan (*Work*): Reykjavík; published by the T.U. Association; f. 1943; circ. 5,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Bladamannafélag Íslands (*Press Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1897; 90 mems.; Chair. JÓNAS KRISTJÁNSSON.

PUBLISHERS

Akranesútgáfan: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.
Almenna Bókafélagid: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; runs largest book club in Iceland (8,000 mems.); Man. Dir. BALDVIN TRYGGVASON.
Bókautgáfa Aeskunnar: Kirkjuhuali, Reykjavík.
Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar: Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri, f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.
Bókaútgáfan Heimdallur: Reykjavík.
Bókaútgáfan Nordri: P.O.B. 101, Reykjavík; f. 1925; historical, educational, novels, music.
Bókaverzlun Jónasar Tómassonar: Hafnarstraeti 2, Ísafjörður.
Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general, import and export of books, maps of Iceland, oldest bookstore in Iceland.
Bókaverzlun Sigurðar Kristjánssonar: Bankastræti 3; Reykjavík; f. 1883; dictionaries and the Icelandic sagas.
Bókfélisútgáfan: Hafnarstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1943; general; Chair. BIRGIR KJARAN.
Bókaverzlun Þorsteins Johnson: Vestmannaeyjar.
Gunnar Einarsson: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
Finnur Einarsson, Bókaverzlun: Reykjavík; general.
Gudjón O. Gudjónsson: Hallveigarstíg 6A, Reykjavík; general.
Heimskringla: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O. Box 392; f. 1932.
Helgafell, Bókautgáfa: Veghúsastíg, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.
Hlæðbúð HF: Skeggjagata 1, Reykjavík; f. 1944; mainly school books.
Ídunnarútgáfan: Skeggjagötu 1, Reykjavík; general.

Ísafoldarprentsmidja, h.f.: Thingholtsstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chairman and General Manager P. ÓLAFSSON.
Íslenzka Bokmenntafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; f. 1816; Pres. SIGURDUR LINDAL.
Íslenzka Fornritafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. NORDAL.
Leiftur, h.f.: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
Litbra-offset: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 999.
Mál og Menning (*Radical Book Club*): Laugaveg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. KRISTINN E. ANDRÉSSON; Publ. *Tímarit Máls og Menningar*.
Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagid: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. GILS GUÐMUNDSSON.
Menningar- og Fraedslusamband Althýdu (*Socialist Book Club*): Dir. BRAGI BRYNJÓLFSSON.
Nordri: Sambandshúsinu, Reykjavík.
Prentsmidjan Oddi, h.f.: Grettisgötu 16, Reykjavík.
Setberg, h.f.: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík; publisher and printer.
Skuggsjá (*Oliver Steinn*): Strandgötu 39, Hafnarfjörður.
Snaebjörn Jónsson & Co. h.f. (*The English Bookshop*): P.O. Box 1131, Reykjavík; f. 1927; general, specialising in English, American, French, German and Scandinavian books and periodicals.
Snaefell (*Thorhall Jóhannesson*): Tjarnarbraut 29, Hafnarfjörður.
Thorsteinn M. Johnsson: Eskihilid 21, Reykjavík.
Víkingsútgáfan: Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Bóksalafélag Íslands: Reykjavík.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpid (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service*): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉS BJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Programme Board BENEDIKT GRÖNDAL; Dir. of Administration GUNNAR VAGNSSON; Dir. Radio GUÓMUNDUR JONSSON; Progr. Dir. HARALDUR OLAFSSON; News Editor MARGRÉT INDRIDADÓTTIR; Music Editor ARNI KRISTJÁNSSON.

RADIO

Ríkisútvarpid:

Transmitting Station: Reykjavík.

Relay Stations: 2 in Reykjavík, and 12 in provincial towns. There are a further 7 transmitters and relay stations operating on V.H.F.

In 1970 there were 62,000 radio sets in use in Iceland.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (American): the U.S. Navy operates a radio station on the NATO base at Keflavík; radio operates on 1484 kHz, 24 hours a day.

TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpid-Sjónvarp (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service—Television*): Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 98 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 24 hours a week; 36,000 sets in use (1970); Dir. P. GUÐFINNSSON.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (American): the U.S. Navy operates a 72 hours a week television service (Channel 8) from the U.S. Naval Station, Keflavík.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Sedlabanki Íslands (*Central Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; f. 1961 as successor to Landsbanki Íslands, the Central Bank; cap. 474.5m. kr.; dep. 6,526m. kr.; Chair. Board of Dirs. BIRGIR KJARAN; Gov. JOHANNES NORDAL; Dirs. SIGTRYGGUR KLEMENZSON, DAVID OLAFSSON; publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Fjarmalatíðindi* (quarterly), *Iceland* 1966.

Landsbanki Íslands (*National Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; dep. 3,278m. kr.; Gen. Mans. PÉTUR BENEDIKTSSON, SVANBJÖRN FRÍMANNSSON, JÓN AXEL PÉTURSSON.

Búnadarbanki Íslands (*Agricultural Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 5, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1428; f. 1929; independent state-owned bank; res. 1,901m. kr.; dep. 16,154m. kr.; five branches in Reykjavík, and eight provincial branches; Dirs. STEFAN HILMARSSON, MAGNUS JÓNSSON.

Ídnadarbanki Íslands (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

Útvegsbanki Íslands (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; cap. 7.3m. kr.; cap. (1966) 701.2m. kr.; Gen. Managers FINNBÖGI R. VALDIMARSSON, JONAS G. RAUFAR, JOHANNES ELIASSON.

Verzlunarráð Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Bank of Commerce*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Man. HÖSKULDUR OLAFSSON; Asst. Man. KRISTJÁN ODDSSON.

INSURANCE

Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. SIGURDUR INGIMUNDARSON; Chair. of Tryggingaráð (*Social Security Board*) GUNNAR MÖLLER; publ. *Felagsmal* (periodical).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Almennar Tryggingar Ltd. (*General Insurance*): Posthusstræti 9, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. sub. 5,625,000 kr.; Man. Dir. BALDVIN EINARSSON.

Brunabótafélag Íslands (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 58,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. A. OLAFSSON.

Íslenzk Endurtrygging (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Laugaveg 105, Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 6,300,000 kr.; Dir. K. G. GUÐMUNDSSON.

Líftryggingafélagid Andvaka: Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1949; cap. 300,000 kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON.

Samábyrgd Íslands á Fiskiskipum (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Lágmúli 9, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 2,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PÁLL SIGURDSSON.

Sjóvátryggingarfélag Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Marine Insurance*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; cap. sub. 1,250,000 kr.; res. fund 163,160,709 kr.; Chair. SVEINN BENEDIKTSSON; Man. Dir. STEFÁN G. BJÖRNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O.B. 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; runs an export-bureau; 180 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR J. FRIDRIKSSON; Gen. Man. ULFUR SIGURDSSON; publ. *Íslenzkur Ídnadur* (monthly).

Samband Íslenzkra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Icelandic Co-operative Societies*): Sölvholsgata, Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 50, mems. 30,314; Chair. JAKOB FRÍMANNSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINARSSON; publ. *Samvinnan* (bi-monthly).

Verzlunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, Reykjavík; f. 1917; 600 mems.; Pres.

HARALDUR SVEINSSON; Man. Dir. THORVARDUR J. JULIUSSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. B. GRÖNDAL; Man. Dir. BJÖRGVIN SIGURDSSON; publ. *Vinnuveitandinn*.

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenzkra Botnvörpuskipaeigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Reykjavík; f. 1916; Sec-Gen. SIGURDUR H. EGILSSON.

ICELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; prepares weekly and fortnightly reports on production in the fishing industry; Man. MÁR ELÍSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publ. *Aegir*.

Fiskimálanefnd (*Fish Industry Board*): Reykjavík; f. 1934.

Landssamband Íslenzkra Útvegsmanna (*Association of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O. Box 893, Reykjavík; Manager SÍGURÐUR EGILSSON.

Sölusamband Íslenzkra Fiskframleidenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dir. HELGI THORARINSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Alþýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Laugavegur 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 34,940 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU; Gen. Sec. ÓSKAR SNORRI JONSSON; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Baeja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Braedraborgarstíg 9, Reykjavík; f. 1942; 5,200 mems.; Chair. KRISTJÁN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgarður*.

Landssamband Idnadarmanna (*The Federation of Icelandic Master Craftsmen*): Laekjargata 12, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. VÍGFUS SÍGURDSSON; Gen. Sec. OTTO SCHOPKA; publ. *Tímarit Idnadarmanna* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Iceland.

ROADS

Umferðarmáladéild pósts og síma (*Transport Department*): Dept. of the General Post Office, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises mail and passenger transport.

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. A. HAFBERG.

There are some 10,980 km. of road in Iceland.

MOTORING ORGANISATION

Félag Íslenzkra Bifreiðaeigenda-FIB (*Icelandic Automobile Association*): Eiríksgrata 5, Reykjavík.

SHIPPING

Elmskipafélag Íslands, h.f. (*Iceland S.S. Co., Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1914; maintains cargo, passenger and mail service Iceland-Great Britain, and cargo and mail service Iceland/Continent and Iceland/America; Man. Dir. OTTARR MÖLLER.

Skipaútgærd Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service

round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐJON F. TEITSSON.

Gunnar Guðjónsson: P.O.B. 290, Reykjavík.

Skipafélagid Föld: Reykjavík.

Útgærdarfélag KEA: Akureyri; f. 1935; Dir. BJARNI JOHANNESSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Flugfélag Íslands h.f. (*Icelandair*): Bændahöllin, Reykjavík; f. 1937, re-formed 1940; fleet consists of 1 Boeing 727C-100, 1 Vickers Viscount 759, 2 Douglas DC-6B, 2 Douglas DC-3, and 3 Folkner Friendships; internal network centred on Reykjavík to twelve different places in Iceland; external services to Scandinavia and the United Kingdom; Chair. of Board B. KJARAN; Gen. Man. ÖRN O. JOHNSON.

Lofteidir, h.f. (*Icelandic Airlines*): Reykjavík Airport; f. 1944; fleet consists of 5 CL-44; no internal services; external services to Scandinavia, Western Europe and New York; Chair. KRISTJÁN GUÐLAUGSSON.

Six international airlines also serve Iceland.

TOURISM

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Reykjavík; Gen. Man. THORLEIFUR THORDARSON; provincial branches at Keflavík and Akureyri.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

German Federal Republic: Dänisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Am Hauptbahnhof, Frankfurt and at Glockengieserwall 2-4, Hamburg.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Münsterhof 14, Zurich.

United Kingdom: 161 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Italy: Ufficio Scandinavo Informazioni Turistiche, Via Veneto 116, Rome.

THEATRE

Thjóðleikhusio (*National Theatre*): Reykjavík; f. 1950; Dir. GUÐLAUGUR RÓSINKRANZ.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóníuhljómsveit Íslands (*Symphony Orchestra of Iceland*): Reykjavík.

UNIVERSITY

Háskóli Íslands: Reykjavík; 52 professors, 1,450 students.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland is an independent state comprising 26 of the 32 counties making up the island. The remaining six counties in the north come under the jurisdiction of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Northern Ireland. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, 50-100 miles west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. Ninety-five per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 5 per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The Republic remained neutral during the Second World War and has since joined no military alliances. The country has contributed to international affairs in many ways. It is a very active member of the United Nations and has sent military contingents to the Congo and to Cyprus as part of UN peace-keeping activities. Irish officers have also served with the United Nations in the Lebanon and New Guinea and with the UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission and are at present serving with the UN Truce Supervision Organisation in the Middle East.

In the Presidential election of June 1966, President Éamon de Valéra was re-elected. John Lynch became Prime Minister in November 1966 and he was re-elected to that office following the general election of June 1969. In a referendum held in October 1968 the Government's proposal to change from proportional to direct election of Representatives was defeated.

In December 1969 the Heads of State and the Government of the Six agreed to open negotiations with the Republic in the second half of 1970 for entry into the European Economic Community. In September 1970 the negotiations started.

In May 1970 Mr. Charles Haughey, Minister for Finance, and Mr. Neil Blaney, Minister for Agriculture, were dismissed following allegations concerning their involvement in a gun-running conspiracy. Mr. Kevin Boland, Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare, resigned in sympathy. In September Mr. Haughey was brought to trial on charges of conspiracy to import arms into the Republic, but was acquitted a month later. In November, Mr. Lynch received a vote of confidence in his government in the Dail.

During 1970 the construction of a new university campus at Galway was announced. Scheduled for completion in 1980 it is designed to cater for 6,000 students.

Government

The President is elected by direct adult universal suffrage for a seven-year term. As Head of State he summons or dissolves Parliament which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-

year term on the basis of proportional representation. Of the 60 members of the Senate, 49 are elected and 11 nominated by the Prime Minister. Executive functions are exercised by the Government which is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

There is a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1971, provided for approximately 24,200 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force and envisaged an expenditure of £14,308,000. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence or three years in the Permanent Defence Force and nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for four years in the Permanent Force or six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force.

Economic Affairs

While the economy is based on agriculture, the decade from 1960 to 1970 has been marked by a major industrial expansion. The main exports are processed food, live animals and woollen textiles. The United Kingdom is the principal foreign customer, and free trade between Ireland and the United Kingdom in all commodities, except certain agricultural goods, was established in July 1966, with the immediate ending of British import duties and the gradual abolition of Irish duties. In 1969, Britain took 66 per cent of the total Irish exports and provided Ireland with 53 per cent of her imports. The main industrial groups are food, drink and tobacco and metals and engineering. Since 1958, when the First Programme for Economic Expansion was introduced, gross national product in constant prices has increased by 4 per cent per annum on average. The growth rate in 1965 and 1966 was below the average but rose to 5 per cent in 1967 and 7 per cent in 1968. A third development programme covers the period 1969-72. Negotiations on Ireland's application to join the EEC commenced in September 1970.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,935 miles of railways operated by the State. Diesel and diesel-electric trains have replaced steam locomotives virtually everywhere. Roads extend for 53,324 miles, 9,894 miles of which are main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dun Laoghaire, Cork and Cobh, Waterford and Galway. There is an international airport on the transatlantic route at Shannon. Air transport is provided by the Irish airline Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare benefits in Ireland fall into two general categories: (1) those received under compulsory insurance schemes by contributors and their dependants and (2) those received on a non-contributory basis by people of

inadequate means. Childrens' allowances are also paid to all households for each child without regard to family means.

Social Welfare Insurance is compulsory for non-manual workers whose annual earnings are less than £1,200, and for all manual workers. Persons who cease to be compulsorily insured may be allowed to continue their title to pensions, on a voluntary basis. The social insurance scheme provides for widows' retirement and old age pensions, unemployment, disability and invalidity benefits. The cost is shared by the employer, the employee and the State. An occupational injuries benefit scheme is also in operation.

People of inadequate means who are not entitled to benefit under these contributory schemes may receive non-contributory pensions or other benefits from the State or other public funds. These benefits include widows pensions, deserted wives' allowances, old age and blind pensions, home assistance and unemployment assistance.

The Health Service in Ireland operates according to income: all services are available free to lower income groups while upper income groups generally pay for their health services.

Education

Education in Ireland is compulsory from the age of 6 to 14. Most children attend a National School of their own religious denomination. The State entrusts the local management of primary schools as much as possible to the various religious denominations, but meets most of the cost, and maintains a large measure of control by prescribing the programme and subjecting the schools to regular inspection.

POST PRIMARY EDUCATION:

- (a) *Secondary Schools* in contrast to primary schools are private institutions run by boards of governors or religious communities. The Department of Education pays a grant in respect of each eligible pupil: £400 of a teacher's salary is paid by his school authority and the balance is paid by the Department. A supplementary government grant is also paid for each pupil to schools that do not charge fees, so that in effect, all but a very small proportion of secondary schools offer free education. The programme is prescribed by the Department of Education and courses last five or six years starting at the age of 12. Pupils take the *Intermediate Certificate* at 15 or 16 and the *Leaving Certificate* at 17 or 18.
- (b) *Vocational Education* provides primary school leavers with a general and practical training for employment, as well as providing more specialized courses in technical training. In each county these schools come under the management of a Vocational Education Committee elected by the local authority. Two-thirds of the cost is borne by the Department of Education and the balance by the local authority.

- (c) There is an increasing number of comprehensive schools which combine academic, technical and vocational subjects in a wide curriculum.
- (d) Regional technical colleges are at present planned to provide courses of advanced second level education, mainly for pupils of vocational schools but also open to secondary and comprehensive pupils.

The gaining of certain prescribed successes in the *Leaving Certificate* examination qualifies for entrance to the two universities, which are both self governing, though they receive annual state grants. The National University of Ireland is made up of University College Dublin, University College Cork and University College Galway. St. Patrick's, Maynooth, is also a recognized College of the University. The University of Dublin consists of Trinity College Dublin.

The Department of Education provides university grants. The total education budget is at present over £50 million.

Tourism

In 1969, tourist expenditure amounted to over £78 million. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K. (including Commonwealth countries), U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sport

Gaelic football and hurling (a form of hockey) are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1971

March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), June 7 (Spring Bank Holiday), August 2 (August Bank Holiday), December 25, 27 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Irish Pound = 100 new pence, at a fixed parity with the Pound Sterling.

Notes: £100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £1.

Coins: 50p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p, ½p.

Exchange rate: 4.14p Irish = \$1 U.S.

Decimal Currency was introduced on February 15th, 1971.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				1966 Census
Leinster . . .	4,891,144	39,741	4,851,403	1,414,415
Munster . . .	6,100,506	138,700	5,961,806	859,334
Connaught . . .	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	401,950
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	208,303
TOTAL . . .	17,367,247	343,550	17,023,697	2,884,002

Dublin (capital) 568,772, Cork 122,146, Limerick 55,912, Waterford 29,842, Galway 24,597.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
(per 1,000 of population)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Birth Rate . . .	22.4	22.1	21.6	21.1	21.0	21.5
Marriage Rate . . .	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.0
Death Rate . . .	11.4	11.5	12.2	10.7	11.4	11.6

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET EMIGRATION
(1961-66)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
7,523	8,598	16,121

EMPLOYMENT
(April 1969)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	301,000
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production . . .	10,000
Manufacturing	214,000
Construction	78,000
Electricity, Gas and Water	13,000
Commerce, Insurance and Finance	171,000
Transport and Communication	59,000
Public Administration and Defence	45,000
Other Economic Activity	178,000
TOTAL AT WORK	1,069,000

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (acres)

YEAR	CORN CROPS	ROOT AND GREEN CROPS	FRUIT	HAY	PASTURE
1963 . .	1,001,600	499,900	11,100	1,917,800	7,982,400
1964 . .	965,400	461,900	10,800	1,931,600	8,147,400
1965 . .	939,138	444,974	10,701	1,971,447	8,270,130
1966 . .	841,100	412,400	8,400	2,020,100	8,464,700
1967 . .	884,200	409,700	8,300	2,058,600	8,458,200
1968 . .	904,400	393,600	7,900	2,095,300	8,467,100
1969 . .	893,500	370,300	7,800	2,202,900*	8,427,800*

* Includes grass for silage.

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 tons)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . .	462	432	296	267	229	182	293	406	357
Oats . .	375	390	362	308	319	279	289	281	247
Barley . .	507	594	580	542	606	628	666	740	776
Potatoes . .	2,111	2,084	1,938	1,502	1,622	1,652	1,720	1,599	1,430
Turnips . .	2,080	2,117	2,092	2,072	2,235	2,378	2,366	2,409	1,976
Mangels . .	1,091	1,142	1,016	912	886	780	747	769	661
Sugar Beet . .	878	916	937	879	747	693	941	1,076	902

DAIRY PRODUCE ('000)

		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk . .	(metric tons)	3,142	3,232	3,461	3,671	3,684
Cheese . .	(" ")	17.3	18.2	25.9	29.5	28.3
Butter . .	(" ")	65.7	67.5	73.0	78.1	77.5
Eggs . .	(dozens)	66,052	65,534	62,495	59,871	59,086

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses and Ponies . . .	172	158	143	134	125
Cattle	5,359	5,590	5,586	5,572	5,688
Sheep	5,014	4,664	4,239	4,077	4,006
Pigs	1,266	1,013	985	1,063	1,116
Poultry	11,405	10,793	10,593	10,492	10,335

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY (‘000 cwt.)					VALUE (£‘000)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Brill	2	1	2	2	2	22	14	17	17	22
Sole	4	3	3	3	3	85	71	71	67	80
Turbot	2	1	2	2	2	21	16	18	16	16
Cod	32	39	58	63	53	132	153	208	210	230
Haddock	34	29	24	21	41	106	106	89	78	146
Hake	2	2	3	1	1	12	16	23	10	10
Herring	211	293	466	452	682	252	399	499	497	784
Mackerel	40	30	44	43	32	46	46	51	49	45
Plaice	24	28	29	43	38	182	223	225	308	304
Ray	24	22	23	27	29	99	90	96	118	131
Whiting	108	99	121	107	97	211	216	237	199	212
Other	80	79	59	72	95	101	104	102	100	125
TOTAL	563	626	834	836	1,075	1,269	1,454	1,636	1,669	2,105

INLAND FISH

YEAR	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	£
1964	3,012,664	789,318	105,689	17,251	322,505	50,484	857,053
1965	2,869,251	712,495	113,630	18,342	387,848	66,580	797,417
1966	2,326,422	684,825	86,350	16,522	185,050	35,980	737,327
1967	2,720,930	665,242	128,980	21,075	296,405	64,647	750,964
1968	2,702,248	699,428	124,679	22,982	314,501	67,144	789,554
1969	3,403,849	1,107,788	127,272	23,864	269,568	57,552	1,189,204

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1967	1968
Tobacco	55,959	62,588
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Chocolate Crumb, Ice Cream and other edible milk products	71,290	78,853
Grain Milling and Animal Feeding Stuffs	44,316	49,445
Bacon Factories	39,422	45,564
Slaughtering, and preparation and preserving of Meat other than by Bacon Factories	54,750	54,854
Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery	27,198	30,164
Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	29,931	31,452
Brewing (excluding Excise Duty)	22,089	23,160
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Mechanically-propelled Road and Land Vehicles	36,629	44,977
Metal Trades (excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment)	34,245	39,567
Woollen and Worsted (excluding Clothing)	22,227	23,621
Clothing (wholesale)	27,898	31,061
Mining, Quarrying, Turf Production and Bog Development	23,811	33,131
Building and Construction	88,469	108,669
Gas, Water and Electricity	46,191	52,981
Hosiery	18,567	22,045
Footwear (wholesale)	11,364	12,194
Printing and Publishing	21,579	24,607
Paper and Paper Products	17,674	21,191
Electrical Machinery	29,980	36,653
Structural Clay Products, Concrete Products, Cement, etc.	19,467	22,807
Chemicals and Drugs	15,530	19,481
Fertilizers	16,942	18,308
Jute, Canvas, Rayon, Nylon, Cordage and Miscellaneous Textile Manufactures	11,743	13,916
Canning of Fruit and Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, etc.	11,050	14,036
Linen and Cotton, Spinning, Weaving, etc.	10,029	11,445
All Other Industries	175,185	197,703
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	983,535	1,124,410

FINANCE

£1=100p.

£1=U.S. \$2.40.

BUDGET

(1970-71 Estimates)

REVENUE	£million	EXPENDITURE	£million
Customs	89.6	Debt Service	101.6
Excise	98.1	Agriculture	82.1
Estate Duties, etc.	8.3	Defence	14.3
Income Tax and Surtax	107.2	Justice (including Police)	12.6
Corporation Profits Tax, etc.	18.1	Education	59.6
Motor Vehicle Duties	14.8	Social Welfare	69.4
Stamp Duties	6.0	Health	37.4
Post Office Services	28.3	Postal Services	21.8
Turnover Tax	43.0	Superannuation	14.5
Wholesale Tax	23.4	Transport	15.5
TOTAL (incl. other items)	474.9	TOTAL (incl. other items)	474.9

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	954.3	1,053	1,171
Income from abroad	47.7	58	60
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,002.0	1,111	1,231
Less depreciation allowances	-84.1	-91	-101
NET NATIONAL INCOME	917.9	1,020	1,130
of which:			
Compensation of employees	546.3	602	682
Other domestic income	332.7	376	405
Indirect taxes less subsidies	156.5	177	213
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	1,074.4	1,197	1,343
Depreciation allowances	84.1	91	101
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	1,158.5	1,288	1,444
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-15.2	22	60
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,143.3	1,310	1,504
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	788.0	872	972
Government consumption expenditure	145.3	169	191
Gross fixed capital formation	215.7	252	320
Increase in stocks	-5.7	17	21

* Preliminary

CURRENCY AND GOLD

	1966	1967	1968
Currency in Circulation (£'000)	126.8	134.7	126.3
Gold Reserves (million U.S. dollars)	19.2	n.a.	74.4

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(August 1953=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	DRINK AND TOBACCO	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	ALL ITEMS
1965	140.9	121.5	132.4	156.4	168.8	124.1	153.8	143.9
1966	141.7	123.2	134.4	166.3	181.7	126.9	160.9	148.2
1967	144.4	125.0	139.1	176.4	191.3	132.4	166.4	152.9
1968	152.7	127.1	144.0	188.6	199.3	135.0	174.4	160.1
1969	161.9	131.5	151.5	209.0	221.8	144.8	187.9	172.0
1970*	173.5	140.7	163.7	225.0	235.2	154.7	201.0	183.9

* Jan. to mid-August.

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Current Receipts:</i>				
Merchandise exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)*	744.9	846.0	853.7	950.2
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	42.5	46.1	50.8	52.1
Tourism and travel	182.3	191.3	181.7	187.4
Income from investment abroad and external profits, etc.	125.8	127.1	123.8	125.2
Total (incl. other items)	1,258.3	1,374.5	1,371.4	1,507.4
<i>Current Expenditure:</i>				
Merchandise imports (c.i.f.)*	1,093.7	1,122.9	1,220.6	1,453.8
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Tourism and travel	88.5	83.6	87.1	90.7
Outgo from capital	77.1	76.2	65.9	70.9
Total (incl. other items)	1,303.5	1,322.1	1,424.7	1,673.1
BALANCE	-45.3	-42.4	-53.3	-165.7

* Includes Shannon Free Airport area.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
PROVIDING AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(£'000)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
World Bank (IBRD)	607	1,023	1,440
International Development Association (IDA)	—	—	—
United Nations Agencies	289	340	328
Other	109	86	10
TOTAL	1,005	1,449	1,778

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
1966	372,567	236,357
1967	392,260	276,459
1968	496,093	323,411
1969	589,753	358,531
1970 (Jan.-June)	319,328	195,267

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Animals	13,803	15,175	16,571
Cereals	12,696	15,293	11,414
Fruit and Vegetables	12,688	13,344	14,701
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa	8,711	10,873	10,566
Feeding Stuffs	6,265	8,009	8,244
Drink	3,155	4,094	4,163
Tobacco	5,796	8,540	9,757
Rubber	1,356	1,722	1,578
Wood	7,395	10,516	11,117
Pulp and Waste Paper	1,831	2,597	2,724
Textile Fibres	9,291	11,133	11,454
Fertilisers and Minerals	5,774	7,165	7,260
Coal and Coke	8,017	8,350	8,480
Petroleum	29,312	32,185	35,610
Oils and Fats	1,918	2,568	2,750
Chemicals and Plastics	35,800	47,926	53,011
Leather Goods	2,493	3,000	4,146
Rubber Goods	2,731	3,479	4,341
Wood Products	2,467	3,249	4,155
Paper Manufactures	10,762	13,590	16,249
Textiles	24,737	32,239	38,513
Non-metallic Manufactures	4,932	6,238	8,514
Iron and Steel	10,317	14,857	19,686
Non-ferrous Metals	7,472	10,302	11,670
Metal Manufactures	14,468	16,851	19,822
Machinery (non-electric)	44,623	60,077	82,193
Electrical Machinery	18,377	24,755	31,033
Transport Equipment	29,342	34,950	58,072

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Animals	52,991	57,986	54,718
Meat	58,743	59,201	66,501
Dairy Products and Eggs	19,276	21,807	21,663
Cereals	1,674	1,999	2,128
Cocoa and Chocolate	9,003	9,869	9,226
Drink and Tobacco	9,661	11,726	11,947
Raw Fibres	4,145	4,674	4,794
Petroleum Products	5,314	2,426	3,645
Oils and Fats	831	949	1,228
Chemicals	8,442	12,568	17,346
Leather Goods	3,538	4,682	5,173
Paper, Paperboard	2,659	3,891	4,206
Textiles	12,196	16,580	18,234
Machinery and Transport Equipment	13,675	19,494	20,474
Parcel Post and Special Transactions	12,206	13,955	13,917

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS			DOMESTIC EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	3,834	2,440	2,661	197	354	314
Australia	3,416	4,094	3,712	892	1,554	2,197
Belgium	5,808	6,718	7,562	4,263	5,147	5,096
Canada	8,997	9,429	9,000	3,036	4,063	4,437
Denmark	3,336	4,312	5,098	396	517	435
Finland	5,122	6,938	7,969	218	182	241
France	9,159	15,079	16,774	6,606	9,902	13,177
German Federal Republic	24,814	36,284	43,367	6,733	7,942	10,569
Ghana	2,334	2,116	3,173	382	84	145
Great Britain	179,352	233,186	285,455	167,249	185,317	189,643
India	2,917	3,885	3,893	80	66	38
Iran	4,434	2,834	5,382	54	70	114
Iraq	5,218	7,667	2,999	92	52	45
Israel	1,578	2,066	1,810	123	157	168
Italy	5,277	7,636	9,952	1,325	1,657	4,680
Japan	4,148	4,834	6,124	1,394	2,068	2,295
Mexico	362	182	77	234	977	598
Morocco	2,285	3,037	2,454	7	800	695
Netherlands	12,040	14,690	14,207	4,834	4,432	7,105
Northern Ireland	17,518	20,096	24,583	33,671	41,129	46,690
Norway	1,636	2,986	2,520	262	459	613
Poland	3,754	4,968	5,457	252	549	1,131
Saudi Arabia	4,688	3,213	4,892	89	165	120
South Africa	1,632	2,424	2,379	274	755	997
Spain	2,519	2,715	3,880	755	1,847	3,426
Sweden	6,866	8,950	10,397	1,161	1,559	2,423
Switzerland	1,871	3,829	5,799	976	908	1,810
U.S.S.R.	2,497	2,754	1,785	39	308	224
United States of America	31,600	36,621	52,509	25,851	31,878	38,060
Venezuela	556	—	0	868	1,170	1,587

TOURISM

ROUTE	No. of VISITS ('000)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (Days)				ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (£ million)		
	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969		1968	1969
Travelling via U.K. or N. Ireland	17,141	15,299	Visitors coming via U.K. or N. Ireland	1.3	1.4	1.5	Cross-channel and Cross-border Visitors*	65.5	64.4
Direct from other countries	132	185					Overseas Visitors	11.2	13.7
TOTAL	17,273	15,484					TOTAL	75.7	78.1

* Includes day trippers.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passengers Conveyed	9,294	8,890	9,549	9,957
Passenger Train Mileage	4,397	4,341	4,509	4,701
Freight Tonnage	2,616	2,861	3,154	3,055
Freight Train Mileage	2,964	3,197	3,184	3,163

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1968	1969
Private Cars	336,615	353,961
Goods Vehicles	45,629	45,838
Public Service Vehicles	6,216	5,986
Motor Cycles	44,069	41,474

SHIPPING*

	1967		1968		1969	
	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)
Foreign Trade	12,389	12,976	13,344	13,869	14,613	20,255
Coastal Trade	1,275	837	1,483	908	1,315	878

* Number and net registered tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast.

CIVIL AVIATION

(*Aer Lingus*)

('000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Passengers conveyed	1,120.5	1,204.4	1,392.4	1,372.8
Cargo (tons)	19.99	23.99	30.28	32.2
Mail (tons)	n.a.	n.a.	2.74	2.39

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969
Telephones	245,920	274,134
Radio Licences	197,462	171,791
Television Licences	376,480	394,349
Books Published (No. of titles)	n.a.	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	7	7

EDUCATION

(1967-68)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	4,450	14,737	509,045
Secondary Schools	955	8,165	118,807
Technical Colleges	3	68	986
Teacher Training Colleges	623	5,209	105,009
Preparatory Colleges	6	n.a.	1,191
Universities (except St. Patrick's, Maynooth)	1	n.a.	32
Patrick's, Maynooth	2	1,370	18,110

Source: Central Statistics Office; Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament (Dáil Éireann) on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937.

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is Éire or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges, and, on the nomination of Dáil Éireann, appoints the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and, on the nomination of the Taoiseach and with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann, the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of the Oireachtas, to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a Referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The Oireachtas or National Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called Dáil Éireann, and a Senate, called Seanad Éireann. The Dáil consists of 144 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister), six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing: (1) National Language and Culture, Literature, Art, Education, and such professional interests

as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

POWERS OF THE SENATE

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the Dáil, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to Dáil Éireann and consists of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Taoiseach (Prime Minister).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. The special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the majority of the citizens is recognised by the State. The other religious denominations existing in the country at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution are also recognised.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of the Oireachtas, but not cognisable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a Referendum.

IRELAND—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ÉAMON DE VALÉRA.

(re-elected June 1966)

THE CABINET

(Fianna Fail, formed May 1970)

(February 1971)

Taoiseach (Prime Minister): JOHN LYNCH.

Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Health:
ERSKINE H. CHILDERS.

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries: JAMES GIBBONS.

Minister for Local Government: ROBERT MOLLOY.

Minister for Justice: DES O'MALLEY.

Minister for External Affairs: DR. PATRICK HILLERY.

Minister for Finance and Minister for the Gaeltacht:
GEORGE COLLEY.

Minister for Transport and Power: BRIAN LENIHAN.

Minister for Labour and Minister for Social Welfare:
JOSEPH BRENNAN.

Minister for Industry and Commerce: PATRICK LALOR.

Minister for Lands: SEAN FLANAGAN.

Minister for Education: PÁDRAIG FAULKNER.

Minister for Defence: GERRY CRONIN.

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: GERARD COLLINS.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff: Lieut.-General SEÁN MACÉOIN.

Officer Commanding the Air Corps: COL. PADDY SWAN.

Commanding Officer, Naval Service: Captain T. McKENNA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRELAND

(Dublin unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive (E); *Ambassador:* SANTOS GONI DEMARCHI.

Australia: Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* RALPH HONNER.

Austria: 5 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DR. RUDOLF BAUMANN.

Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES SMETS.

Canada: 10 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES J. MCCARDLE.

Denmark: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Finland: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

France: 36 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL D'HARCOURT.

German Federal Republic: 43 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* KARL KUNO OVERBECK.

Iceland: Copenhagen, Denmark (L).

India: 58 Upper Leeson St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY GREVI MENESES.

Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square (E); *Ambassador:* PAOLO CANALI.

Japan: 8 Wellington Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* BUNSHICHI HOSHII.

Malaysia: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Netherlands: 160 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH I. M. WELSING.

New Zealand: Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (E).

Nigeria: 15 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Brig. BABAFEMI OLATUNDE OGUNDIPE.

Norway: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Pakistan: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Portugal: 14 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ANTONIO ALEXANDRE DA ROCHA FONTES.

Spain: Ailesbury House, Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARIA SARO POSADO.

Sweden: 31 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* BJÖRN AXEL EJVIND BRATT.

Switzerland: 6 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE KELLER.

Turkey: Paris 16e, France (E).

United Kingdom: 39 Merrion Square (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HOWARD PECK, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. J. MOORE.

Vatican: Apostolic Nunciature, Phoenix Park; *Papal Nuncio:* Most Rev. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

PARLIAMENT

(OIREACHTAS)

Speaker of the Dáil Éireann: CORMAC BRESLIN.

Two Houses—Dáil Éireann (*House of Representatives*), with 144 members, and Seanad Éireann (*The Senate*), with 6 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

STATE OF PARTIES

(November 1970)

	SEATS IN THE DAIL
Fianna Fáil	74
Fine Gael	50
Labour	17
Independents	1
Vacancies	2

A General Election was held in June 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (*The Republican Party*): was formed in 1926 and provided the Government of Ireland from 1932 to 1948, from 1951 to 1954, and 1957 to date, with ÉAMON DE VALÉRA, President of the organization, as Taoiseach (Prime Minister) until his election as President of Ireland in June 1959, when he was succeeded in both posts by SEÁN F. LEMASS. JOHN LYNCH became Taoiseach and President of Fianna Fáil on the resignation of SEÁN LEMASS in November 1966. It has 2,000 branches and 75 members in the Dáil. Gen. Sec. Senator THOMAS MULLINS. Offices: 13 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): Formed in September 1933 by the amalgamation of Cumann na nGaedheal (the Cosgrave Party), the Centre Party (formerly the Farmers' Party), and the National Guard (formerly the Army Comrades Association). It has 50 members in the

Dáil. Leader LIAM COSGRAVE, T.D.; Gen. Sec. Comdt J. W. SANFEY; Hon. Secs. GERRY L'ESTRANGE, T.D. PATRICK J. LINDSAY, T.D. Offices: 16 Hume St., Dublin 2

The Labour Party originated with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. The Chairman of the Party is DAN BROWNE. Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party is B. CORRISE (Deputy); Gen. Sec. BRENDAN HALLIGAN. Offices: 21 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Sinn Féin: 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1905; aims: to end British occupation of Irish Territory, to end partition rule in Ireland and to establish a Democratic Socialist Republic of all Ireland. Publ. *United Irishman*: circ 35,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their functions. The jurisdiction and organization of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act, 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1968.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of Ireland may, before signing any Bill, refer it to the Supreme Court, to decide whether it is constitutional.

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the

Court or the Attorney-General certifies that a point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and six other Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £600 in contract and tort, £1,000 in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements, £2,000 in equity, and £5,000 in probate and administration, but where the

IRELAND—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. A Circuit Judge is assigned to each circuit and two to the Dublin circuit. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in contract and tort (except slander, libel, criminal conversation, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £50. In actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements the jurisdiction extends to £100.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

An tOnórach CEARBHALL Ó DÁLAIGH, Chief Justice.
Hon. BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. F. GARDNER BUDD.
Hon. WILLIAM O'B. FITZGERALD.
Hon. RICHARD F. X. McLOUGHLIN.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

An tOnórach AINDRIAS Ó CAOIMH, President.
Hon. JOHN KENNY.
Hon. GEORGE D. MURNAGHAN.
Hon. THOMAS TEEVAN.
Hon. SEAMUS HENCHY.
An tOnórach SEÁN DE BUITLÉIR.
Hon. DENIS PRINGLE.

RELIGION

The religious professions of the population are approximately as follows: Roman Catholics 2,700,000; the Church of Ireland (Anglicans) 100,000; Presbyterians 20,000; Methodists 8,000; all others 10,000.

The organization of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All-Ireland and the Protestant Episcopalian Primate of All-Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. J. C. McQUAID, D.D., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. JOSEPH CUNNANE, St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of secondary education.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. JAMES McCANN, D.D., The Palace, Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D.

17 Temple Road, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM BOYD, M.A., D.D.

Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., B.D.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

90 Osborne Park, Belfast, BT9 6JQ.

President: Rev. GEORGE E. GOOD, M.A.

THE PRESS

The Constitution of Ireland provides for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizens including free expression of opinion. However, the powerful position of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland tends to moderate editorial policy and bans discussion on certain controversial issues such as birth control. The right of a journalist's professional secrecy is not recognized by the Irish courts.

The Irish newspapers, with the exception of the *Times* of Dublin, contain little foreign news when compared with those of other countries, and little news of crime and none of crimes of violence. Instead they tend to concentrate on sport, business and finance, society and news of interest to women, literature and education, religion, Irish history and antiquities. Discontent with Irish newspapers is seen in the large number of subscriptions to British newspapers sold in Ireland.

Ireland has three daily newspapers, the *Irish Times*, the *Irish Independent* and the *Irish Press*. The *Irish Independent* and the *Irish Press* are distributed nationally and each have evening editions, the *Evening Herald* and the *Evening Press*. The *Irish Times* is liberal in tone, attracting young readers who have increased its circulation by over 8,000 since 1966.

NEWSPAPERS

DUBLIN

DAILIES

Evening Herald: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1891; independent; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; circ. 139,327.

Evening Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1954; Editor CONOR O'BRIEN; circ. 150,470.

Irish Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; London Editor JAMES NICOLL; circ. 179,289.

Irish Press: Burgh Quay; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1931; independent; Editor T. P. COOGAN.

Irish Times, The: 31 Westmoreland St.; London Office: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent; daily; Editor DOUGLAS GAGEBY; Man. Dir. Major T. B. McDOWELL; circ. 57,443.

WEEKLIES

Business and Finance, Creation Group Ltd.: P.O.B. 320, Botanic Rd., Dublin 9; f. 1964; Editor NICHOLAS LEONARD; circ. 8,000.

Catholic Standard, The: Standard House, 28 Westland Row; London Office: 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1938; Catholic weekly; circ. 44,991.

Inniu: Glun na Buaidhe, 29 Lower O'Connell St.; f. 1943; Friday; national weekly; in Irish; Editor CIARAN O'NUALLAIN.

Iris Oifigiúil: Stationery Office; f. 1922 (as *Dublin Gazette* 1795); Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under Govt. authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.

Irish Law Times: Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; weekly; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER.

Irish Weekly Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; Thursday; non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE.

Sunday Independent: Independent House, Middle St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE; circ. 3.

Sunday Press, The: Irish Press House, O'Connell Dublin 1; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. independent; Editor VINCENT JENNINGS; circ. 4.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Cork Examiner: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor DORGAN; circ. 57,452.

Evening Echo: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1892; Editor O'CONNELL, M.A.; circ. 33,062.

OTHERS

Anglo-Celt: Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; London Off Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1846; nationalist weekly, F Editor E. T. O'HANLON.

Argus, The: Argus (1952) Ltd., 6 Peter St., Drogheda; Co. Louth; Church Square, Monaghan; London 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1835; National Agricultural Republican weekly; Editor F. F. FAULKNER; 14,395.

Clare Champion: O'Connell Street, Ennis, Co. London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; pendent; weekly; circ. 20,307.

Connacht Tribune and Connacht Sentinel: Marke Galway; London Office: 134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. nationalist; weekly; Friday; Editor J. FITZGERALD.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosb Co. Ltd., 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: House, 58 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1850; Na weekly (Thursday); Editor W. SPILLANE; circ. 3.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop St., Drogheda, Co. L f. 1884; Nationalist; weekly (Thursday); Edit CONYNGHAM; circ. 15,300.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl Street, Dandalk; f. independent weekly (Saturday); Editor T. P. RO.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park 1 Enniscorthy; f. 1902; independent weekly, Frida

Enniscorthy Guardian: A1 North Main Street, We London Office: 177 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1881; w (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 5,831.

Kerryman, The: 5 Rock Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry; L Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1904; Indep weekly (Saturday); Editor CORNELIUS CASEY; 43,124.

Kilkenny People: High Street, Kilkenny; London C 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1892; Independent Natio weekly; Editor and Managing Dir. JOHN E. K KEANE; circ. 18,850.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote Street, Portlaoighise; Lo Office 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1831; indeper weekly (Saturday); circ. 8,200.

Leinster Leader: 19 South Main St., Naas, Co. Kil London Office: 173 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. Nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor W. BRITTON; 13,150.

IRELAND—(THE PRESS)

Limerick Chronicle: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday); Editor TOM TOBIN.

Limerick Leader: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor TOM TOBIN; circ.: Monday and Wednesday 3,230, Friday 25,956.

Limerick Weekly Echo: Glentworth St., Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor T. P. MORRIS; circ. 9,742.

Longford Leader: Market Square, Longford; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1897; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor L. J. FARRELL; circ. 11,000.

Mayo News: Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Wednesday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.

Midland Tribune, Tipperary Sentinel and Offaly County Vindicator: J. I. Fanning, Emmet St., Birr, Offaly, f. 1881; weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.

Munster Express: 37-38 Quay, Waterford; London Representative: J. T. Robson & Co., 5-7 Eldon Chambers, 30 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent; thrice weekly; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,571.

Nationalist and Leinster Times: 42 Tullow St., Carlow, Co. Carlow; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1888 (as *Carlow Nationalist* 1883); Independent; Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 19,558.

Nationalist and Munster Advertiser: Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Market Street, Clonmel, Tipperary; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday and Saturday; Editor WILLIAM DARMODY; circ. 14,500.

New Ross Standard: A1 North Main Street, Wexford; London Office: 177 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1880; weekly, Friday Editor T. FANE; circ. 5,984.

People, The: A1 North Main St., Wexford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1850; weekly (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 7,321.

Roscommon Herald: Herald Works, Boyle; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.2; f. 1859; nationalist weekly (Friday); circ. 13,000.

Sligo Champion: Wine St., Sligo; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor T. PALMER.

Southern Star: Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,722.

Tipperary Star: Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Friday); Editor WILLIAM MYLES; circ. 12,265.

Waterford News and Star: O'Connell St., Waterford; London Office: Fleet House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1848; Tuesday and Friday; Editor P. O'NEILL; circ. 10,254.

Western People: Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Thursday Country Edition); Man. Editor JAMES MCGUIRE; circ. 31,091.

Westmeath Independent: Independent Office, Athlone; London Office: Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1884; weekly, Sat.; Editor J. GLENNON.

Wicklow People: A1 North Main St., Wexford; London Office: 177 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1882; weekly (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 11,327.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (DUBLIN)

Amarach (Tomorrow): 51 Mountjoy St., Dublin 7; f. 1956; news and articles: in Irish; Editor P. O'CEALLAIGH; weekly.

Catholic Digest: 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1946; monthly; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON.

Creation: Creation House, Grafton Street; f. 1956; fashion and decor; monthly; Editors NUALA McLAUGHLIN, S. O'SULLIVAN, UINSEANN MACEOIN; circ. 9,458.

Dublin Opinion: 67 Middle Abbey Street; f. 1916; humorous monthly; Editors T. J. COLLINS, C. E. KELLY.

Ireland of the Welcomes: Baggot Street Bridge; f. 1952; every two months; Editor MICHAEL GORMAN; circ. 70,000.

Ireland's Own: 39 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin 1; f. 1902; weekly; Editor M. J. WALL; circ. 49,107; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading.

Irish Catholic: 55 Lower Gardiner Street; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 45,000.

Irish Field: 31 Westmoreland St.; f. 1894 (as *Irish Sportsman* 1870); weekly; sport; Editor V. LAMB; circ. 10,663.

Irish Tatler & Sketch: 30 Molesworth St., Dublin 2; f. 1890; monthly; Man. Dir. DESMOND O'NEILL; Editor MARY A. ANDERSON.

Junior Digest: 5 Ailesbury Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1937; an international teenage magazine of a high literary and cultural standard; monthly; Editor PETER J. O'DONNELL.

Social and Personal: 29-30 Fleet Street; f. 1949; social, travel, fashion and theatre and cinema; monthly; Editor W. J. MURRAN.

Stream and Field in Ireland: 30 Mountjoy Square; f. 1952; monthly; Exec. M. M. EATON.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (DUBLIN)

Farmers' Gazette: 179 Pearse Street; f. 1842; weekly; Editor C. S. MILLINGTON; circ. 7,000.

Futura: 38 Merrion Square; f. 1962; drapery trade; Exec. J. L. WOOTTON.

Hibernia: National Review, 179 Pearse St.; f. 1937; fortnightly; political, economic, cultural, literary review, also financial section; international; Man. Editor JOHN MULCAHY; circ. 8,229.

Irish Farmers' Journal: 24 Earlsfort Terrace; f. 1950; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 67,561.

Irish Industry: 58 Middle Abbey St.; f. 1932; monthly; also *Irish Industrial Year Book* (annually).

Irish Radio & Electrical Journal: 38 Merrion Square; f. 1943; covers all aspects of the electrical industry; Exec. Editor J. L. WOOTTON.

Irish Statistical Bulletin: Stationery Office; f. 1925; quarterly.

Leader, The: 20 Fairview; f. 1900; monthly; an independent advocate of a strong nationalist policy; Man. Dir. D. MORAN; Editor Miss N. MORAN.

Motoring Life: 39 Lower Ormond Quay; f. 1948; monthly; circ. 8,741.

Music World: 12 Merrion Square; monthly; Editor TOM MERRY.

Nonplus: 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.

Pioneer, The: 27 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. DARGAN; circ. 51,000.

Rose: 6 Sr. Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2; f. 1953; current affairs; monthly; Gen. Man. E. O'NEILL; Editor PÁDRAIG Ó FEARGHAIL; circ. 6,000.

IRELAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Studies: 35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religion and science.

Timire an Chroí Naofa (*Gaelic Messenger*): 28 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1911; Irish literary; quarterly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Provincial Newspapers Association of Ireland: 24 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; 47 mems. association of Irish Provincial newspapers; Pres. W. P. O'HANLON; Sec. UNA SHERIDAN.

Guild of Irish Journalists: Pres. J. MACSWEENEY; Sec. R. A. BRAMHAM, A.I.J.S., "Dingley Dell", Bird Avenue, Clonskeagh, Dublin; 50 mems.

Institute of Journalists: Headquarters: London; Chair of Dublin branch DESMOND HICKEY; Sec. PAU KAVANAGH, c/o *Dundalk Democrat*, Co. Louth; Iris mems. about 50.

Irish Printing Federation: 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin. Dir. R. R. YATES HALE.

National Union of Journalists (Irish Council): Headquarters: London; Liberty Hall, Dublin; the Irish Council includes Northern Ireland; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Sec. MAURICE HICKEY; National Executive Member PATRICK NOLAN (Republic of Ireland), IVAN PEEBLE (Northern Ireland); Irish Organizer JAMES EADU 1,300 mems.

PUBLISHERS

DUBLIN

Anvil Books Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2.

Browne & Nolan, Ltd.: The Richview Press, Clonskeagh; f. 1827, inc. 1894; educational, religious and general literature; Dirs. STAMFORD H. ROCHE (Chair.), R. A. NOLAN (Man. Dir.), D. S. MAGEE (Sec.), M. TIERNEY, E. F. MAHER, C. RUSSELL MURPHY.

Brunswick Press Ltd.: 179 Pearse St.; f. 1842; Dirs. C. T. ALLMAN (Chair. and Managing), P. ALLMAN, Miss L. ALLMAN, B. ALLMAN.

Cuala Press, The: 116 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; f. 1903; publishes books formerly selected by W. B. Yeats; Dirs. M. B. YEATS, ANNE YEATS, LIAM MILLER, THOMAS KINSELLA.

Dolmen Press Ltd., The: 8 Herbert Place; poetry, literary; Dir. LIAM MILLER.

Duffy, James & Co. Ltd.: 21 Shaw St., Dublin 2; f. 1830; official Catholic publications, religious books, works of Irish interest, and plays; Man. Dir. EÓIN O'KEEFFE.

Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd.: Talbot St.; f. 1877, inc. 1910; school textbooks; Dirs. M. W. SMURFIT, J. J. SMURFIT, R. H. LYON, W. J. FITZSIMMONS, G. J. GREENE, J. D. SHERIDAN, G. BROWNE, G. C. M. THOMPSON, G. E. HETHERINGTON, W. J. MACDONALD.

Fallon, G. J., Ltd.: 43 Parkgate St.; f. 1927; educational publishers; Dirs. J. J. O'LEARY (Chair.), J. H. G. McMAHON (Deputy Chair.), T. R. HART (Man. Dir.), W. J. O'LEARY, B. A. SLOWEY, E. WHITE.

Allen Figgis and Co. Ltd.: 7 Dawson St.; Dir. S. E. ALLEN FIGGIS.

General Publications Ltd.: 59 Merrion Square; f. 1967; general.

Gill, M. H., & Son, Ltd.: 50 Upper O'Connell Street; f. 1856; Roman Catholic and Irish literature and general educational text-books; Man. Dir. W. J. GILL.

Golden Eagle Books Ltd.: 28 Westland Row; f. 1947; fiction, biography, travel, religious; Man. Dir. General SEÁN McEOIN, T.D.

Harpers Publications Ltd.: 29-30 Fleet Street; magazines, etc.

Irish & Overseas Publishing Co. Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St.

Irish Annuals Press Ltd.: Dublin; magazines, annuals, etc.

Irish Art Publications: 2 Capel Street; magazines, annuals, etc.

Irish University Press: Shannon, County Clare; f. 1967; history, music, art, philosophy, reference, religion, social science, university textbooks; Chair. J. J. O'LEARY; Treas. B. A. SLOWEY; Deputy Chair. T. M. McMANUS.

Irish Wheelman Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 11-13 Findlater Place, Upper O'Connell Street; magazines, etc.

McEvoy Press Ltd.: 58 Middle Abbey Street; magazines, annuals, etc.

Morris & Co.: 1-2 Rutland Place, Cavendish Row; f. 1935; novels, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. G. I. MORRIS.

Mount Salus Press Ltd.: Tritonville Rd., Sandymount; printers and publishers; magazines, calendars, cards, etc.; Chair. N. F. JUDD.

Moynihan Publishing Co.: 2 Capel Street; magazines.

National Press, The: 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1935; fiction, educational and periodicals; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON; Sec. M. A. WALSH.

Phoenix Publishing Co. Ltd.: 58 Upper O'Connell St.; f. 1922; subscription publishers of standard works and special editions; Dirs. F. P. MURPHY (Chair.), J. P. WESTBY, C. GORE-GRIMES.

Runa Press: Monkstown, Dublin; book publishers.

Sáirséal agus Dill: 37 Br na hArdpháirce, Dublin 6; f. 1955; general literature and textbooks in Irish; Sec. Éibhlín ní MhaolÉóin.

Scepter Publishers Ltd.: 11 Ely Place; f. 1959; Principal Officers MICHAEL ADAMS, OLIVE COTTER; general books.

Talbot Press, Ltd.: Talbot St.; f. 1917; books on Ireland; Dirs. R. H. LYON, W. J. FITZSIMMONS.

Three Candles, Ltd., The: Aston Place, Fleet Street; f. 1926; biography, history, Gaelic, juvenile, archaeology, topography, bibliography, songs, verse; Man. Dir. OWEN P. WARD, M.A., B.Sc.

CORK

Mercier Press Ltd., The: 4 Bridge Street; f. 1944; Irish and religious; Dirs. Capt. J. M. FEEHAN, JOHN O'CONNOR, M. P. FEEHAN, P. DUGGAN, P. McGRATH.

DUNDALK

Dundalgan Press (W. Tempest) Ltd.: Crowe St.; f. 1859; historical and biographical works; Man. Dir. W. C. TEMPEST; Sec. MONICA V. CARROLL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Autonomous statutory corporation, f. under the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, controls and operates radio and television in the Republic. The capital is financed by repayable State loans to a permitted limit of £3m. and surpluses earned on the operating account, and the current expenditure by net licence revenue and sale of advertising time. Governed by Authority of nine, appointed by Govt.; Chair. D. O. MORÁIN; Dir.-Gen. T. P. HARDIMAN.

RADIO

Radio Telefís Éireann: Henry St., Dublin 1; Controller of Programmes: R. Ó FARACHÁIN.

Radio service began January 1, 1926; Now broadcasts on three medium wave transmitters (Athlone, 530m., Dublin and Cork, 240m.) and 5 VHF-FM transmitters. Hours of broadcasting, approx. 102 hours weekly. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time.

Number of radio licences (1970): 583,000.

TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Donnybrook, Dublin 4; Controller of Programmes M. GARVEY; Head of News J. P. MCGUINNESS.

Transmission commenced with one 405 line transmitter at Kippure, December 31, 1961. Reception now available to 98 per cent of population from 5 main transmitters (Kippure, Co. Dublin, 405/625; Truskmore, Co. Sligo, 405/625; Mount Leinster, Co. Carlow: Mullaghanish, Co. Cork and Maghera, Co. Clare—all 625) and 15 low-power transmitters. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time. Regular transmissions: approx. 44 hrs. weekly. Additionally, educational programmes for schools, amounting to 6½–7 hours a week, are broadcast for about 33 weeks in the year.

Estimated No. of television sets (1970): 509,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

Central Bank of Ireland (*Banc Ceannais na hÉireann*): Foster Place, Dublin; est. by the Central Bank Act, 1942, to be the principal currency authority in the State and to dissolve the Currency Commission: commenced to operate 1943; cap., auth. £40,000, p.u. £24,000; all held by the Minister for Finance; Dirs. THOMAS K. WHITAKER (Gov.), JAMES J. McELLIGOTT (former Gov.), PATRICK BOURKE, JOHN LEYDON, JOHN A. RYAN (Banking Dirs.), W. J. L. RYAN, JOHN P. REIHILL, Dr. JUAN GREENE, C. H. MURRAY (Service Dir.); Sec. C. A. CARROLL.

Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 85 Merrion Square, Dublin 2; inc. 1950; cap., auth. £150,000, issued £125,000; Dirs. GEORGE ANSLEY (Chair.), VICOMTE DE RIBES, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, DERRICK MORLEY.

Bank of Ireland: College Green, P.O.B. 9A, Dublin 2; f. 1783; during 1970 the National Bank of Ireland Ltd., and the Hibernian Bank Ltd. were fully merged with the Bank of Ireland; cap. auth. £11.5m., issued £11m. (year ended Dec. 31st, 1969); Gov. JOHN A. RYAN; Deputy Gov. ROBERT C. LEWIS-CROSBY; Group Man. Dir. ROBERT I. MORRISON.

†**Chase and Bank of Ireland Ltd. (International) Ltd.:** College Green, Dublin 2; f. 1968; cap. £1m., 50 per cent Bank of Ireland, Dublin, 50 per cent Chase Manhattan Bank, New York; Chair. D. S. A. CARROLL; Vice-Chair. L. G. MURPHY; Pres. KING LOWE.

Commercial Banking Co. Ltd.: 3 Palace St., Dublin 2; f. 1893; cap. p.u. £15,000; Chair. P. J. KILMARTIN; Man. and Sec. JAMES DRUM.

Guinness and Mahon: 17 College Green, Dublin 2; affiliated to Guinness, Mahon and Co. Ltd., London; reg. in Ireland 1942; cap. auth. and issued £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £250,000; Dirs. JOHN HENRY GUINNESS, HENRY SAMUEL HOWARD GUINNESS, HENRY EUSTACE GUINNESS (Chair.), Sir GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MAHON, Bt., ANTHONY PETER BOOTHBY GUINNESS; Manager H. B. HARRISON.

Investment Bank of Ireland: 40 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1966; cap. p.u. £500,000; Chair. JOHN A. RYAN.

***Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., The:** 66 South Mall, Cork, f. 1885; cap. auth. £7.5m.; dep. etc. £205,915,505; Dirs. C. F. MURPHY (Chair.); J. B. CARR, R. N. CLERY, N. CROWLEY, F.C.A., L. St. J. DEVLIN, M.Sc., D. DWYER, LL.D., M. J. FENTON (Gen. Man.), B. C. HARTY, C. A. KELLY, J. F. MURPHY, R. S. NESBITT, E. M. R. O'DRISCOLL, J. J. STAFFORD, S. F. THOMPSON.

***Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd.:** Head Office: 5 College St., Dublin 2; London Office: 8 Throgmorton Ave., E.C.2; f. 1825; cap. p.u. £1,130,000; Chair. J. W. FREEMAN; Dirs. PATRICK BOURKE, FRANCIS L. JACOB, DENIS J. MURPHY, Sir CECIL J. BATEMAN, D.S.O., M.C., WALTER M. RYAN, FRED R. MOORE, PATRICK LYNCH, G. C. M. THOMPSON, Sir IAN FRASER, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.

***Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd.:** 3-4 Foster Place, Dublin 2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £600,000; Chair. R. T. D. LANGRAN.

* These Banks formed the Allied Irish Bank group in 1966 with total combined deposits of £302.8m. (Dec. 1967).
† Member of the Bank of Ireland group.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: G.P.O., Dublin 1; No. of Accounts 1,653,000, worth £121m. (Dec. 1969).

Association of Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland: c/o Cork Savings Bank, 1 Lapps Quay, Cork; No. of Accounts, 122,000, worth £22.2m.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Institute of Bankers in Ireland, The: Nassau House, Dublin 2; f. 1898; Pres. A. G. QUIRKE; Sec. BASIL GREER.

Irish Bank Officials' Association: 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. J. TITTERINGTON.

IRELAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

STOCK EXCHANGE

Dublin Stock Exchange: 24-28 Anglesea St.; f. 1799; Pres. J. K. MARTIN; Sec. WILLIAM A. E. CAMPBELL; 80 mems.

INSURANCE

Argosy Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Anglesea Street, Dublin; f. 1932; cap. auth. £25,000; livestock, marine.

Hibernian Insurance Company Limited: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; previously Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; f. 1908; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. PATRICK A. DUGGAN, F.C.A.; Dir. Gen. Man. D. WESTON; fire and general.

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: 33-36 Dame Street, Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. JOHN LEYDON, LL.D.; Gen. Man. D. HERLIHY; Sec. M. J. HARRINGTON, B.L.; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, employers' liability, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.

Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9 College Green, Dublin; f. 1902; Sec. G. R. RYAN; fire and accident.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Mespil Road, Dublin; f. 1939; Chair. G. P. S. HOGAN; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. McGUANE; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes.

Irish Marine Pool Ltd.: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1946; are marine, aviation and transit managers for the Hibernian Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Underwriter F. B. MORRIS.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5/9 South Frederick St., Dublin 2; f. 1919; Chair. M. L. O'RAGHALLAIGH; Vice-Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. J. LANNIN; Asst. Gen. Man. B. P. CADWELL; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor, accident, burglary, aviation and marine, etc.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; Gen. Man. C. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH; fire and accident.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; Joint Man. Dirs. B. E. O'REILLY and P. O. NUALLAIN; Sec. J. C. BRESLIN.

Patriotic Assurance Co. Ltd.: 40-43 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £150,000; res. £180,000; Man. Dir. S. R. DOCVRA.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork (Regd. Office); Hume House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 (Admin.); f. 1950; cap. auth. £235,000; Gen. Man. P. J. O'MAHONY; general, excluding life.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau Street, Dublin; f. 1885; 1,300 mems.; Pres. J. A. O'CONNOR, M.Sc., F.S.S.; Sec. F. CAHILL, A.C.I.I.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

National Industrial Economic Council: 72-76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1963; a tri-partite body consisting of ten members nominated by the Government, ten nominated by trade union organizations and ten nominated by employers' organizations and trade associations; the Council advises on the principles which ought to be applied for the development of the national economy, and the realization and maintenance of full employment at adequate wages with price stability and long-term equilibrium in the balance of external payments; Chair. Dr. T. K. WHITAKER, Sec. M. F. DOYLE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; Pres. D. J. DEVENNEY; Vice-Pres. F. J. DWAN; Sec. J. G. YOUNG; 32 affiliated chambers of commerce; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: 88 Patrick St.; f. 1819; Pres. F. L. JACOB; Vice-Pres. D. J. MURPHY; Exec. Sec. C. J. LENNON, A.I.A.C.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; Pres. E. W. BECK; Vice-Pres. J. H. DONOVAN; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Galway: St. Mary's Road; f. 1923; Hon. Sec. G. H. WARNER.

Limerick: O'Connell Street; f. 1815; Sec. F. P. HERRIOTT.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. A. J. BROPHY.

Westport: James Street, Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. P. J. KELLY; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Irish Industry: 28 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2; Pres. C. ALIAGA KELLY; Dir.-Gen. E. J. GRAY; 1,100 mems. approx.

Federated Union of Employers: 8 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Irish Agricultural Organization Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1894 to organize agriculture on co-operative lines; Pres. W. CARROLL; Sec. P. KELLY, F.C.A.; mems.: 341 societies, approx. 127,000 farmers; publs. *Irish Co-operative Review* (quarterly).

Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association: 5-7 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin; f. 1915; Chair. JOHN D. BRUTON; Sec. PATRICK O'DONOHUE.

Irish Industrial Development Authority: Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1949; Man. Dir. M. J. KILLEEN; publ. *Directory of Users of Irish Trade Mark*.

National Development Association: 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1967 on merger of National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association with the National Buy Irish Campaign; Chair. D. A. RYAN; Gen. Man. VIVIAN MURRAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about half a million workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland Cttee.: Congress House, 236 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AN); Gen. Sec. RUADHRI ROBERTS; publs. *Trade Union Information, Viewpoint*.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Actors' Equity Association, Irish: 37 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; f. 1949; Gen. Sec. DERMOT K. DOOLAN.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers:** J. MORROW, A.E.U. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA.

Assurance Representatives' Organization: 195 Pearse Street, Dublin 2; f. 1940; Gen. Sec. Senator P. CROWLEY; 1,485 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives' Union: 22 North Frederick Street, Dublin; Sec. BERNARD LEONARD; 3,000 mems.

Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Union, Irish: Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1889; Pres. PATRICK NOLAN; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 5,000 mems.

Blind of Ireland, National League of the: 35 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; f. 1898; Sec. PATRICK LYONS; 1,200 mems.

Bookbinders' and Allied Trades' Union, Irish: 20 North Frederick Street, Dublin; f. 1920; Sec. JOHN CULLEN; 1,000 mems.

Brushmakers, National Society of: A. KELLY, 30 McKee Road, Finglas, Dublin; 192 mems.

Building Workers' Trade Union, The: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; Sec. FRANK O'CONNOR; 1,075 mems.

Butchers' Society, Cork Operative: 55 North Main Street, Cork; Sec. M. RYAN; 120 mems.

Civil Service Clerical Association: 39 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1911; 4,000 mems.; publ. *The Civil Servant* (monthly); circ. 5,000.

Commercial Travellers' Federation, Irish: Gillabney House, Connaught Ave., Cork; f. 1919; Pres. MARTIN PILKINGTON; Sec. L. O'REGAN; 1,768 mems.; publ. *The Irish Commercial Traveller*.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, Dublin; f. 1904; Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; 16,213 mems.

Electrical Trades Union (Ireland): 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. HEERY; 6,000 mems.

Electrotypers' & Stereotypers' Society: 35 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; Sec. E. J. DIGNAM; 120 mems.

***Foundry Workers, Amalgamated Union of:** G. T. ROYD, 122 North Street, Belfast; 882 mems.

Hairdressers and Allied Workers, Irish Union of: Sec. ALEXANDER PARKES, 112 Marlborough St., Dublin; f. 1885; 411 mems.

House and Ship Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union, United: 44 Parnell Square, Dublin; Sec. LAURENCE HUDSON; 423 mems.

***Insurance Workers, National Union of:** S. MAWHINNEY, 32 Beechlaw Park, Dunmurry, N. Ireland; 1,076 mems.

Irish Graphical Society: 35 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin 1; f. 1809; Gen. Treas. B. O'CEARBHAILL, B.A., LL.B.; Gen. Sec. N. McGRATH; 1,700 mems.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of: Gen. Sec. A. E. GRIFFITHS, 43 Bellevue Park, Glengary, Co. Dublin; f. 1880; 1,483 mems.

Marine, Port and General Workers' Union: 14 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1933; Gen. Sec. and Treas. JAMES DUNNE.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 49 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; 1,500 mems.

Musicians, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; 1,700 mems.

National Engineering and Electrical Trade Union: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1966 as result of merger between National Engineering Union and Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union; Sec. J. CASSIDY; 9,000 mems.

National Graphical Association: E. J. FORRISTAL, 2 Kevin Barry Street, Wexford; f. 1964; 3,471 mems.; publ. *Print* (monthly).

Plasterers, National Association of Operative: P. J. FREENEY, 20 Oliver Plunket Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin; 1,011 mems.

Plasterers' Trades' Society, Operative: 32 East Essex Street, Dublin; Gen. Sec. G. DOYLE; 1,700 mems.

Plumbing Trades Union: R. SMITH, 2 Berkeley Street, Dublin; f. 1865; 3,323 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: Áras Ghabreil, 4 North Great Georges Street, Dublin; f. 1923; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS DE PAOR.

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. M. P. COSGRAVE; 7,600 mems.

Racecourse Bookmakers' Assistants' Association, Irish: 13 Blessington Street, Dublin; Sec. JAMES McLOUGHLIN; 200 mems.

Rural Workers, Federation of: 6 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1946; 9,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. JAMES TULLY, T.D., M.C.C.

Seamen, National Union of: Gen. Sec. T. J. NOLAN, 113 Marlborough Street, Dublin; 1,000 mems.

Sheetmetal Workers and Coppersmiths, National Society of: f. 1846; W. McDONNELL, 40 Connolly Avenue, Inchicore, Dublin; f. 1846; 2,000 mems.

Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland, The National Union of: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1801; Sec. STEPHEN J. TRACEY; 1,000 mems.

***Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of:** GEORGE MATTHEWS, 6 Church St., Belfast; 6,335 mems.

***Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of:** W. PATTERSON, 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast, BT2 7HZ; 13,500 mems.

Teachers' Organization, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1868; Pres. THOMAS WARDE; Sec. S. BROSENAHAN, M.A.; 13,900 mems.

***Theatrical and Kine Employees, National Association of:** W. McCULLOUGH, Waring House, 4 Waring Street, Belfast 1; f. 1890; 500 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL MULLEN; 150,000 mems.; publ. *Liberty Magazine* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin; Gen. Sec. W. T. CHAPMAN; 8,000 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: Senator D. F. MURPHY, 8 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,936 mems.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of: E. O. W. MULLIGAN, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin; 3,500 mems. in Ireland.

Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. MICHAEL CLEARY; 4,035 mems.; publ. *Banba Review* (monthly magazine).

* These unions are outside Eire although their membership includes citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Vocational Education Officers' Organization: 12 Leirim Place, Wicklow, Co. Wicklow; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. F. McNAMARA, F.R.S.A., F.C.C.S., F.C.T.C.; 850 mems.

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet St., Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. MARY BRESLIN; 6,500 mems.

Woodcutting Machinists, Irish Society of: 81 Eccles St., Dublin 7; Sec. G. L. WALL; 690 mems.

Woodworkers, Irish National Union of: Arus Hibernia, Blessington Street, Dublin; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. P. F. McGRATH; 2,000 mems.; publ. *Bulletin*, circ. 4,000.

Workers' Union of Ireland: 29 Parnell Sq., Dublin; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. JAMES LARKIN; Pres. (vacant); 30,000 mems.

COUNCILS OF IRISH UNIONS

Dublin Council of Trade Unions: 44 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1881; Sec. TOM BRADY.

Dundalk Council of Irish Unions: 4 St. Malachy's Villas, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Sec. J. CORRIGAN.

Limerick Council of Irish Trade Unions: 34 Prospect Villas, Rosbrien, Limerick; Sec. JOHN SCIASCIA.

Waterford Council of Trade Unions: 48 Morgan Street, Waterford; Sec. DESMOND KELLY.

UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; f. 1670; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DELANEY; 1,742 mems.

Irish National Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union: 76 Aungier St., Dublin; f. 1670; Sec. JOHN MULHALL; 1,400 mems.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann: Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways and road transport services; Chair. T. P. HOGAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. F. LEMASS.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): controls railways in the Republic of Ireland (single-track mileage 1,332).

ROADS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): there are 9,850 miles of main roads, 39,992 miles of County roads and 1,085 miles of County Borough and Urban roads, totalling 50,927 miles.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 23 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2; Sub-Office 5 South Mall, Cork.

Royal Irish Automobile Club (R.I.A.C.): 34 Dawson Street, Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. Major R. D. GREER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): The canals services of C.I.E. have been discontinued.

The River Shannon is navigable for 150 miles. Other inland waterways are estimated at 117 miles.

SHIPPING

B+I Line (British & Irish Steampacket Co. Ltd.): 12 North Wall, Dublin 1; Chair. LIAM ST. JOHN DEVLIN; Gen. Man. W. B. MULLIGAN; Sec. J. J. KENNEDY, A.C.A. Drive-on drive-off Car Ferry Services, Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Swansea; Freightway Roll Unit Load and Groupage Services to above ports; general agents in Ireland for Cunard and Jno. Brocklebank, Associated Container Transportation Co. Ltd.

British Railways: Man., Rep. of Ireland, North Wall Station, Dublin; services: Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead, daily (incl. Sunday), passengers, accompanied motor cars, motor cycles and mails; drive-on drive-off car ferry service March to November; Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead, weekdays, livestock, motor cars and goods; Rosslare and Fishguard, tri-weekly (augmented sailings during summer), passengers and drive-on drive-off car ferry service; Waterford and Fishguard, tri-weekly, goods and livestock.

Irish and Continental Shipping Co. Ltd.: 9 Eden Quay, Dublin; Chair. H. PINKSTER; tramp services; 7 vessels (3 refrigerated) totalling 2,875 gross registered tons.

Irish Motorships Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; Man. Dir. W. V. STAFFORD; tramp service.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: 19-21 Aston Quay, Dublin; f. 1941; Chair. P. H. GREER; Dirs. LIAM ST. J. DEVLIN, FRANK ROBBINS, NOEL GRIFFIN, DERMOT BARNES, G. JONES; Gen. Man. L. S. FURLONG; Asst. Gen. Man. W. A. O'NEILL; Sec. P. P. ENGLISH; services: Ireland to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, N.B.; passenger/car ferry service: Rosslare-Le Havre (twice weekly, May to October, as joint partners of Normandy Ferries). 12 vessels.

Limerick Steamship Co. Ltd.: Limerick; Chair. D. MORLEY; Man. Dir. W. F. SOUTHERN; services: Liverpool and Limerick, Galway, Tralee, Westport, Ballina, Sligo; Rotterdam and Antwerp to Limerick-Galway-Tralee; 3 vessels.

Palgrave Murphy: 17 Eden Quay, Dublin 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. M. GORDON; Dirs. D. MORLEY, W. F. SOUTHERN, P. D. YOUNG, L. CHANCE, H. R. HOFER; Sec. G. O'DOWD; services: Dublin, Cork, Waterford, to and from Antwerp, Le Havre and Rotterdam.

Wexford Steamship Co. Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; tramp services.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus—Irish International Airlines: Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; regular services from Dublin: Paris, Amsterdam, Cork, London, Brussels, Copenhagen, Rome, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Zürich, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Jersey, Lourdes, Madrid, Munich, Shannon, Chicago (via Shannon), Montreal (via Shannon); Shannon to: Chicago, Montreal, New York, Boston, Belfast, Dublin, Manchester, London; services from Cork: Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Paris, Lourdes, Barcelona; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Gen. Man. M. J. DARGAN; *Fleet:* 2 Boeing 707-348C, 2 Boeing 707-320C, 7 Boeing 737, 4 BAC One-Eleven.

The following foreign airlines serve Dublin: Alitalia, B.E.A., British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways (U.K.), Iberia (Spain), and S.A.S. The following foreign airlines serve Shannon: Air Canada, B.E.A., Pan Am, Northeast.

TOURISM

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. B. O'REGAN; Dir.-Gen. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL; Sec. M. A. PURCELL; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly), *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: 1 rue Auber, place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e.

Germany: Münchenerstrasse 8, Frankfurt.

Northern Ireland: 53 Castle St., Belfast, BT1 1DQ.

Great Britain: 150-151 New Bond St., London, W.1;
11 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; 35 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; 28 Cross St., Manchester, 2WH 3MN.

There are also offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organization Ltd.: 51 Dawson St., Dublin 2; Man. MATT McNULTY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

An Chomhairle Ealaíon (*The Arts Council*): 70 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1951; functions: to stimulate public interest in the Arts; to promote the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts; to assist in improving the standards of the arts; to organize or assist in the organizing of exhibitions (at home or abroad) of works of art and artistic craftsmanship; to advise the Government on any matter on which their advice is requested; to co-operate with and assist other persons concerned directly or indirectly with matters relating to the arts; in 1969-70 the State Endowment was £70,000; Dir. Rev. D. O'SULLIVAN, S.J.; Sec. MERVYN WALL.

The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations: Dublin; a voluntary body of not less than nine and not more than eighteen members appointed annually by the Minister for External Affairs; its function is to advise the Minister on the administration of the annual grant-in-aid voted by parliament for the development of cultural relations with other countries; in 1970-71 this grant-in-aid totalled £13,000.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Marlborough St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; studio concerts September to July, public subscription concerts October to April, concerts for school children September to March, opera seasons (Spring and Winter) at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opera, 7 provincial concerts in Cork and Limerick; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH.

Radio Telefís Éireann Light Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; f. 1948; frequent regular broadcasts and weekly concert of Irish music; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

OPERA FESTIVAL

Wexford Festival Opera: Theatre Royal, Wexford; f. 1951; an annual festival of grand opera, especially little-performed works, recitals, concerts, drama and associated events, financed by An Chomhairle Ealaíon, Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., *Bord Fáilte* and the South East Tourism; Pres. Sir COMPTON MACKENZIE; Artistic Dir. BRIAN DICKIE.
Brochure, annually early June; *Festival Programme*, mid-October.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dublin, Trinity College: Dublin; 280 teachers, 4,450 students.

National University of Ireland: Three constituent colleges—Dublin, Cork, Galway; with a total of 1,095 teachers and 15,589 students.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Italy is a peninsula extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula is about 730 miles long and 150 miles at its widest point. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The flag has three vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In 1946, as the result of a plebiscite, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic officially declared in 1948. In 1952 Italy joined the European Coal and Steel Community and in 1958 was one of the founder-members of the European Economic Community (the Common Market). Since the war the Christian Democratic Party has dominated government coalitions but in the General Election of April, 1963, it lost ground to the Right and to the Communists. In November, 1963, and February, 1966, governments under Signor Moro were formed with the participation of the Socialist Party. Following the election of 1968, the centre-left coalition was dissolved and a Christian Democrat "caretaker" government under Giovanni Leone was formed. In November this government was dissolved and a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans was formed under Mariano Rumor (December). This government was followed in March 1969 by another, composed of the same parties and still under Rumor. In July 1969, after the split in the Socialist Party when the former Social Democrats broke away to form the Unitarian Socialist Party, the coalition government fell and was followed in August by a minority Christian Democrat government under Mariano Rumor. Attempts to revive the coalition were continued throughout the rest of 1969. The government resigned in February 1970 and Signor Rumor tried three times, unsuccessfully, to form a new four-party coalition. In July, Emilio Colombo succeeded in reviving the Centre-Left coalition, which later, in 1970, passed two controversial measures—the Divorce Bill and the Finance Bill—thus proving its viability.

Flooding in November 1966 caused irreparable damage to art treasures in Florence. The foundations of Venice were also dangerously affected. An earthquake caused serious loss of life and heavy damage in Western Sicily in 1967. Throughout 1968 students organized strikes and demonstrations in favour of university reform, and nation-wide strikes by workers in November and December supported demands for higher pensions and the abolition of zonal wage differentials.

Strikes and labour unrest continued in the spring and autumn of 1969, mainly in support of demands for social reforms and for greater government action to solve the severe housing shortage. There were outbreaks of violence, instigated by extremist groups of the right and left, and a bomb explosion in a Milan bank in December killed fourteen people. In the summer of 1970, three people were killed during several weeks of rioting in Reggio Calabria, sparked off when another city, Catanzaro, was created regional capital of Calabria.

In December 1970 a Bill legalizing divorce became law; the Vatican presented a formal protest to the Italian Government, on the grounds that it was the unilateral breaking of the Concordat.

An attempt to settle the dispute between Italy and Austria over the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) region was made in the autumn of 1969 when the Italian government agreed to grant much wider autonomy for the Bolzano area, where the German-speakers form a majority, and to ensure full equality for both languages in the region.

Government

Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Both jointly exercise legislative functions. Deputies serve a five-year term and are elected by direct adult suffrage. Senators are elected for a six-year term on a regional basis. The President of the Republic, who is the Head of the State, is elected jointly by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for a period of seven years. The President nominates the Council of Ministers which forms the executive.

In five regions of Italy (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentin-Alto-Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) there is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a Regional council and a *Giunta regionale* which holds executive power. The fifteen remaining regions have Regional Councils, first elected in 1970, and due to take effect from 1972.

Defence

About 12.8 per cent of the national budget (3 per cent of the GNP) is allocated to defence. Italy, a NATO member, maintains an Army of 371,000 (including Carabinieri), a Navy of 45,000 and an Air Force of 73,000. Military service lasts 15 months in the Army and Air Force and two years in the Navy. Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 1,510,000 million lire (including Carabinieri).

Economic Affairs

Although agriculture in the past represented an important part of the Italian economy, a substantial advance has taken place since the end of the war in the proportion of the gross national product contributed by the industrial sector, particularly engineering and other manufacturing industries. A Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, envisaged an annual growth rate of 5 per cent in real terms. In 1969 the real growth rate of GNP at factor cost reached 4.7 per cent.

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

The industrialized northern part of the country employs thousands of Italians from the less developed regions south of Rome. These regions, including Sicily, are being strenuously developed by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (the state fund to develop Southern Italy).

Tourism and agriculture still have considerable importance. Net income from tourism in 1968 was about 1,112 million dollars. The proportion of the gross national product at market prices contributed by the agricultural sector was 9.8 per cent (11.1 per cent at factor cost). The chief crops are wheat, rice, maize, grapes and olives and much wine is produced. The second *Piano Verde*, a five-year plan to streamline the country's agricultural sector, was approved in 1966; 893,250 million lire have been allocated for this purpose.

Many Italians work abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income; in 1968 they totalled 741 million dollars.

Italian firms execute large civil engineering projects in many parts of the world. Italian fashion and design also have an international reputation.

As a reflection of the political and social instability in 1969 and the first half of 1970, Italy was faced with severe inflation, but following the successful formation of the Colombo government, confidence has returned and the balance of payments has shown some improvement on 1969's poor figures. Inflation has been checked to some extent, and the outlook for 1971 is relatively promising.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 16,014 km. of railways, half of them electrified. Italy has an advanced system of motorways, which are being extended. The most important completed undertaking is the *Autostrada del Sole* (the Sun Highway) between Milan and Salerno. The Mont Blanc Tunnel, opened in 1965, shortens the road journey from Paris to Rome by 130 miles. The Great St. Bernard Tunnel linking Italy with Switzerland was opened in March 1964. By 1975, a complete network of motorways, 6,146 km., will cover Italy; in 1970, 3,496 km. were open. Alitalia, the Italian airline, operates internally and throughout the world and there are three other airlines with scheduled services. The merchant fleet has a gross tonnage of 7 million tons and is the world's eighth largest.

Social Welfare

The *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS)* administers the following benefits to employees in the private sector and to farmers and craftsmen: *Old Age Pensions*, paid to employees who have been insured for at least 15 years. The minimum monthly amount is 23,000 lire. More than 3 million people draw old age pensions; *Unemployment*: workers who are unemployed because of slack periods and who have paid compulsory contributions for at least one year, receive for a maximum period of six months daily compensation amounting to 300 lire per day plus 120 lire for each dependent. The INPS also administers *Disability Benefits* and an *insurance scheme against tuberculosis* for workers and families. These benefits are financed by contributions from workers and employers, who pay half each, and by a state subsidy.

INPS administers *Family Allowances* which are paid to all employed persons for wife, children and any other

dependants. These allowances, which are paid to about 7 million workers and vary in amount according to type of employment, are paid by the employer, who then recuperates the amount on the contributions which he pays to the INPS.

Medical Insurance for most employed persons in the private sector and for certain self-employed persons is administered by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro le Malattie (INAM)*. Payment for medical treatment and prescriptions is normally made directly by the patient who then obtains total or partial reimbursement. *Industrial Injuries Benefits* are paid by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro (INAIL)*. The *Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia (ONMI)* provides every child from birth to six years with free welfare and medical care at special clinics.

State employees and their families contribute to a compulsory insurance scheme covering medical treatment, prescriptions and maternity benefits as well as loans and scholarships, administered by the *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza per i Dipendenti dello Stato (ENPAS)*. About 2 million employees are insured under the scheme. The *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza per i Dipendenti da Enti di Diritto Pubblico (ENPDEP)* administers a similar scheme for employees of public bodies, such as the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

The foundations of a national health service were laid in a Finance Bill in December 1970, covering the next five years.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14. Books, equipment and meals are provided for a large number of needy pupils. There is a shortage of classrooms and many schools operate on double shifts. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. There are 19,508 private and state nursery schools (*scuole materne*) with places for nearly 1,400,000 children. After primary school, which is from 6 to 11 years, the pupil enters the lower secondary school (*scuola media unificata*) where the compulsory subjects are: Italian, History, Religion, Civics, Geography, Mathematics, Natural Science, Art, P.T. and a foreign language. Music and handwork are compulsory only in the first year. Latin, which is optional, is first taught in the third year. An examination at the end of three years leads to a lower secondary school certificate, which gives access to all higher secondary schools. Pupils wishing to enter a classical lycée (*liceo classico*) must also pass in Latin.

Higher secondary education is provided by Classical, Artistic and Scientific Lycées, Training Schools for Elementary Teachers and Technical Institutes (industrial, commercial, nautical, etc.). After five years at a lycée the student sits an examination for the higher secondary school certificate (*maturità*) which qualifies him for automatic entry into any university faculty, except the Faculty of Humanities, which requires the *maturità classica* from the Classical Lycée. Special four-year courses are provided at the Teachers' Training Schools and the diploma obtained permits entry to a special university faculty of education, the *magistero*, and a few other faculties. The *istituti tecnici* provide practical courses which prepare students for a specialized university faculty.

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

University courses last for a minimum of four years. Examinations, which are mainly oral, are held three times a year. The student may sit an examination when he feels fully prepared for it and there is no limit to the number of times he may re-sit in a particular subject. After examinations in the prescribed number of subjects have been passed, the student presents a written thesis in order to obtain his degree. There are 31 universities and 26 other Institutes of Higher Education. In 1969-70 there were 616,898 students enrolled in higher education in Italy.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture, and famous opera houses, Italy is a perfect land for tourists. During 1969 about 31 million foreign visitors went to Italy. There are about 1,500,000 hotel beds.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tan-

ania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport: Italy reached the final of the 1970 World Cup. Volleyball, handball, bicycle and motor racing are also important.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 12 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Liberation Day), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), June 2 (National Day), June 10 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 4 (National Unity Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (St. Stephen).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Lira.

Notes: 100,000, 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000.

Coins: 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 1,500 Lire = £1 sterling
623.35 Lire = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 1969)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Total	Sicily	Sardinia	Total	Sicily	Sardinia
301,251	25,708	24,090	53,302	4,877	1,495

REGIONS

REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (1961 census)	REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (1961 census)
Abruzzi . . .	1,079	1,206,266	Molise . . .	444	358,052
Basilicata . . .	999	644,297	Piemonte . . .	2,540	3,914,250
Calabria . . .	1,508	2,045,047	Puglia . . .	1,935	3,421,217
Campania . . .	1,360	4,760,759	Sardegna . . .	2,409	1,419,362
Emilia-Romagna . . .	2,212	3,666,680	Sicilia . . .	2,571	4,721,001
Friuli-Venezia Giulia . . .	785	1,204,298	Trentino-Alto Adige . . .	1,361	785,967
Lazio . . .	1,720	3,958,957	Toscana . . .	2,299	3,286,160
Liguria . . .	541	1,735,349	Umbria . . .	846	794,745
Lombardia . . .	2,383	7,406,152	Val d'Aosta . . .	326	100,959
Marche . . .	969	1,347,489	Veneto . . .	1,838	3,846,562

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS POPULATION (1969)

Rome (capital)	2,731,397	Messina	272,312	Salerno	150,657
Milan	1,701,612	Verona	258,554	Foggia	139,981
Naples	1,276,824	Padua	226,244	Prato	139,972
Turin	1,177,639	Cagliari	223,002	Ravenna	131,279
Genoa	841,841	Taranto	219,484	La Spezia	128,652
Palermo	651,177	Brescia	206,379	Reggio nell' Emilia	127,264
Bologna	490,675	Leghorn	173,839	Perugia	126,887
Florence	459,058	Parma	172,341	Bergamo	125,310
Catania	412,721	Modena	167,310	Pescara	116,723
Venice	367,631	Reggio di Calabria	166,022	Rimini	116,678
Bari	352,425	Ferrara	156,207	Vicenza	112,734
Trieste	278,370				

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1965	1966	1967	1968
Belgium	4,537	3,885	3,939	3,749
France	20,050	18,370	15,517	13,100
United Kingdom	7,098	7,346	4,392	3,777
Federal Germany		78,343	47,178	51,152
Switzerland	200,736	104,899	89,407	81,206
Other European Countries		6,510	6,264	5,478
Argentina	436	592	794	723
Australia	10,320	12,523	13,667	14,505
Brazil	295	384	554	419
Canada	24,213	28,541	26,102	16,745
U.S.A.	11,087	31,238	17,896	21,693
Venezuela	2,143	1,347	1,276	673
Other Countries	1,728	2,516	2,278	2,493
TOTAL	282,643	296,494	229,264	215,713

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	990,458	18.8	399,009	7.6	518,008	9.8
1966	979,940	18.4	384,802	7.2	496,281	9.3
1967	948,772	17.7	380,178	7.1	510,122	9.5
1968	930,641	17.3	375,074	7.0	530,176	9.9
1969	934,278	17.3	385,044	7.1	536,924	9.9

EMPLOYMENT (Annual average 1969—'000)

Agriculture	4,023.0
Industry	8,048.0
of which:	
Mining and Quarrying	121.5
Manufacturing	5,794.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	161.2
Construction	1,970.5
Other occupations	7,078.0
of which:	
Commerce and Public Services	2,537.8
Transport and Communications	991.8
Finance and Insurance	300.8
Miscellaneous Private Services	1,496.8
Public Administration	1,750.8
	19,149.0

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1967 . .	123,892	51,657	28,242	61,070	10,312	26,083
1968 . .	122,266	51,692	28,486	61,475	19,907	27,443
1969 . .	122,207	52,256	27,798	61,518	9,972	27,499

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTS	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969†	1966	1967	1968	1969†
Wheat	4,274	4,012	4,280	4,218	9,406	9,595	9,655	9,537
Rye	46	46	42	38	83	81	75	71
Barley	179	181	175	175	252	295	258	292
Oats	359	358	323	312	476	556	390	491
Rice	132	144	156	169	616	745	648	862
Maize	987	1,017	967	1,000	3,509	3,860	3,991	4,506
Potatoes	347	339	319	306	3,859	4,010	3,960	3,970
Peas and Beans . .	119	120	119	118	627	654	631	658
Tomatoes	133	130	129	131	3,469	3,459	3,258	3,670
Cabbages	45	45	44	42	798	816	804	836
Cauliflowers . . .	38	39	40	41	677	716	751	754
Onions and Garlic .	32	33	32	32	519	563	532	541
Melons	39	40	42	41	905	967	994	1,007
Sugar Beet	298	345	306	291	11,256	13,507	11,457	10,522
Fodder	10,321	10,406	10,328	10,325	38,041	38,484	37,333	39,695
Grapes	1,145	1,145	1,159	1,142	10,150	11,692	10,320	11,153
Olives	930	932	942	944	1,801	2,712	1,933	2,405
Oranges	84	87	88	97	1,176	1,251	1,407	1,433
Lemons	32	33	36	35	603	670	805	778
Apples	72	73	69	69	2,280	1,932	1,932	2,009
Pears	67	71	70	71	1,590	1,317	1,395	1,634
Peaches	91	87	79	81	1,419	1,125	1,280	887
Fresh Figs	12	10	9	7	241	237	220	222
Dried Figs	—	—	—	—	29	29	25	26
Almonds, unshelled .	162	160	160	158	237	245	297	192
Mulberry Leaves . .	1	1	1	1	339	311	312	270
Wine*	—	—	—	—	64,706	74,725	65,323	71,470

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

† Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1967 . .	9,546	8,212	1,140	5,292	921
1968 . .	9,575	8,285	1,124	6,186	867
1969 . .	10,070	8,206	1,045	7,298	820
1970 . .	9,612	8,138	1,031	9,224	777

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1966	1,296	153	109	126	461	254
1967	1,430	190	134	123	456	346
1968	1,760	237	110	136	490	521
1969	1,651	556	100	130	478	439

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Molluscs . .	47,966	49,857	47,449	48,751
Crustaceans .	10,597	10,038	10,566	10,799
Other Fish .	190,320	190,293	186,191	181,652

MINING

('000 metric tons)

COMMODITIES	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bauxite	236.1	244.4	255.5	241.4	216.2	228.1
Iron Ores	914.1	784.7	827.9	736.9	708.3	736.6
Mercury Ores	276.2	322.2	306.0	313.1	350.3	355.1
Lead Ores	52.3	54.5	58.3	60.9	58.6	60.6
Zinc Ores	222.2	225.1	228.7	259.5	313.7	294.2
Barytes	84.7	143.2	158.8	156.6	204.0	241.9
Fluorspar	124.0	153.3	176.0	205.2	224.9	258.1
Pyrites	1,396.6	1,401.4	1,304.9	1,410.3	1,406.4	1,474.7
Petroleum	2,687.0	2,209.9	1,755.7	1,605.7	1,506.8	1,519.9
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	338.4	268.4	297.8	306.8	278.4	212.9
Coal	471.5	383.4	417.8	410.4	365.1	302.7
Lignite	1,200.6	1,088.2	1,227.6	2,501.2	1,728.4	1,933.2
Crude Sulphur	698.8	649.1	590.8	501.0	541.1	413.5
Marble	840.0	832.0	886.9	932.9	1,084.8	n.a.

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	5,489.9	6,257.0	7,292.7	7,825.7	7,780.5
Steel	"	12,681.4	13,638.6	15,889.9	16,963.5	16,428.1
Rolled Iron	"	9,780.0	10,329.3	12,155.7	13,247.9	13,353.5
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	207.8	229.5	298.7	319.5	383.4
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	138.5	157.9	169.9	167.6	167.0
Fuel Oil	"	36,684.3	48,298.8	43,253.3	44,752.4	49,571.4
Synthetic Ammonia	"	1,252.0	1,325.9	1,471.9	1,635.9	1,547.6
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	4,766.2	5,390.7	5,638.0	5,581.8	5,544.4
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	14.1	16.2	13.9	13.4	13.9
Tanning Materials	"	89.2	60.8	46.4	57.8	67.1
Caustic Soda	"	690.7	712.6	800.9	832.0	837.3
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	85.3	87.2	90.4	91.5	93.0
Staple Fibre	"	101.3	93.1	91.2	94.9	105.9
Cotton Yarn	"	200.8	251.4	246.7	233.2	254.5
Natural Methane Gas	'000 cu. metres	7,802.4	8,766.6	9,300.1	10,407.9	11,959.4
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	'000 hectolitres	501.3	436.3	501.6	640.7	680.9
Methyl and Propyl Alcohol	"	2,024.7	2,287.1	2,456.2	3,181.3	3,440.7
Sewing Machines	'000	477.0	650.4	807.0	843.9	862.0
Typewriters	"	764.5	754.1	845.1	585.7	419.0
Calculating Machines	"	550.2	597.3	675.1	685.0	707.5
Motor Cars	"	1,104.0	1,282.4	1,439.2	1,544.9	1,477.4
Other Vehicles	"	71.6	83.5	103.5	118.7	118.6
Hydro-electric Power	million kWh.	4,300.8	4,432.1	4,294.9	4,347.7	4,200.1
Thermo-electric Power	"	3,996.0	4,567.2	5,388.0	6,053.4	6,844.6

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

(Southern Italy Development Fund)
(1950-1969, extended to 1980)

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST ('000 million lire)
Land Reclamation and Mountain Reservoirs	12,159	1,051
Drains and Water Supply	2,922	577
Communications	2,722	395
Tourism	1,944	89
Railways and Ports	217	110
Hospitals	64	51

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1,500 lire=£1 sterling; 624.75 lire=U.S. \$1.

1,000 lire= £0.67 sterling=U.S. \$1.60

STATE BUDGET

(Lire million—1970)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes . . .	2,994,107	Ministry of Treasury	4,346,316
Business Taxation and Duties . . .	3,674,896	Ministry of Finances	1,917,476
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption	2,040,074	Ministry of Justice	165,416
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes . . .	197,782	Ministry of Public Instruction . . .	1,953,767
Customs and Frontier Charges . . .	568,001	Ministry of Interior	489,257
State Monopolies	576,430	Ministry of Public Works	577,480
Other Ordinary Revenue	514,638	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry . .	265,600
		Ministry of Defence	1,510,704
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare . .	964,475
		Other Ministries	655,643
Total Real Revenue	10,865,928		
Capital Movements	57,965		
GENERAL TOTAL	10,923,893	GENERAL TOTAL	12,346,134

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	35,333	38,739	41,802	45,565
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries . . .	4,482	4,905	4,663	5,137
Industry	13,262	14,682	16,143	17,720
Other revenue	13,260	14,619	16,094	17,447
Public administration	4,329	4,533	4,902	5,261
Income from abroad	271	249	301	390
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	35,604	38,988	42,103	45,955
<i>Less depreciation allowances</i>	— 3,369	— 3,615	3,849	4,268
NET NATIONAL INCOME	32,235	35,373	38,254	41,687
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4,225	4,816	5,031	5,501
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	36,460	40,189	43,285	47,188
Depreciation allowances	3,369	3,615	3,849	4,268
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	39,829	43,804	47,134	51,456
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	— 1,077	— 772	— 1,421	— 1,206
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	38,752	43,032	45,713	50,250
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure . . .	25,561	28,214	29,995	32,641
Government consumption expenditure . .	5,521	5,861	6,363	6,876
Gross fixed capital formation	7,670	8,957	9,355	10,733

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION (at end of year)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves . . . (million dollars)	2,414	2,400	2,923	2,965
Currency in Circulation . ('000 million lire)	4,763	5,305	5,583	6,304
Foreign Exchange . . („ „ „)	1,008	1,388	953	746

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1966=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1967 . . .	103.7	101.7	101.4	105.6	101.8	102.9
1968 . . .	105.1	102.0	102.7	104.3	103.8	107.2
1969 . . .	107.9	104.9	105.1	102.0	106.8	112.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services . . .	9,119	7,698	1,421	10,545	9,339	1,206
Transfer Payments . . .	387	146	241	429	127	302
TOTAL . . .	9,506	7,844	1,662	10,974	9,466	1,508
Capital Loans . . .	—	—29	—29	—	—44	—44
GLOBAL BALANCE . . .	—	—	1,633	—	—	1,464

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

YEAR	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1966 . . .	418.4	265.9	152.5
1967 . . .	460.1	246.4	213.7
1968 . . .	530.3	279.3	251.0
1969 . . .	746.8	486.8	260.0

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lire)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	4,532,793	4,611,432	5,367,949	6,141,642	6,428,712	7,781,079
Exports	3,724,016	4,499,754	5,024,020	5,440,855	6,365,969	7,330,813

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Food	1,143,245	1,161,922	1,322,086	504,531	478,082	549,676
Beverages and Tobacco	40,264	45,055	64,078	59,828	65,726	79,096
Crude Materials, Inedible . . .	1,209,110	1,199,491	1,387,176	142,539	162,100	173,896
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants . .	994,225	1,046,371	1,134,684	332,761	379,917	374,793
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	83,997	61,052	84,153	9,408	11,139	12,414
Chemicals	418,444	481,456	609,541	425,853	487,604	512,444
Manufactured Goods	999,783	990,491	1,341,922	1,169,612	1,418,136	1,583,963
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	1,013,743	1,168,753	1,478,879	1,848,655	2,192,195	2,564,302
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	220,057	247,599	313,724	921,178	1,145,131	1,449,204
Other Items, n.e.s.	18,774	26,522	44,836	26,490	25,939	31,025
TOTAL	6,141,642	6,428,712	7,781,079	5,440,855	6,365,969	7,330,813

COUNTRIES

('000 million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	192.0	140.5	168.8	45.5	47.7	69.7
Australia	84.6	73.3	86.1	45.3	52.0	47.3
Austria	127.3	121.8	144.4	116.3	108.6	117.1
Benelux	409.3	450.0	585.3	490.9	559.8	612.6
Brazil	78.6	85.2	101.3	34.8	50.1	43.9
Canada	89.9	93.2	94.4	59.3	66.9	77.0
France	654.8	728.2	966.6	657.6	801.2	1,060.9
Germany	1,060.4	1,148.4	1,459.5	959.7	1,189.3	1,441.1
India, Ceylon and Indonesia . .	26.6	26.6	35.1	49.5	64.0	45.4
Iraq	95.2	163.2	192.1	13.5	14.6	23.4
Malaya	30.1	29.5	38.8	8.2	6.6	6.6
Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay .	60.7	58.7	77.1	68.5	81.0	74.6
Saudi Arabia	161.1	128.1	142.7	17.5	21.4	22.2
South Africa	44.0	50.1	42.7	65.5	70.8	76.6
Sweden, Norway and Denmark .	195.5	191.2	215.8	197.4	197.2	211.2
Switzerland	142.2	155.9	185.9	259.3	285.9	328.2
U.S.S.R.	172.0	179.8	154.4	78.2	109.8	179.4
United Arab Republic	18.7	21.4	32.2	21.4	21.9	27.1
United Kingdom	271.0	272.8	312.4	263.0	281.1	263.7
U.S.A.	665.0	748.4	881.9	539.8	681.2	795.5

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Visitors	26,782,000	27,620,400	28,814,900	31,201,700
Amount spent (million lire)	912,700	889,800	922,300	1,020,200

Number of hotel beds: (December 31st, 1968) 1,228,000.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Austria	2,622,400	2,532,800	2,824,900	3,017,000
Belgium	1,006,200	1,033,200	1,032,900	910,500
France	4,689,700	4,707,200	4,456,800	4,256,400
German Federal Republic	5,507,100	4,775,900	5,575,800	6,079,700
United Kingdom	1,843,400	1,669,700	1,514,100	1,596,300
Netherlands	1,353,800	1,363,400	1,492,100	1,401,400
Switzerland	3,673,300	4,019,500	4,009,900	4,447,600
United States	1,245,000	1,302,700	1,338,600	1,653,200
Other Countries	4,841,100	6,216,000	6,569,800	7,839,600
TOTAL	26,782,000	27,620,400	28,814,900	31,201,700

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers ('000)	445,076	447,028	312,142	314,275
Passenger-km. (million)	29,874	30,281	28,880	29,923
Freight ton-km. (")	16,022	17,137	17,129	17,222

ROADS (number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1965	5,472,591	3,670,797	25,076	631,673	65,037
1966	6,356,545	3,626,230	24,886	666,314	66,411
1967	7,311,385	3,620,830	25,219	701,147	72,806
1968	8,178,505	3,655,912	28,071	760,900	81,801
1969	9,028,400	3,711,965	29,135	796,670	88,095

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	6,002.4	5,822.4	6,863.6	7,139.6
Vessels Entered (net register) .	190,182	197,973	217,298	225,910
Vessels Cleared (net register) .	188,869	200,467	216,254	224,715
Goods Loaded	55,976	60,110	66,823	71,850
Goods Unloaded	158,019	174,889	204,536	222,271

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers ('000)	8,432.0	9,663.7	11,248.0	13,462.4
Passenger-km. . . (million)	4,679.8	5,247.0	5,957.8	7,123.7
Freight ton-km. . . (million)	136.5	148.5	174.8	250.7

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO	TELEVISION LICENCES
1966	6,468,000	4,196,187	6,855,298
1967	7,057,187	3,844,488	7,665,959
1968	7,752,000	2,553,413	8,346,641
1969	n.a.	2,196,785	9,016,236

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-school	21,610	39,888	1,407,542*
Primary	39,261	223,806	4,796,593*
Secondary: <i>Scuola Media</i>	8,755	173,584*	2,064,762
Secondary: <i>Secondaria Superiore</i>	5,958	122,444	1,570,883
<i>of which:</i>			
Technical	1,864	49,961	232,365
Vocational	1,820	21,807	634,021
Teacher Training	789	18,394	235,014
Art	166	3,979	35,493
Classical and Scientific <i>Licei</i>	1,319	28,303	424,990
Higher	256	8,529	616,898
Fine Arts Academies	14	983	5,625
Music Colleges	44	1,533	7,712

* Provisional figures.

Note: In 1968-69 there were 9,168 foreign students attending courses at universities.

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica; Via Cesare Balbo 16, 00100 Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Italy was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognises and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognises the right of all citizens to work, and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognise and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralisation in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralised and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognised practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organisations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsibilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organisations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individual as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Institutions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organisations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom

ITALY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organise in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organised on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the social well-being nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognises the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house, purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organisation of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II AND III (Articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census, by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as for the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Molise
Lombardy	Campania
Veneto	Puglia
Liguria	Basilicata
Emilia-Romagna	Calabria
Tuscany	Sicily
Umbria	Sardinia
Marche	Trentino-Alto Adige
Lazio	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Abruzzi	Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: GIUSEPPE SARAGAT (elected December 1964).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1971)

Prime Minister: EMILIO COLOMBO (D.C.).
Deputy Prime Minister: FRANCESCO DE MARTINO (P.S.I.).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALDO MORO (D.C.).
Minister of the Interior: FRANCO RESTIVO (D.C.).
Minister of Justice: ORONZO REALE (P.R.I.).
Minister of Budget and Economic Planning: ANTONIO GIOLITTI (P.S.I.).
Minister of Finance: LUIGI PRETI (P.S.U.).
Minister of the Treasury: MARIO FERRARI AGRADI (D.C.).
Minister of Defence: MARIO TANASSI (P.S.U.).
Minister of Education: RICCARDO MISASI (D.C.).
Minister of Public Works: SALVATORE LAURICELLA (P.S.I.).
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: LORENZO NATALI (D.C.).
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: ITALO VIGLIANESI (P.S.I.).
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: GIACINTO BOSCO (D.C.).
Minister of Industry, Trade and Artisan Crafts: SILVIO GAVA (D.C.).
Minister of Labour and Social Security: CARLO DONAT CATTIN (D.C.).

Minister of Foreign Trade: MARIO ZAGARI (P.S.I.).
Minister of the Merchant Marine: SALVATORE MANNIRONI (D.C.).
Minister of State-Subsidized Industries: FLAMINIO PICCOLI (D.C.).
Minister of Public Health: LUIGI MARIOTTI (P.S.I.).
Minister of Tourism and Entertainment: MATTEO MATTEOTTI (P.S.I.).
Ministers without Portfolio: *Southern Development Fund* PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI (D.C.); *Administrative Reform* REMO GASPARI (D.C.); *Scientific and Technical Research* CAMILLO RIPANONTI (C.D.); *Parliamentary Relations* CARLO RUSSO (C.D.); *Implementation of Regions* EUGENIO GATTO (C.D.); *Special Political Assignments* GIUSEPPE LUPIS (P.S.U.).

DEFENCE

Combined Chief of Staffs: Gen. ENZO MARCHESI.
Chief of Army Staff: Gen. FRANCESCO MAREU.
Chief of Air Staff: Gen. DUILIO FANALI.
Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral VIRGILIO SPIGAI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ITALY

(Rome, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Nomentana 120 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL ZAHIR; (also accred. to Greece and Spain).
Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KSENOFON NUSHI.
Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* MESSAOUD AIT CHAALAL.
Argentina: Piazza dell'Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO RAMOS MEJIA.
Australia: Via Sallustiana 26 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER RUSSELL CROCKER.
Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX LOEWENTHAL-CHLUMECKY; (also accred. to Libya).
Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS VAN DER STRATEN-WAILLET.
Bolivia: Via Mario Musco 42 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WALKER HUMEREZ ZAPATA.
Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARTINS THOMPSON FLORES.
Bulgaria: Via Sassoferato 11 (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBO TEOLOV.

Burma: Via Bruno Buozzi 109/A-1 (E); *Ambassador:* U WIN PE.
Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cambodia: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Paris 16e, France (E).
Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 17 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN ROGERS; (also accred. to Malta).
Central African Republic: Via della Mercede 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-ARTHUR BANDIO.
Ceylon: Via Giuseppe Cuboni 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD A. KANNANGARA; (also accred. to Greece).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO A. PINTO.
Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO ALVAREZ RESTREPO.
Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Via Tagliamento 39 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVE ONDZIEL ONNA.
Congo (Democratic Republic): Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES MASSANGUI.

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Costa Rica: Largo Arenula 26 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS JOAQUIN ZUÑIGA ODIÓ.

Cuba: Via San Valentino 21 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNÉ.

Cyprus: Via Meropia 78 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANI-DIOTIS.

Czechoslovakia: Via Luisa di Savoia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BERGER.

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: Viale del Policlinico 129/A (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RASMUSSEN TABOR.

Dominican Republic: Via Francesco Siacci 38 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO READ BARRERAS; (also accred. to Greece).

Ecuador: Via Guido D'Arezzo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO PÉREZ CHIRIBOGA.

El Salvador: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ADALBERTO ALFARO; (also accred. to Israel).

Ethiopia: Via Guido d'Arezzo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* BELAI MERSHA.

Finland: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LEO OLAVI TUOMINEN.

France: Piazza Farnese 67 (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE BURIN DES ROZIERES.

Gabon: Via XX Settembre 40 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILLIBERT B. BONGO.

Federal Republic of Germany: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF LAHR.

Ghana: Via Ostriana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL AUGUSTUS RIBEIRO.

Greece: Viale Gioacchino Rossini 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE POUMPOURAS; (also accred. to Turkey).

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE LUIS ARRIOLA.

Guinea: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Haiti: Via Bolzano (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS GUILAUME; (also accred. to Australia).

Honduras: Via Eleonora Duse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO MATUTE CANIZALES; (also accred. to Israel).

Hungary: Via dei Villini 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF SZÁLL.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Via Francesco Denza 36 (E); *Ambassador:* RAJAH JAI KUMAR ATAL; (also accred. to Malta).

Indonesia: Via Campania 55 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONARDUS W. J. WATTIMENA.

Iran: Via Bruxelles 57 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DJALAL ABDOL.

Iraq: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* RAJAB ABDUL MAJID.

Ireland: Via del Circo Massimo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS RONALD McDONALD; (also accred. to Turkey).

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIEL E. NAJAR.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.

Japan: Via Virginio Orsini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* TOKICHI TAKANO; (also accred. to Malta and Tunisia).

Jordan: Via Po 24 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Korea, Republic of: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* JAE HUNG YU; (also accred. to Greece).

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ZEID AL-HERBISH.

Laos: Paris 16e, France (E).

Lebanon: Piazzale delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARFOUCHE; (also accred. to Portugal).

Liberia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 64 (E); *Ambassador:* WILMOT ADOLPHUS DAVID; (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH SIKTA; (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MAJERUS; (also accred. to Switzerland).

Madagascar: Via Riccardo Zandonai 84A (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAIRE RABENORO.

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMAD YUSSOF BIN ZAINAL.

Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP PULLICINO.

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO GÓMEZ ROBLEDO; (also accred. to Tunisia).

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JOSEPH FISSORE.

Morocco: Via degli Scialoia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Princess LALLA AICHA.

Nepal: London, W.8, England (E).

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* H. F. L. K. VAN VREDENBURCH; (also accred. to Malta).

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ALISTER DONALD MCINTOSH, C.M.G.

Nicaragua: Via Nicolò Porpora 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ERNESTO MATAMOROS; (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Via di Villa Sacchetti 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MAMMAN GARBA.

Norway: Largo dei Lombardi 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN GEORG ALEXIUS RAEDER.

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HAMID NAWAZ KHAN.

Panama: Via Veneto 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARTINEZ HAURADON.

Paraguay: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 12 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MARTINEZ MILLOS.

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENTE CERRO CEBRIAN.

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ALEJANDRINO; (also accred. to Greece and Turkey).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* WOJCIECH CHABASINSKI.

Portugal: Via Salaria 298A (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO HALL THEMIDO.

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* IACOB IONASCU.

Rwanda: Paris 16e, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Viale Regina Margherita 260 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL-JABBAR.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOULAYE FOFANA.

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HUSEN GURRA.

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLEM DIRKSE VAN SCHALWYK.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontanella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* DON JUAN PABLO DE LOJENDIO ERURE.

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Sudan: Via dei Monti Parioli 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AHMED SALAH BUKHARI; (also accred. to Austria).
Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BRYNOLF ENG.
Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE RHAM.
Syrian Arab Republic: Via Barnaba Oriani 91 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL CHAYA.
Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* THUAI-THAP DEVAKULA; (also accred. to Greece and Israel).
Trinidad and Tobago: London S.W.1, England (E).
Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSIB BEN AMMAR.
Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA RYDZHOV.
United Arab Republic: Via Salaria 265-267 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSSAFA KAMAL MORTAGUI; (also accred. to Malta).

United Kingdom: Via Conte Rosso 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PATRICK F. HANCOCK.
U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* GRAHAM ANDERSON MARTIN.
Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).
Uruguay: Via Ticino 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GALBIATI.
Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ROMOLO CARBONI.
Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO GIUGNI MISELLI.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Via Po 24 (L); *Minister:* NGUYEN VAN HIEU; (also accred. to Greece and Spain).
Yemen: Via Francesco Siacchi 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MAKKI.
Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* SRDYA PRIČA.
Zambia: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Diplomatic relations were established with the People's Republic of China in November 1970.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Senate: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democrat).

President of the Chamber of Deputies: SANDRO PERTINI (Socialist).

(General Election of May 19th-20th, 1968)

PARTIES	SENATE		CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Number of Votes	% of Votes
Christian Democrats	10,955,458	38.4	12,428,663	39.1
United Socialists	4,349,668	15.2	4,604,329	14.5
Republicans	626,604	2.2	626,074	2.0
Liberals	1,934,061	6.8	1,850,249	5.8
Communists	8,580,476	30.0	8,555,131	26.9
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity			1,414,043	4.5
Social Movement	1,304,478	4.6	1,415,307	4.5
Monarchist Unity	311,973	1.0	414,143	1.3
Others	520,045	1.8	477,450	1.4

SEATS IN THE CHAMBER AND SENATE

	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES		SENATE	
	Fourth Legislature*	Fifth Legislature†	Fourth Legislature*	Fifth Legislature†
Christian Democrats	260	265	133	137
Communists	166	171	81	77
Socialists	94	91†	47	46
Liberals	37	31	19	16
Social Movement	26	24	17	13
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity	24	23	10	13
Republicans	5	9	—	2
Monarchist Unity	8	6	2	2
Independent Left	—	—	10	12
Mixed Group	18	10	—	4

* State of Parties, March 11th, 1968.

† Election results, June 5th, 1968.

‡ Italian Socialist Party 62; United Socialist Party 29.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Cristiana (D.C.) (*Christian Democrats*): Central Office: 00144 Rome, E.U.R. Piazzale Luigi Sturzo 15; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist. The party has 265 Deputies and 137 mems. of the Senate.

Political Sec. ARNALDO FORLANI; Asst. Secs. NINO GULLOTTI, CIRIACO DE MITA; Admin. Sec. FILIPPO MICHELI.

Partito Comunista Italiano (P.C.I.) (*Communist Party*): Central Office: 00186 Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4; f. 1921; number of members, 1,615,296; the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates sweeping industrial nationalization, labour and social reforms, enforcement of anti-monopoly legislation, land re-distribution and most other policies leading along a national path towards socialism, peace and democracy. Its general electoral appeal is to the working classes. The party has 171 Deputies and 77 Senators.

Leaders: LUIGI LONGO (Gen.-Sec.); Secretariat: ENRICO BERLINGUER, GIORGIO AMENDOLA, PIETRO INGRAO (Leader in Chamber of Deputies), GIANCARLO PAJETTA, ALESSANDRO NATTA, EMANUELE MACALUSO.

Publs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista* (bi-monthly), *Vie Nuove* (weekly), *Foreign Bulletin* (bi-monthly in English, French and Spanish), *Weekly Bulletin* (English and French).

Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.) (*Italian Socialist Party*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 476; f. 1966 as the Partito Socialista Unificato by a merger of the Partito Socialista Italiano and the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano; in 1969 the Social Democrats broke away. A centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the country; it adheres to the Socialist International. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom. The party has 62 Deputies.

Sec.-Gen. FRANCESCO DE MARTINO; Asst. Sec. GIACOMO MANCINI; publ. *Avanti!* (daily), *Mondo Operaio* (monthly).

Partito Socialista Unitario (P.S.U.) (*Unitarian Socialist Party*): 00187 Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1969 after breaking away from the former Unified Italian Socialist, of which it had been part since 1966. It is composed of former Social Democrats and stands to the right of the P.S.I. The party has 29 Deputies and 11 Senators.

Pres. MARIO TANASSI; Pol. Sec. MAURO FERRI; Asst. Pol. Sec. ANTONIO CARIGLIA; publ. *Umanità* (daily).

Partito Liberale Italiano (P.L.I.) (*Liberal Party of Italy*): 00187 Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour, its chief aim is the realization of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 180,000 mems.; 31 Deputies and 16 Senators.

Pres. VITTORIO BADINI-CONFALONIERI; Vice-Pres. EUGENIO ARTOM, ALBERTO FERIOLI; Sec. Gen. GIOVANNI MALAGORDI; publ. *La Nuova Tribuna* (monthly).

Movimento Sociale Italiano (M.S.I.) (*Italian Social Movement*): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 650,000 mems.; extreme right-wing party; 24 Deputies and 13 Senators.

Pres. AUGUSTO DE MARSANICH; Sec. GIORGIO ALMIRANTE; Asst. Secs. GIORGIO BACCHI, PINO ROMUALDI; publ. *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria (P.S.I.U.P.) (*Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity*): Via della Vite 13, 00187 Rome; f. January 1964 as left-wing breakaway from Socialist Party; 200,000 mems.; 23 Deputies and 13 Senators.

Sec. Prof. TULLIO VECCHIETTI; Asst. Sec. DARIO VALORI; publ. *Mondo Nuovo* (weekly).

Partito Democratico Italiano di Unità Monarchica (P.D.I.U.M.) (*Italian Democratic Party of Monarchical Unity*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 173, 00186 Rome; f. 1959, by fusion of Partito Nazionale Monarchico and Partito Popolare Monarchico; 6 Deputies and 2 Senators.

Pres. BENEDETTO MAJORANA DELLA NICCHIARA; Nat. Sec. Prof. ALFREDO COVELLI; publ. *Il Regno d'Italia* (weekly).

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (P.R.I.) (*Republican Party of Italy*): Rome, Piazza dei Caprettari 70; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society); 80,000 mems.; 9 Deputies and 2 Senators.

Pol. Sec. UGO LA MALFA; Asst. Pol. Secs. ADOLFO BATTAGLIA, EMANUELE TERRANA; daily paper, *La Voce Repubblicana*; weekly papers: *La Voce de Romagna*, *Il Pensiero Romagnolo*, *Trapani Nuova*.

There are also the following small parties and political movements: Radical Party; Südtiroler Volkspartei; Union Valdôtaine; Movement for National Reconstruction, Committee for Public Defence, National Front, Europe Civilization (all belonging to the extreme right); Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists, Lotta Continua, Potere Operaio (all belonging to the extreme left).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third nominated by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. AVV. GIUSEPPE BRANCA; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ALDO MONACO.

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. AVV. ALFREDO AMATUCCI.

Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. GAETANO VETRANO.

Corte dei Conti: Via Baiamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public accounts; Pres. Dott. RAFFAELE ROSSANO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO GRECO.

Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. Dott. GAETANO SCARPELLO; Vice-Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZETTA.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous constitutional body, standing apart from the judicial system. Its most important function is to pro-

nounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers.

At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a sentence of up to three years imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where the graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d'Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d'Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione*.

Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali*, according to the economic value of the case. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture*, from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali*, from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d'Appello*, and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons may be attached to civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by the *Consiglio di Stato*.

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognised as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. Furthermore, the person of the Pope was declared sacred and inviolable, and Cardinals were granted honours formerly only accorded to princes of the blood royal. In this way the dispute between the Papacy and the Italian Government, which had begun in 1870 with the creation of a united Italy, was terminated.

The question of relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian State arose in a sharpened form during the debates on the Constitution in the post-war Constituent Assembly. Article 5 of the draft Constitution, which formally accepted the Lateran Pact of 1929 in its entirety, occasioned a prolonged and heated debate, but was finally accepted on March 26th, 1947, by 350 votes to 149.

In October 1968 the Holy See agreed to pay taxes on its Italian shareholdings amounting to over 100,000 million lire, thus ending a five-year old controversy between Church and State.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness POPE PAUL VI.

The Patriarch of Venice: Most Rev. ALBINO LUCIANI.

ARCHBISHOPS

Acerenza . . .	(vacant).
Amalfi . . .	(vacant).
Ancona . . .	Most Rev. CARLO MACCARI.
Bari . . .	Most Rev. ENRICO NICODEMO.
Benevento . . .	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO POMA.
Brindisi . . .	Most Rev. NICOLA MARGIOTTA.
Cagliari . . .	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.
Camertino . . .	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua . . .	Most Rev. TOMMASO LEONETTI.
Catania . . .	Most Rev. GUIDO LUIGI BENTIVOLIO.
Catanzaro . . .	Most Rev. ARMANDO FARES.
Chieti and Vasto . . .	Most Rev. LORIS F. CAPOVILLA.
Conza . . .	(vacant).
Cosenza . . .	Most Rev. DOMENICO PICCHINENNA.
Fermo . . .	Most Rev. NORBERTO PERINI.
Ferrara . . .	Most Rev. NATALE MOSCONI.
Florence . . .	H.E. Cardinal ERMENEGILDO FLORIT.

ITALY—(RELIGION)

Gaeta	Most Rev. LORENZO GARGIULO.
Genoa	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca	Most Rev. PIETRO COCOLIN.
Lanciano and Ortona	Most Rev. PACIFICO L. M. PERANTONI.
L'Aquila	Most Rev. CONSTANTINO STELLA.
Lucca	Most Rev. ANTONIO TORRINI.
Manfredonia	Most Rev. ANDREA CESARANO.
Matera	Most Rev. GIACOMO PALOMBELLA.
Messina	Most Rev. FRANCESCO FASOLA.
Milan	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI COLOMBO.
Modena	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AMICI.
Monreale	Most Rev. CORRADO MINGO.
Naples	H.E. Cardinal CORRADO URSI.
Oristano	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO FRAGHI.
Otranto	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Palermo	H.E. Cardinal FRANCESCO CARPINO.
Perugia	Most Rev. FERDINANDO LAMBRUSCHINI.
Pisa	Most Rev. UGO CAMOZZO.
Ravenna and Cervia	Most Rev. SALVATORE BALDASSARI.
Reggio-Calabria	Most Rev. GIOVANNI FERRO.
Rossano	Most Rev. GIOVANNI RIZZO.
Salerno	(vacant).
Santa Severina	Most Rev. MICHELE FEDERICI.
Sassari	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena	Most Rev. ISMAELE M. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento	Most Rev. CARLO SERENA.
Spoleto	Most Rev. UGO POLETTI.
Syracuse	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE BONFIGLIOLI.
Taranto	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta.	Most Rev. REGINALDO GIUSEPPE MARIA ADDAZI.
Trent	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin	H.E. Cardinal MICHELE PELLEGRINO.
Udine	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE ZAFFONATO.
Urbino	Most Rev. ANACLETO CAZZANIGA.
Vercelli	Most Rev. ALBINO MENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): Rome, Via della Conciliazione 1.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organizations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which has a total membership of one and a half million and is organized in the following divisions:

Settore Adulti (Adult Section).

Settore Giovani (Youth Section).

Azione Cattolica Ragazzi (Children's Catholic Action).

Federazione Universitaria—FUCI (University Federation).

Movimento Laureati (Graduates' Movement).

Movimento Maestri (Teachers' Movement).

The Presidency-General is the supreme executive body and co-ordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action.

President: Prof. VITTORIO BACHELET.

Chaplain: S. E. Mons. FRANCO COSTA.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federation of the Evangelical Churches in Italy: 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; the Federation, constituted in 1967, replaces the former Federal Council of Evangelical Churches in Italy; total mems. 50,000 approx.; Pres. Rev. MARIO SBAFFI; there are six constituent organizations as follows:

Evangelical Waldensian Church (*Chiesa Evangelica Valdese*): Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 107; Moderator Pastor NERI GIAMPICCOLI; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy (*Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1861; Pres. Pastor MARIO SBAFFI; 4,000 mems.

Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia (*Italian Baptist Union*): Rome, Piazza in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor Dr. CARMELO INGUANTI; Sec. Pastor NANDO CAMELLINI.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Genoa, Via Assarotti 21A; Decanato: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dean ROLF LEPSIEN.

Ispra-Varese Community.

The following are adherents to the Federation:

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Col. F. S. FRIVAZ; Gen. Sec. Brig. U. D'ANGELO; other centres in Catania, Florence, Lentini, Milan, Naples, Turin, Ariano Irpino, Atena Lucana, Brienza, Campobello di Mazara, Faeto, Mazara del Vallo, Pietragnola, Torre Pellice, Bobbio Pellice, Forio d'Ischia, Rome: publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Apostolic Church.

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. SILO AGNELLO; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

An estimated 35,000 Italian Jews survived the war. They live scattered in many communities, the most numerous of which are in Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice and Leghorn.

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: Rome 9, Lungotevere Sanzio; f. 1930; representing 22 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Dr. SERGIO PIPERNO BEER; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israele* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 1a, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via del Tempio 3, Livorno), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers at 81 is rather small, with the bulk of them (46, of which 10 in Milan) appearing in the industrial north, 23 in central Italy (including 20 in Rome), six in the south and the remainder on the islands. Between 1944 and 1967 no less than 161 newspapers ceased publication. The total daily circulation is 4.7 million, less than 10 per 100 people but the northern third of the population takes two-thirds of this circulation. Of the 17 dailies with over 100,000 copies each, only three exceed 200,000 each and two exceed 400,000. Eleven of these appear in the north, five in central and one in southern Italy. There are also 15 medium-sized dailies selling 50-100,000 copies and 61 small dailies with less than 50,000 copies each.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres with 20 and 10 dailies each respectively. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, both in Milan, followed by Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *l'Ora* Palermo. Such papers make up for a general lack of smaller dailies; there are, however, many weekly papers.

Political controversy receives great emphasis in the press as most papers reflect some shade of the political spectrum. Foreign news is well covered—frequently, owing to the availability of agency reports, better than local news. Dailies are generally characterized by a conservatism of printing and layout except for *Il Giorno*, one of the newer dailies. Most papers have a traditional literary page or "terza pagina" devoted to short stories, travelogues and articles by essayists and critics. All dailies have a weekly page devoted to book reviews.

Most newspapers are independent of political parties, only 17 per cent of the total circulation of dailies having political affiliations. Furthermore the number of official party organs has declined to very few; among them *Avanti* and *Unità*, the chief organs of the Socialist and Communist parties respectively, each produce editions in Milan and Rome; *Il Popolo* belongs to the Christian Democrat party.

The daily press is experiencing economic difficulties at the present time and a few evening papers have been forced to close. A consequent tendency to concentration of ownership is beginning to be detectable. Large industrial groups own 54.9 per cent of the total circulation of dailies; Catholic organizations own 9.3 per cent. A further 10 per cent is independently owned. Most of the important dailies, including nine of the seventeen papers with over 100,000 copies each, are owned by groups of industrial enterprises or by the owners of such enterprises. Thus *Corriere della Sera* is associated with F.lli Crespi, *La Stampa* and *Stampa Sera* with Fiat, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo XIX* with F.lli Perrone, *La Nazione* and *Il Resto del Carlino* with Eridiana, *La Notte* with Italcementi, etc. The Confederation of Italian Industries has a controlling interest in some fourteen smaller papers including the important *Il Sole/24 Ore* and *Il Globo*.

Another category of papers comprises those supported by official organizations such as E.N.I. or I.R.I. or by financial institutions. Examples are: *Il Giorno* (E.N.I.) and *Il Mattino* and *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* (both by Banco di Napoli). Finally the Catholic and Christian Democrat organizations have a controlling interest in about

a dozen papers; *Avvenire* (formerly *L'Italia*; Milan) is owned totally by the Church.

The most popular dailies in order of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (600,000), Turin's *La Stampa* (404,000), *L'Unità* (Milan edition 350,000; Rome edition 150,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (226,000), and *Il Messaggero* (225,000), Milan's *Il Giorno* (230,000), Florence's *La Nazione* (200,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (185,000) and Rome's *Paese Sera* (181,000). The three dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa* and *Il Giorno*, although the latter includes light features and cartoons. The most serious Rome daily is *Il Tempo*, and the Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* has a world-wide Catholic readership. The leading financial paper is Milan's *Il Sole/24 Ore* closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000 periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan, five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of over one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Tempo*, *Epoca*, *Settimana Incom* and *Europeo*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *Il Borghese*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Socialist *L'Espresso* and the Communist *Vie Nuove* and *Rinascita*.

DAILIES

ROME

Avanti!: Via della Guardiola 22; f. 1896; organ of Unified Socialist Party; Editors FRANCO GERARDI, GAETANO ARFÈ.

Corriere dello Sport: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Dir. ANTONIO GHIRELLI; Editor GIORGIO TOSATTI; circ. 176,000.

Daily American: Due Macelli 23; independent; English language; Editor R. H. CUNNINGHAM; circ. 38,500.

Fiorino, Il: f. 1969; business; Editor L. D'AMATO.

Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana: Ministero Grazia e Giustizia, Ufficio Pubblicazione Leggi e Decreti; Dir. ANTONIO SESSA.

Giornale d'Italia, Il: Via Tiburtina 1099; f. 1901; independent; evenings; Dir. DINO BRONDI; Chief Editor PIER LUIGI BORGO.

Globo, Il: Via dei Mille 1; f. 1945; right wing; political, financial, economic; Dir. REMIGIO RISPO; circ. 30,000.

Listino Ufficiale Borsa di Roma: c/o Camera Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura, Tipografia Olivieri, Via dei Crociferi 42.

Messaggero, Il: Via del Tritone 152; f. 1879; independent; Editor ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 224,577.

Momento Sera: Via Dua Macelli 23, Galleria; Editor LUCIO DE CARO.

Ore 12: Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina 35; f. 1961; financial; independent; Editor GINO LANZARA.

Paese Sera: Rome, Via dei Taurini 19; left wing; Dir. GIORGIO CINGOLI; Editor GIULIO GORIA; circ. 180,580.

Popolo, II: Corso Rinascimento 113; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party; Editor FRANCO AMADINI; circ. 106,000.

Secolo d'Italia, II: Via Milano 70; right-wing; Dirs. NINO TRIPODI, CESCO GIULIO BAGHINO.

Tempo, II: Piazza Colonna 366; f. 1944; Right; Editor RENATO ANGIOLILLO; circ. 226,545.

Tribuna Politica: Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1958; parliamentary bulletin; Gen. Man. CHANTAL DUBOIS; Editor GIAN PIERO LEPORE.

Umanità: Via Parigi 11; f. 1968; afternoon; organ of Unitarian Socialist Party; Gen. Man. ALDO GAROSCI.

L'Unità: Via dei Taurini 19; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. GIAN CARLO SAJETTA; circ. 150,000.

Voce Repubblicana, La: Via Tomacelli 146; f. 1919; organ of the Republican Party; Editor PASQUALE BANDIERA.

ANCONA

Voce Adriatica: Via Menicucci 5; f. 1944; independent; Editor FRANCO PICCINELLI.

BARI

Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno: Piazza Roma 48; f. 1885; independent; Dir. ORONZO VALENTINI; Chief Editor PAOLO DE PALMA; circ. 85,000.

BERGAMO

L'Eco di Bergamo: Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII 118; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 21,500.

Giornale di Bergamo: Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8; f. 1812; Editor ALESSANDRO MINARDI.

BOLOGNA

L'Avvenire d'Italia: Via C. Boldrini 11; Editor GIAMPIERO DORE.

Carlino Sera: Via Milazzo 6; evening; Editor DOMENICO BARTOLI.

Resto del Carlino, II: Via Milazzo 6; f. 1885; independent; Editor DOMENICO BARTOLI; circ. 185,646.

Stadio: Via Milazzo 6; sport; Dir. LUIGI CHIERICI; circ. 50,000.

BOLZANO

Alto Adige: Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26; f. 1945; independent; Dir. ALBINO CAVAZZANI; Editor GUIDO TRIVELLI; circ. 30,150.

Dolomiten: Museumstrasse 42; f. 1923; Catholic; German language; Editor TONI EBNER.

BRESCIA

Giornale di Brescia: Via Saffi 1A; Dir. VINCENZO CECCHINI; circ. 32,000.

CAGLIARI

L'Unione Sarda: Viale Regina Elena 12; f. 1889; independent; Dir. FABIO MARIA CRIVELLI; circ. 50,000.

CATANIA

Espresso Sera: Via S. Maria del Rosario 16; independent; evening; Dir. GIROLAMO DAMIGELLA.

Sicilia, La: Viale Odorico da Pordenone; f. 1945; independent; Dir. MARIO CIANCIO; Editor AVV. DOMENICO SANFILIPPO; circ. 78,000.

COMO

L'Ordine: Via Diaz 93A; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRUSADELLI; Chief Editor ANGELO SALDONO.

Provincia, La: Viale Varese 87; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONI.

CREMONA

Provincia, La: Via delle Industrie 2; f. 1947; independent; Editor VITTORIO PALOSCHI; circ. 11,000.

FLORENCE

Nazione, La: Via Ferdinando Paolieri 2; f. 1859; independent; Dir. ENRICO MATTEI; Editor MARCELLO TADDEI; circ. 200,000.

GENOA

L'Avvisatore Marittimo: Via San Vincenzo 42; f. 1919; shipping and financial; Dir. GERMANO ANELLI; circ. 15,000.

Cittadino, II: Via Serra 6B; f. 1929; Catholic; Dir. LUIGI VASSALLO; circ. 40,000.

Corriere Mercantile: Via Varese 2; f. 1824; political and financial; independent; Dir. UMBERTO BASSI; circ. 30,000.

Lavoro Nuovo, II: Salita Dinegro 7; f. 1945; Socialist; Editor UMBERTO MERANI; circ. 36,000.

Secolo XIX Nuovo, II: Via Varese 2; f. 1887; independent; Editor PIERO OTTONE; circ. 92,000.

LEGHORN

Il Telegrafo: Viale Alfieri 9; f. 1877; independent; Editor CARLO LULLI.

MANTUA

Gazzetta di Mantova: Via Fratelli Bandiera 32; f. 1664; Dir. GIAN CARLO ERAMO; circ. 15,000.

MESSINA

Gazzetta del Sud: Via XXIV Maggio Isolato 315; independent Right; Editor SERGIO PACINI; Man. Editor NINO CALARCO; circ. 39,000.

MILAN

Avanti! Piazza Cavour 2; f. 1896; organ of the socialist parties; Dirs. GAETANO ARFÈ, FRANCO GERARDI; circ. 60,000.

Avvenire: Piazza Duca d'Aosta 8B; f. 1968; Catholic; Dir. LEONARDO VALENTE.

Corriere della Sera: Via Solferino 28; f. 1876; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 600,666.

Corriere d'Informazione: Via Solferino 28; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 124,441.

Gazzetta dello Sport, La: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; sport; Dir. CESARE BONACOSSA; Editor GUALTIERO ZANETTI; circ. 198,156 daily; 368,290 Monday edition.

Giorno, II: Via A. Fava 20; Rome office: Via Nomentana 92; f. 1956; Editor ITALO PIETRA; circ. 230,379.

La Notte: Piazza Cavour 2; evening; Editor NINO NUTRIZIO; circ. 144,812.

Il Sole-24 Ore: Via Monviso 26; f. 1865; financial; independent; Editor ALBERTO MUCCI; circ. 70,000.

L'Unità: Viale Fulvio Testi 75; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor GIAN CARLO PAJETTA; circ. 350,000.

MODENA

Gazzetta di Modena: Piazza Mazzini 10; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

NAPLES

Corriere di Napoli: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1799; independent; Editor LUIGI MAZZACCA; circ. 22,000.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

- Mattino, II:** Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Editor GIACOMO GHIRARDO; circ. 93,000.
- Napoli Notte:** Via C. Colombo 45; evening; Dir. A. GIOVANNINI; Editor A. LAURO.
- Roma:** Palazzo Lauro, Via Cristoforo Colombo; f. 1862; independent; Editor ACHILLE LAURO; Dir. ALBERTO GIOVANNINI; circ. 58,000.

PALERMO

- Giornale di Sicilia:** Via Lincoln 21; f. 1860; independent; Dir. PIERO PIRRI ARDIZZONE.
- L'Ora:** Via Mariano Stabile; f. 1900; independent; Dir. VITTORIO NISTICÒ; Editor ETTRIO FIDORA.

PARMA

- Gazzetta di Parma:** Via Emilio Casa 5; f. 1735; Editor BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; 34,717.
- Gazzetta di Vigevano:** Via Riberia 17; Editor GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.

PAVIA

- Giornale di Pavia, II:** Piazza del Carmine 2; f. 1960; independent; Editor GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.
- Provincia Pavese, La:** Via Bordonì 26; independent; Dir. GIULIANA BOERCHIO; Editor ANTONIO BALDINI-RUALIS.

PIACENZA

- Libertà:** Via Benedettine 68; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

REGGIO EMILIA

- Gazzetta di Reggio:** Via C. Zatti 10; independent; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

SASSARI

- Nuova Sardegna, La:** Via Murrone 12; f. 1890; independent; Editor ALDO CESARACCIO; circ. 29,000.

TARANTO

- Corriere del Giorno:** Via D. Palma 1; Editor GIOVANNI ACQUAVIVA.

TRENTO

- L'Adige:** Via Rosmini 27; f. 1945; Christian Democrat; Dir. FLAMINIO PICCOLI; Editor RINO PEREGO.

TRIESTE

- Piccolo, II (Giornale di Trieste):** Via Silvio Pellico 8; f. 1881; independent; circ. 60,900; Editor CHINO ALESSI.
- Primorski dnevnik:** Via dei Montecchi 6; f. 1945; Dir. STANISLAV RENKO; Slovene.

TURIN

- Gazzetta del Popolo:** Corso Valdocco 2; f. 1848; independent; Editor GIORGIO VECCHIATO; circ. 92,000.
- La Stampa and Stampa Sera:** Via Roma 80, Galleria S. Federico 16; f. 1868; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 403,892 (morning), 141,800 (evening); Editor GIULIO DE BENEDETTI.
- Tuttosport:** Via Villar 2; sport; Dir. GIGLIO PANZA.

UDINE

- Friuli Sera:** Viale Volontari della Libertà 54; f. 1966; evening; Gen. Man. ALVISE DE JESU.
- Messaggero Veneto:** Viale Palmanova 290; f. 1946; Editor VITTORINO MELONI.

VARESE

- La Prealpina:** Via Ghiringhelli 2; Dirs. MARIO LODI, NINO MIGLIERINA.

VENICE

- Gazzettino, II:** Calle delle Acque 5016; f. 1887; independent; Editor GILBERTO FORMENTI; circ. 126,639.
- Venezia Notte:** (published at Piazza Cavour 2, Milan); evening; Venice edition of *La Notte* of Milan; Dir. NINO NUTRIZIO; Editor MARCO MONCALV.

VERONA

- L'Arena:** Piazza Municipio 8; f. 1886; independent; Editor G. FONTANA; circ. 32,000.

VICENZA

- Il Giornale di Vicenza:** Viale Verona 83; Editor JACOPO APPIANI; circ. 11,000.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

- Arte Antica e Moderna:** Florence, Viale Mazzini A6; quarterly.
- Carte Parlanti, Le:** Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.
- Casabella:** Milan, Via dei Piatti 11; f. 1928; architecture, town planning and industrial design; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor ALESSANDRO MENDINI.
- Controcorrente:** Milan, Editrice Ancora, Via G. B. Niccolini 8; f. 1922; theatre; monthly; Dir. P. GIORGIO GALLI.
- Domus:** Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1928; architecture, art and interior decoration; monthly; circ. 30,000; Editor Arch. GIO PONTI.
- Dramma, II:** Turin, 20 Corso Bramante; f. 1924; theatre; monthly; Dir. LUCIO RIDENTI.
- Graphicus:** 10122 Turin, via del Carmine 14; f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; circ. 4,500/5,500; Dir. VINCENZO TIRALONGO.
- Intermezzo:** Rome, 41 Via della Vite; f. 1946; theatre—cinema—radio; fortnightly; Dir. ETTORE FECCHI; circ. 4,000.

ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE

- Critica dell'Epoca:** Naples, 102 Via de Pretis; f. 1945; economics; fortnightly; Editor LUIGI GALLINA.
- Occidente:** Turin, Via Po 14; economics and social science; every two months.
- Rivista Geografica Italiana:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1894; geographical quarterly review; Editors GIUSEPPE BARBIERI, BRUNO NICE, ALDO SESTINI.

ILLUSTRATED AND WOMEN'S PAPERS

- Bellezza:** Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. UMBERTO BRUNETTI.
- Corriere dei Piccoli:** Via Solferino 28, Milan; f. 1908; weekly for children; Editor CARLO TRIBERTI; circ. 291,408.
- Domenica del Corriere:** Milan, Via Solferino 28; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 1,000,000; Editor GUGLIELMO ZUCCONI.
- Epoca:** Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; illustrated; topical weekly; Editor NANDO SAMPIETRO; circ. 370,000.
- Grazia:** Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1938; women's paper; weekly; Dir. RENATO OLIVIERI.
- Oggi:** Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Editor EMILIO RADIUS; circ. 980,000.
- Settimana Incom, La:** Milan; weekly; circ. 2,220,000.
- Specchio, Lo:** Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; topical weekly.

Tempo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; topical; weekly; Man. Editor NICOLA CATTEDRA; circ. 340,000.

Tribuna Illustrata: Rome, Via Borgognona 27; family magazine; weekly; circ. 180,000.

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

L'Avvenire del Mezzogiorno: Naples, 44 Via Scarlatti; f. 1945; independent; weekly; Dir. ALBERTO PANSINI.

Belfagor: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 295; f. 1946; literary; Editor C. F. Russo.

Borghese, II: 20122 Milan, Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.

Civiltà Cattolica, La: Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor ROBERTO TUCCI.

Civitas: 00198 Rome, Via Tirso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.

Comunità: 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12.

Corriere Economico: Turin, Via Teofilo Rossi Montenera 3; f. 1909; politics and finance; weekly.

Critica Sociale: Milan, Via Carlo Cattaneo 1; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Editor GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI.

Discussione, La: 00187 Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 149, f. 1953; Christian Democrat; weekly; circ. 50,000; Dir. BARTOLO CICCARDINI.

L'Eco del Lavoro: Parma, Via della Repubblica 57; Communist; weekly.

L'Espresso: 00198 Rome, Via Po 12; independent left; weekly; political; illustrated; Editor GIANNI CORBI; circ. 150,000.

L'Europeo: Milan, Piazza Carlo Erba 6; f. 1945; Liberal; political and literary; weekly; circ. 170,000; Editor GIORGIO FATTORI.

Giornale della Libreria: Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; monthly; Editor FEDERICO ELMO.

Graal: Bari; f. 1945; philosophy and literature; monthly; Editor HRAND NAZARIANTZ.

L'Italia che Scrive: Rome, Via Angelo Secchi 3; f. 1918; bibliography; monthly; Dir. LINA TORTI-ALBERTI.

Libri del Borghese: Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; circ. 100,000; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Menabò, II: Turin, Casa Editrice Giulio Einaudi, Via Bancamano 1; f. 1959 by ELIO VITTORINI; literary; Editor ITALO CALVINO.

Minerva: Turin, Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1891; cultural; monthly.

Note di Cultura: Florence, Via Gino Capponi 30; international politics.

Nuova Antologia: Rome; f. 1866; art, literature and politics; monthly; Editor R. CAMPA.

Nuovi Argomenti: Rome, Via della Scrofa 57; f. 1953; Liberal; every two months; Editors ALBERTO MORAVIA, ALBERTO CAROCCI.

Panorama: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor L. SECHI.

La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi: Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.

Ponte, II: Florence, La Nuova Italia, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Editor ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI.

Popolo Lombardo, II: Milan, Via Clerici 5; f. 1948; Christian Democrat; weekly; Dir. ITALO UGGERI.

Rinascita: Rome, Via dei Polacchi 28; Communist; weekly; issues literary supplement called *Il Contemporaneo*; Dir. ALESSANDRO NATTA; Editor O. CECCHI.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest: Milan, Via Alserio 10; monthly.

Spettatore Internazionale, Lo: 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 88; review of international affairs; 6-8 issues annually; also publishes quarterly English edition; Editor MASSIMO BONANNI.

Successo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; financial; Italian and international editions; Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI.

Vie Nuove: Milan, Viale Fulvio Testi 75; weekly; left-wing; circ. 180,000.

Volksbote: Bolzano; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

Angelus Novus: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1964; aesthetics; quarterly; Editors MASSIMO CACCIARI, CESARE DE MICHELIS.

Città di Vita: Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946; religious review intended to encourage laymen in the study of theology; every two months; Dir. P. MASSIMILIANO ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.; Editor F. ROMANO DE ROMA.

Diritto Ecclesiastico, II: Rome, Via Dora 1; f. 1890; quarterly; Editors Prof. PIETRO AGOSTINO D'AVACK, Prof. MARIO PETRONCELLI, Prof. LUIGI SCAVO LOMBARDO.

Fuoco, II: Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 28; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Dir. P. MAGNI.

Humanitas: 25100 Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, literature, etc.; monthly; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.

Protestantesimo: 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.

Rivista del Clero Italiano: Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly.

Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia: Herder Editrice e Libreria, Piazza Montecitorio 121, Rome; f. 1947; twice a year.

Scuola Cattolica: Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; three quarterly bibliographical supplements; Dir. Sec. PASQUALE COLOMBO.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Archivio per le Scienze Mediche: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

L'Automobile: 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; circ. 1,000,000 copies; weekly; Dir. GIOVANNI CANESTRINI.

Fonderia: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly.

Gazzetta Medica Italiana: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

Il Giornale dell'Officina: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1956; metalworking production; fortnightly.

L'Illustrazione Scientifica: Milan, Via Andegari 6; f. 1949; science; monthly.

L'Italia Agricola: Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; circ. 20,000; agriculture; monthly; Dir. A. CALZECCHI ONESTI.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

- Macchine:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1946; machine technics; monthly.
- Minerva Medica:** Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; twice a week.
- Monti e Boschi:** 35100 Padua, Via Gradenigo 6; f. 1950; forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDAGRICOLE; Editor LUCIO SUSMEL.
- Motor:** Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; f. 1942; motor mechanics; weekly; Dir. SERGIO FAVIA DEL CORE; circ. 75,000.
- Quattrosoldi:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1961; economics; monthly; circ. 480,000; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI.
- Rivista Italiana del Petrolio:** Rome, Via S. Prisca 15; oil and petroleum; monthly, also daily news supplement *Staffetta quotidiana*.
- Tranciatura Stampaggio:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1964; metal shearing and forming; six times yearly.
- Trattamenti e Finitura:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1961; metal treatment and finishing; six times yearly.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa:** Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; *Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science classes*; f. 1871; physics, mathematics, chemistry; quarterly; Editor Prof. ALESSANDRO FAEDO; *Arts, History and Philosophy classes*; f. 1873; philosophy, philology, history, literature; quarterly; Editor Prof. TRISTANO BOLELLI.
- Auto Italiana:** Rome, Via Veneto 108; f. 1919; weekly; car news and motor-racing; Editor FLAVIANO MOSCARINI.
- Comunità Mediterranea:** 00196 Rome, Lungotevere Flaminio 34; legal; quarterly; Editor AVV. ENRICO NOUNÈ.
- Cooperazione Educativa:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1925; education; monthly; Editor GIUSEPPE TAMAGNINI.
- Gazzetta di Ca' Foscari La:** Venice, 3851 Calle Larga Foscari; f. 1948; university publication; monthly; circ. 3,000; Man. Dir. MARINO CORTESE.
- Giornale Radio, II:** Rome, Via del Babuino 9; weekly; Dir. VITTORIO CHESI.
- Giustizia, La:** Rome, Via Nerola 21; legal; quarterly.
- L'Illustrazione Italiana:** Milan, Via della Spiga 30; f. 1873; topical; monthly; Dir. ALDO GARZANTI.
- Israel:** 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.
- Maestro, II:** Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. MARIA BADALONI.
- Quattroruote:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 312,000.
- Rassegna di Diritto:** Naples, 2 Piazza Nicola Amore and Libreria Scientifica Editrice, Corso Umberto 40; f. 1946; legal; quarterly; Dir. Prof. ALFONSO TEGAURIO.
- Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

- Rivista Storica del Socialismo:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1958; history; three times a year; Editor LUIGI CORTESI.
- Scuola e Città:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1951; education; monthly; Editor Prof. ERNESTO CODIGNOLA.
- Sedicesimo, II:** 50129 Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1948; bibliography; quarterly; Editor ENNIO SCALET; circ. 100,000.
- Vie del Mondo, Le:** Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; geography; monthly; Editor LUIGI RUSCA.
- Vie d'Italia, Le:** Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1895; travel, art, geography; monthly; Editor LUIGI RUSCA.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA):** 00187 Rome, Via di Propaganda 27; f. 1945; 15 regional offices in Italy and 59 branches all over the world; Service in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Arabic; Chair. FRANCESCO MALGERI; Man. Dir. GASTONE FATTORI; Chief Editor SERGIO LEFRI.
- Agenzia Agit:** Rome, Via Sommacampagna 47; Rome, Via del Traforo 146; general news service; service in English, French, German, Spanish for foreign papers; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEZZA.
- Agenzia Astra:** Trieste; sub-offices in Rome and Milan; f. 1947; Dir. DELL'ANTONIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Milan

- Agence Parisienne de Presse:** Viale Caldara 9; Dir. M. DE PETRIS.

Rome

- Associated Press—AP:** Piazza Grazioli 5; Bureau Chief ALLAN JACKS.
- Central News Agency of China:** Via Ponza, 6 Interno 19.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka):** Via Bevagna 114.
- Novosti:** Via Clitunno 34, 00198; f. 1966; Chief of Bureau IVAN BOCHAROV; Man. Editor GIUSEPPE VAIARELLO; Publ. *Novosti* (daily news sheet).
- Reuters:** Via Propaganda 27.
- UPI:** Via Propaganda 27; Manager for Italy JULIUS B. HUMT.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Agency, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Associazione della Stampa Estera in Italia:** Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. PATRICK SMITH; Sec. JOUNI LILJA.
- Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana:** Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1943; 12 affiliated unions; Pres. ADRIANO FALVO.
- Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali:** Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Milan, Via Petrarca 6; f. 1950; 183 mems.; Pres. TOMMASO ASTARITA; association of newspaper proprietors.
- Unione della Stampa Periodica Italiana:** Rome, Via Po 102; Pres. Prof. MARIO PANTALEO.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,050 publishing houses in Italy and 320 of these account for 90 per cent of the total book production. In 1968 a total of 15,680 titles were published in Italy; 8,868 of which were new editions (average number of copies printed 7,479) and 6,812 were reprints (average number of copies printed 5,769). Textbooks accounted for 5,132 titles (average number of copies printed 6,745). Of the total number of works published, 3,531 (22.5 per cent) were translations, and of these, 1,554 were from English, 890 from French, 412 from German, 148 from Latin and Classical Greek, and the rest from other languages. Almost ten per cent of all titles published were translations from English. The average number of copies printed of translations was 8,959 (13,215 for translations from English).

BARI

De Donato Editore—Leonardo da Vinci: novels, essays, religion, philology, law, text-books, etc.

Laterza Figli, Giuseppe: Via Dante 51, 70121; history, literature, philosophy, political science.

BOLOGNA

Cappelli Licinio S.p.a.: Piazza Galvani 3; medical science, history, politics, literature; Dir. CARLO ALBERTO CAPPELLI.

Edizioni Agricole: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1940; text-books and manuals on agriculture and horticulture.

Edizioni Calderini: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1955; school books, navigation, medicine, sport, technical, science, architecture, manuals; Dir. S. PERDISA.

Edizioni Giuseppe Malipiero: Piazza Roosevelt 4, 4021; f. 1954; albums and books for children and young people, dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, stamp albums, etc.; Man. Dir. Comm. GIUSEPPE MALIPIERO.

Forni Editore: Via Trionvirato 7, 40132; general; Dirs. A. BESUTTI, P. E. CAMPI, G. CANTELLI.

Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40125; f. 1954; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.

Zanichelli, Nicola: Via Irnerio 34, 40126; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI ENRIQUES.

FLORENCE

G. Barbera Editore: Via Scipione Ammirato 35; f. 1854; literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.

Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Scipione Ammirato 33a-35-37; f. 1840; children's books, text-books; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.

Bonechi: Via dei Rustici 5, 50122; guide books, art.

Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Casella Postale 295, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.

Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religious, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.

Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; text-books; Pres. AVV. E. MULINACCI.

La Nuova Italia Editrice: Piazza Indipendenza 29, 50129; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man.

Dir. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA; Production Manager MARIO CASALINI; Import-Export Manager NERI BARSELLINI.

Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, text-books, fiction, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ARRIGO PAOLETTI.

G. C. Sansoni: Viale Mazzini 46, 50132; f. 1873; art, archaeology, literature, philology, philosophy, essays, science, social sciences, natural sciences, history, pocket books, magazines; Chair. FEDERICO GENTILE; Man. Dir. GIOVANNI GENTILE, Jr.; Gen. Man. ANTONIO SMITH; Editor-in-Chief GIORGIO SAVORELLI.

Vallecchi Editore: Viale dei Mille 10; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. ENRICO VALLECCHI; Gen. Man. GENO PAMPALONI.

GENOA

Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.): Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MILAN

Accademia di Filologia Classica: Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.

Adelphi Edizioni: Via S. Pietro all'Orto 24, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOÀ.

Aldo Palazzi Editore: Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1946; magazines, books; Man. GIAN CARLO PALAZZI.

"All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.

Ambrosiana, Casa Editrice: Via Giovanni Bertacchi 7, 20136; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.

Angeli, Franco, Editore: Casella Postale 4294, 20100; f. 1956; economics, management, marketing; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.

Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARIO BATTAGLINI.

Ariete, L': Foro Buonaparte 65, 20121; f. 1961; books for children and young people; Gen. Man. Cav. ELENA TESSADRI.

Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.

Baldini & Castoldi: Via Guercino 10; f. 1896; memoirs, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. ENRICO CASTOLDI.

Bianchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopædias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.

Bompiani & C., Valentino: Via Pisacane 26, 20129; f. 1929; literature, philosophy, art, science, encyclopædias; Dir. VALENTINO BOMPIANI.

Bramante Editrice: Via Carducci 15; 20123; f. 1961; art, history, fiction; Gen. Man. GUIDO CERIOTTI.

Capriolo e Massimino: Via Carlo Poma 7; f. 1835; science, literature, encyclopædias; Dir. JAMES ANTHONY WALSH.

Carisch: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musicology; records; Dir. SANDRO GALLI.

Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRIO CAVALLOTTI.

Geschina, Casa Editrice: Via Castelmorone 15, 20129; f. 1925; dictionaries, encyclopædias, art, literature, reference books; Gen. Man. SEVERINO PAGANI.

Giancimino, Casa Editrice: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopædias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.

dall'Oglio, Editore: Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.

Domus: Via Monte di Pietà 15; architecture, art, design.

Editrice Massimo: Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1951; religious, fiction, general culture; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.

Edizioni del Borghese: Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; art, literature, history, politics, philosophy, fiction; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12, 20121; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZORZI.

Edizioni La Rete: Via Statuto 8, 20121; f. 1956; art and architecture; *Arte Lombarda* twice a year; Mans. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER, Dott. ANNA BIANCHI.

Edizioni Labor: Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopædias, art, history; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.

Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori: Via Pompeo Litta 5, 20122; f. 1946; text-books, dictionaries, audio-visual aids; Man. Dir. BRUNO MONDADORI.

Etas Kompass: Via Mantegna 6, 20154.

Feltrinelli, Giangiacomo Editore: Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 91; f. 1946; books and periodicals for children, school books, educational books and periodicals, literature, maps and encyclopædia series; Dirs. GIOVANNI, DINO and RINO FABBRI.

Garzanti Editore-Milano (formerly Treves): Via della Spiga 30; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopædias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books; Gen. Man. Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI.

Görlisch: Via del Politecnico 5 (Piazza Cavour); f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. G. G. GÖRLICH.

Hoepli, Ulrico: Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopædias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI.

Italpress Editrice: Piazza Castello 21; f. 1966; text-books, criticism, philosophy, history, Neo-latin and Slav literature; Dir. G. CONCORDIA.

Longanesi e C.: Via Borghetto 5, 20122; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, art and children's books; Pres. MARIO MONTI; branch in Rome.

Martello Editore, Aldo: Piazza del Liberty 4; f. 1936; art, fiction, psychology, education, chemistry, mathematics; Dirs. A. MARTELLO, A. RAIDLER.

Mondadori Editore, Arnoldo: Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1907; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books; Pres. ARNOLDO MONDADORI; Gen. Mans. GIORGIO MONDADORI, MARIO FORMENTON.

Mursia & C., U.: Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, text-books, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURSA.

Nuova Accademia Editrice: Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.

Piccoli, Casa Editrice: Via Rosellini 12, 20124; f. 1940; children's books in many languages; Dir. OSVALDO DOLCI.

Pirola, L. di G.: Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Dir. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISIO.

Prora, La: Via Telesio 4, 20145; f. 1959; text-books; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.

Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore: Via Gerolamo Morone 3; 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature. Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.

Ricordi & C., G.: Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Man. Dir. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.

Rizzoli Editore: Via Civitavecchia 102, 20132; f. 1929; Pres. ANGELO RIZZOLI; newspapers, magazines and books.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.: Via Moscova 40, 20121; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Gen. Man. BRANDOLINO BRANDOLINI D'ADDA.

Signorelli, Carlo: Via Carlo Botta 16, 20135; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.

Silvana Editoriale d'Arte: 9 Via Bergognone, 20144; f. 1953; art books; Gen. Man. RODOLFO PIZZI.

Sodalitas: Via E. Bassini 50; f. 1925; religion, philosophy, *La Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. ANDREA ALOTTO.

Sonzogno: Via Lucini 8 and Galleria S. Carlo 2; f. 1861; books, papers and periodicals of popular culture; Dir. LIVIO MATARELLI.

Sorgente, La: Via Garofalo 44; f. 1937; children's books; Dirs. MENOTTI VIGNATI, Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI, Dr. GIUSEPPE VIGNATI.

Sugar Editore: Via Astolfo 23, 20131; f. 1956; fiction, biography, history, philosophy; Dir. MASSIMO PINI.

Tamburini Editore: Via Pascoli 55, 20133; f. 1919; scientific, architectural, and technical books; Chair. and Man. Dir. GIANNI TAMBURINI.

Trevisini Luigi: Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; textbooks and general literature; Dir. ENRICO TREVISINI.

Vallardi, Antonio: Via Stelvio 22; f. 1822; encyclopædias, dictionaries, illustrated books for young people, historical atlas, guides, tourist books, textbooks; Dir. FRANCESCO VALLARDI.

Vallardi, Francesco: Via Cesare da Sesto 15, 20123; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopædias; Gen. Man. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.

Valsecchi Editore, G.: Via Agnello 8; f. 1944; children's books, drama, fiction.

Vita e Pensiero, Soc. Ed.: Largo A. Gemelli 1, 20123; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; educational, scientific, sociological books and magazines.

NAPLES

De Simone-Fratelli: Via Benedetto Croce 31-38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

Idelson, V., Casa Editrice: Via Alcide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Liguori, Editrice: Via Mezzocannone 21/23; f. 1945; mathematics, engineering, economics, law; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Macchiaroli, Gaetano, Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS)

NOVARA

Istituto Geografico De Agostini: Corso della Vittoria 91; geography, maps, encyclopædias, dictionaries, art, literature, text-books, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, text-books; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLODIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio, Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 4; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

PALERMO

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Siciliana: Corso C. Finocchiaro Aprile 93; fiction.

ROME

Ausonia: Viale dei Primi 27; f. 1919; text-books; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.

A.V.E. (Anonima Veritas Editrice): Circe. Aurelia 50, 00165; f. 1935; theology, sociology, children's books, pedagogy, psychology, essays, school text books; Man. Dir. FRANCO PIERRO; Gen. Man. VENERIO CONDINI.

Carlo Bestetti, Edizioni d'Arte: Via della Croce 77; f. 1947; art and editions de luxe.

E. Galzono: Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archæology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.

Curcio Editore, Armando: Via Corsica 4, 00198; f. 1928; encyclopædias, classics, history, science, art; Chair. ALFREDO CURCIO; Gen. Man. GIORGIO VERGANO.

Del Turco Editore: Via della Croce 81; f. 1945; art books, music, guide books; Dir. LORENZO ROSSELLI DEL TURCO.

I Diritti della Scuola: Via Flaminia 133; f. 1899; review of primary schools and teachers; Dir. C. AGOSTINO MARUCCHI; Editor DANIELE TONA.

Editoriale Arte e Storia: Via Palestro 63, 00185; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school text-books; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE POMPEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.

Editrice Giranna: Via Cardinale Agliardi 15, 00165; f. 1940; school text-books; Man. Dir. CORRADO CIRANNA.

Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.): Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school text-books, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.

Editrice Studium, Soc. Coop.: Via della Conciliazione 4D, 00193; f. 1927; philosophy, literature, sociology, pedagogy, religion, economics, law, science, history, psychology; periodical *Studium*; Man. Dir. Prof. GIAMPIETRO DORE.

Edizioni Cremonese: Via della Croce 77; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. PAOLO CREMONESE.

Edizioni del Lavoro, Le: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Europa: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Mediterranee: Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, fiction, sport, psychology, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.

Edizioni Paoline: Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. DON GIACOMO ALBERIONE.

Guida Monaci S.p.A.: Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano*, *Guida Monaci, Roma Sanitaria* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato: Piazza Verdi 10, 00100; f. 1928; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office); art books and reproductions.

Jandi Sapi Editori: Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VOLPINI.

Palombi Fratelli: Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art.

Signorelli, Angelo, Editore: Via del Corso 260; f. 1911; science, general literature, textbooks; Chair. OLIVERO ALPA.

Stabilimento Aristide Staderini: Via Baccina 45, 00184; f. 1848; history, folklore, fiction, de luxe editions; Dirs. ALDO STADERINI, FAUSTO STADERINI.

Tumminelli Editore Stampatore: Viale Università 38, Città Universitaria; f. 1933; Italian and foreign classics, art books, university textbooks, encyclopædias and dictionaries, magazines; Man. Dir. ROBERTO TUMMINELLI.

Vito Bianco Editore: Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, with special regard to marine publications; Chair. Dott. VITO BIANCO.

TURIN

Borla Editore: Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.

Editrice L'Artist Modern: Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.

Edizioni Minerva Medica: Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIARO.

Edizioni Paoline: Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10124; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopædias, dictionaries.

Einaudi, Giulio, Editore: Via Bancamano 1; f. 1933; art books, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Gambino, Giuseppe: Corso Francia 16; f. 1934; text-books, literature; Dir. GIUSEPPE GAMBINO.

Giappichelli, Giuseppe: Via Vasco 2; f. 1927; University publications on law, economics, politics and sociology.

S. Lattes e C.: Via Confienza 6; f. 1893; technical, text-books; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.

Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria: Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 28; f. 1914; University text-books; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.

Loescher Editore: Via Vittorio Amedeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school text-books; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE PAVIA.

Marietti: Via Legnano 23, 10128 (br. at Largo Card. A. Galamini 7, 00165, Rome); publishers and printers to the Holy See; f. 1820; science, liturgical works and textbooks; Dir. Dr. GIAN PIERO MARIETTI.

G. B. Petrini, Casa Editrice: Corso Trapani 48; f. 1872; school text-books; Dir. LUIGI POLLEDRO.

Pozzo Gros Monti S.p.A.: Via Brofferio 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. LUIGI FERRARI ARDICINI.

Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice Libreria: Via Andrea Doria 14; f. 1883; scientific publications, dictionaries; Props. UGO GIANNI, ELVI ROSENBERG.

Società Editrice Internazionale: Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908; religion, text-books, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. GIACOMO PAGLIASSOTTI.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (U.T.E.T.): Corso Raffaello 28, 10125; f. 1795; University and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Prof. CARLO VERDE.

TRENTO

Monauni, G.B.: Via Mani 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VICENZA

Neri Pozza Editore: Ponte San Michele 13; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associazione Italiana Editori: 24 Foro Buonaparte, 20121 Milan; Pres. Dott. ADOLFO LOMBARDI; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO, GIUSEPPE VILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI): Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a Committee, appointed by the Ministry, is responsible for the standard of the programmes, and a Commission, chosen from among all parliamentary groups, safeguards the political independence and objectivity of all broadcast information; Chair. (vacant); Dir.-Gen. E. BERNABEI; Television Dirs. F. FABIANI (Education), A. ROMANÒ (Entertainment), P. E. GENNARINI (News); Radio Dir. G. ANTONELLI.

Società Italiana Pubblicità Per Azioni (SIPRA): Turin; this company has the monopoly of all advertising on RAI-TV Radiotelevisione Italiana radio and television programmes.

RADIO

Transmitters: 150 medium-wave, 8 short-wave and 1,412 frequency modulation transmitters.

In 1970 there were 11,452,386 radio receivers.

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational), Radio Trieste (broadcasting in Slovene and Italian), Night Programme (*Notturna dall'Italia*), Regional Programmes.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)

European programme "Rome calling Europe": broadcasts in Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian and Esperanto; Overseas programmes: Australia, New Zealand and Pacific area (English and Italian); Central and South America (Italian, Portuguese and Spanish); North America (*English, French and Italian*); Africa (Arabic, Amharic, French, Somali and Italian); Near East (Arabic and English); press news, sport, news bulletins and dictated news bulletins broadcast in Italian on all Foreign and Overseas services.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: 603 transmitters.

In 1970 there were 9,557,108 television receivers.

Programmes: The National Programme is broadcast daily from 8.30 to 14.30 (schools), 17.30 to 18.30 (children), and 18.30 to 23.15. Sundays: 10.15 to 12.00 and 15.00 to 23.15. The Second Programme is broadcast on weekdays from 21.00 to 23.15 and on Sundays from 18.00 to 19.25 and 21.00 to 23.30.

Advertising on television amounts to 3.2 per cent of broadcasting time on the National Programme and 2.2 per cent on the Second Programme.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893 by the amalgamation of the Banca Nazionale Toscana and the Banca Toscana di Credito with the Banca Nazionale del Regno d'Italia; cap. subs. and p.u. 300m.; res. 15,632m. (Dec. 1968); Gov. Dr. GUIDO CARLI; Gen. Man. Dr. PAOLO BAFFI; Deputy Gen. Man. TULLIO RICCIO; 94 brs.; since 1926 the Bank has had the sole right to issue notes in Italy; a decree-law of December 21st, 1927, suspended since 1935, required the bank to maintain a minimum of 40 per cent gold reserve against notes outstanding and other sight liabilities; new statutes were enacted by Royal Decree of June 11th, 1936, modified by Presidential Decrees, April 19th, 1948, February 12th, 1963; publ. *Bulletin* (every two months).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Cattolica del Veneto: Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dr. MASSIMO SPADA; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. SECONDO PROVESAN; 165 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; (Dec. 1969) cap. 40,000m.; Chair. Dott. RAFFAELE MATTIOLI; Man. Dirs. Dott. CARLO BOMBIERI and Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 286 brs., including brs. in New York, Istanbul and Izmir; rep. offices in Cairo, London, Paris, Frankfurt a.M., Tokyo and Sydney.

Banca d'America e d'Italia: Milan, Via Manzoni 5; f. 1918; cap. p.u. and res. 9,000m. (May 1969); Chair. Dott. ROLAND PIEROTTI; Man. Dir. ANTONIO TONELLO; 83 brs.

Banca del Friuli: Udine, Via Vittorio Veneto 20; f. 1872; cap. 600m.; res. 2,760; dep. 136,000m.; Pres. E. ZORATTI; Dir. Gen. E. DEISON.

Banca del Fucino: Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; cap. 600m.; dep. 17,485m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 8 brs.

Banca Morgan Vonwiller, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Armadori 14; f. 1819; cap. 2,000m.; dep. 125,220m. (Sept. 1970); Man. Dir. F. E. TETZEL.

Banca Mutua Popolare di Verona: Verona, Piazza Nogara, 2; f. 1867; cap. 483m.; dep. 121,724m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Avv. LUIGI BUFFATTI; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Rag. GIORGIO MARANI; 56 brs.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. and res. 92,715m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Chair. of the Board Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Gen. Man. Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; 210 brs., including one in New York and Madrid; Subs. Bank: Lavoro Bank, A.G., Zürich; rep. offices in London, Paris, Frankfurt a.M., Montreal, Caracas, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura: Rome, Via Lovanio 16; f. 1921; cap. and res. 10,400m.; dep. 1,333,716m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. GIUSEPPE DE LIGUORI; Gen. Man. PIETRO MACCHIARELLA; 141 brs.

Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni: Rome, Via Abruzzi 10; f. 1927 as Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito delle Comunicazioni, transformed 1967; cap. and res. 1,596m.; 20 brs.

Banca Popolare di Bergamo: Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 607m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Dr. GAETANO GILINATTI; 70 brs.

Banca Popolare di Cremona: Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 260m.; dep. 59,400m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Avv. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. Comm. Avv. CARLO COLONELLI; 25 brs.

Banca Popolare di Milano: Milano, Piazza Meda, 4; f. 1865; cap. 8,160m.; dep. 403,311m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Ing. GUIDO JARACH; 83 brs.

Banca Popolare di Novara: Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 3,117m.; Chair. Rag. SANDRO SOZZETTI; Gen. Man. Prof. Dott. GINO CARDINALI, Rag. LINO VENINI, Rag. MARIO BELLARDI; 297 brs.

Banca Provinciale Lombarda: Bergamo, Via G. Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI COLOMBO; Gen. Man. LUIGI CIOCCA; 108 brs.

Banca Toscana: Florence, Via del Corso 4; f. 1904; cap. p.u. 7,300m.; dep. 485,000m.; Pres. ENZO BALOCCHI; Man. Dir. Prof. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 166 brs.

Banco Ambrosiano: Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Gr. Uff. Rag. CARLO ALESSANDRO CANESI; Gen. Man. Rag. RUGGERO MOZZANA; 57 brs.

Banco di Napoli: Naples, Via Roma 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. and res. 92,487m.; industrial credit special res. 7,745m.; dep. 2,152,185m.; Pres. Dott. STANISLAO FUSCO; Gen. Man. Prof. SALVATORE GUIDOTTI; 480 brs.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 25,000m.; res. 10,000m.; Chair. Avv. VITTORINO VERONESE; Man. Dirs. Dr. D. CIULLI, Prof. F. VENTRIGLIA; 263 brs. Foreign affiliated banks: Banco di Roma (Belgique), Brussels, Liège; Banco di Roma (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa, Asmara, Assab, Massaua, Modjo; Banco di Roma (France), Paris, Lyons, Monte Carlo, Nice; Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Lugano, Chiasso; publ. *Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy* (bi-monthly).

Banco di Santo Spirito: Rome, Via Milano 53; f. 1605; cap. 8,000m.; Chair. Dott. MARIO BRAIDOTTI; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO TOMAZZOLI; 187 brs.

Banco di Sardegna: Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 2,600m.; Pres. VITTORIO BOZZO; Dir.-Gen. SERGIO PURITZ; 37 brs.

Banco di Sicilia: Palermo, Via Generale Magliocco 1; public credit institution; cap. 19,723m.; Pres. Dr. CIRO DE MARTINO; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 267 brs.

Casse Centrali di Risparmio V.E. per le Provincie Siciliane: Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio, 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. 9,155m.; Pres. Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO

D'ALCONTRES; Gen. Man. Avv. GIUSEPPE TRAPANI; 214 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank; cap. 110,000m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Chair. Prof. Dott. RENO FERRARA; Gen. Man. Avv. LUIGI FALAGUERRA; 371 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze: Florence, Via Bufalini 4; f. 1829; savings bank; cap. 6,000m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI; Gen. Man. Avv. EDUARDO GAETA; 136 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia: Genoa, Via Cassa di Risparmio 15; f. 1846; cap. 10,700m.; dep. 432,000m. (Oct. 1970); 88 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Roma: Roma, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; cap. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. Dr. CORRADO GAROFOLI.

Cassa di Risparmio di Torino: Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; res. 42,000m.; Chair. Dott. EDOARDO CALLERI DI SALA; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO BOIDI; 188 brs.

Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Armadori 4; cap. and res. 6,694m.; Pres. GIOVANNI FALCK; Gen. Man. G. LAZZARONI; 59 brs.

Credito Italiano: Milan, Piazza Cordusio; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 30,000m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. SILVIO GOLZIO; Vice-Chairs. A. FOLCHI, L. SOLARI; Man. Dirs. MICHELE DE MICHELIS, L. RONDELLI; 296 brs.

Credito Romagnolo: Bologna, Via Zamboni 20; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI LEONE; Gen. Man. Dr. GIACOMO CIRRI; 166 brs.

Credito Varesino: 21100 Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 3,000m.; dep. 193,545m.; res. 3,200m. (June 1968); Chair and Man. Dir. OLDO FASOLI; 38 brs.

Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI): Head office: Via Manzoni 3, Milan; f. 1918, in 1967 merged with seven smaller banks; cap. 10,000m.; Chair. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. ARRIGO GASPARINI.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino: Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. and res. 30,200m.; Pres. Prof. LUCIANO JONA; Vice-Pres. Ing. LUIGI RICHIERI; Gen. Man. Dr. CARLO GUARALDI; 200 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zürich.

Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero (I.C.L.E.): Rome, 58 Via Sallustiana; f. 1923; cap. 774m.; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. CAMILLO MEZZACARPO.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena: Siena, Piazza Salimbeni; f. 1472; Banking Institution operating in the public interest; res. 23,121m.; Chair. Avv. DANILO VERZILI; Gen. Man. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 328 brs.

Società Italiana per le Strade Ferrate Meridionali: 50123 Florence, Via Strozzi 4; management: 00187 Rome, Via Sallustiana 61-62; f. 1862; cap. 60,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dott. TULLIO TORCHIANI; Man. Dott. GIUSEPPE MARTELLI.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare: Milan, Corso Europa 18; f. 1946; cap. 6,000m.; dep. 108,501m.; deals in industrial and agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. LINO VENINI; 154 brs.

Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche: Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. 15,300m.; res. 93,476,607,594; finances the execution of public works with loans secured by annual appropriations in the national budget, or by the assignment by municipal and provincial administrations; Pres. TULLIO ODORIZZI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIGU): Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 21,000m.; res. 39,500m.; grants medium- and long-term loans to public and private enterprise for the provision of public utility works, industrial development projects, etc., and finance for export credits and for assistance to developing countries; Pres. TULLIO ODORIZZI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto Mobiliare Italiano: Rome, Viale dell'Arte; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These credit facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. 100,000m.; outstanding loans 3,025,260m. (March 1970); Chair. On. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Gen. Man. Dr. Ing. GIORGIO CAPPON.

Istituto per l'Assistenza allo Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno (IASM): 00197 Rome, Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski 124; f. 1962; Pres. Dr. NINO NOVACCO; publ. *Notizie*.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER): 80133 Naples, Via S. Giacomo 19; cap. and res. 101,626m.; Pres. Grand'Uff. ALFONSO MENNA; Man. Dott. MARIO GIORDANO.

Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS): 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ventures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 8,000m.; res. 5,732m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Avv. ROCCO GULLO; Gen. Man. Dott. GANDOLFO DOMINICI.

Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario: Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; deals in all medium-term savings and credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 800) of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a minimum duration of a year. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 16,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; dep. 1,114,665m. (June 1970); Chair. Avv. ADOLFO TINO; Gen. Man. Dr. ENRICO CUCCIA; several banking publs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIAN FRANCO CALABRESI; membership (more than 500 members) is comprised of the following institutions:

- (a) Public credit institutions;
- (b) Banks of national interest (big commercial banks);
- (c) Private banks and bankers;
- (d) Popular banks;
- (e) Savings banks;
- (f) Agricultural credit institutions;
- (g) Credit and Financial institutions;
- (h) Mortgage banks.

Publs. *Bancaria* (monthly review), *Yearly Report, Banks' and Bankers' Yearbook*.

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiano: 00198 Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Pres. Comm. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI, Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCONTRES; Man. Dott. DOMENICO CONTI; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario* (bi-annually).

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, Piazza Collegio Romano 2; Pres. Cav. Lav. LUIGI CANDIANI; Sec. Avv. MARIO GIUSTINIANI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.C.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Conte Dott. EDOARDO CALLERI DI SALA.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Donizetti 14; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO PARRILLO.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. LUIGI BRAGANTINI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Borsa Valori, Via G. Boccardo 1; Pres. Dott. E. RAMELLA.

Milan: Borsa Valori, Piazza Affari 6; Pres. Dott. GIAN-CARLO BOFFA.

Naples: Borsa Valori, Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. GIORGIO FOCAS.

Rome: Borsa Valori, Via dei Burri 147, 00186; f. 1821; Pres. Gr. Cr. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Borsa Valori, Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Rag. MARIO FALLETTI.

INSURANCE

In 1969 there were 124 national Insurance Companies in Italy, and eleven groups of companies. Forty-eight foreign companies were represented by branches in Italy.

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 300 million Italian lire in 1966.

L'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 1,210m.; Chair. Dott. V. LANDI; Vice-Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET.

Agricoltura Assicurazioni: Milan, Via dei Giardini 1; f. 1947; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. A. MELCHIORI; Man. Geom. A. PACINI.

Alleanza Assicurazioni: Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Cav. Lav. Dott. M. GASBARRI.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLI; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO PONTREMOLI.

Assicurazioni Generali: Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; Headquarters: Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Head offices: Venice, Piazza San Marco 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 15,972m.; Hon. Chair. GINO BARONCINI; Chair. Senator CESARE MERZAGORA; Vice-Chair. Count CARLO FAINA; Man. Dirs. FRANCO MANNOZZI, FABIO PADOA; Gen. Mans. FRANCESCO CINCOTTI, CARLO POLACCO.

Le Assicurazioni d'Italia: Rome, Via Po 3; f. 1923; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Prof. FRANCESCO SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. RICCARDO SESTILLI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano: Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 600m.; Chair. Prof. G. PELLA; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dott. SANTE BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione Italiana (C.A.I.): Via del Tritone 87, Rome; f. 1964; cap. 500m.; Chair. CORRADO SOFIA; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO SAVERIO BONAMICO.

Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITAS): Via Caffaro 2/A, Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 630m.; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO; Gen. Man. GIULIO FIORATO.

Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni: Via Felice Casati 16, Milan; f. 1958; cap. 1,300m.; Chair. LUIGI GALANTI; Gen. Man. GHERARDO MELLONI.

Compagnia Lombarda di Assicurazione: Milan, Via del Lauro 7; f. 1952; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. S. BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia Meridionale di Assicurazioni S.p.A.: Via Depretis 102, Naples; f. 1962; cap. 400m.; Chair. SILVIO POLETO; Gen. Man. Dott. VINCENZO IMPRONTA.

Compagnia Renana di Assicurazione: Via Nazario Sauro 26, Bologna; f. 1959; cap. 500m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE CALICETI; Gen. Man. FILIPPO GARAGNANI.

Compagnia Tirrena: Rome, Viale America, EUR; f. 1945; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. On. Dott. MARCELLO SIMONACCI; Gen. Man. Avv. M. AMABILE.

Compagnia Veneta di Assicurazioni: Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Pres. UMBERTO GNUTTI; Chair. BRUNO SAETTA; Gen. Man. CARLO PATERNOLO.

Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione: Turin, Via Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. G. FREA; Gen. Man. EDOARDO SAVIGNON.

L'Edera: Rome, Viale Castro Pretorio 82; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.

F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo Tra Agricoltori): Rome, Via Curtatore 4/d; f. 1927; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Man. Dir. Rag. L. Mizzi; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. G. BRUNO.

Fiumeter: Rome, Via S. Teresa 35; f. 1919; cap. p.u. 1,050m.; Chair. Dott. M. BIDOLI; Gen. Man. Avv. VINCENZO BARTOLOZZI.

La Fondiaria Incendio: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 1,900m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Infortunati: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1909; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Vita: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1880; cap. 5,750m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

Intercontinentale: Rome, Via di Priscilla 101; f. 1959; cap. Lire 2,000m.; Pres. On. Prof. Avv. ANTONIO CARCATERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI.

Istituto Italiano di Previdenza: Milan, Corso Venezia 37; f. 1920; cap. 506m.; Chair. Prof. G. COLONNETTI; Gen. Man. Dott. G. NAVONE.

Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni: Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 2,500m.; Chair. Dott. C. GREZLER; Gen. Man. Dott. A. MATASSONI.

Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Genoa, Piazza San Lorenzo 16; f. 1872; cap. 900m.; Chair. P. Avanzo; Man. Dir. Avv. MARIO PEROLO; Gen. Man. Dott. A. TORRE.

Lavoro e Sicurezza: Via S. Sofia 30, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 750m.; Chair. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.

Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.: Rome, Viale Shakespeare 77, EUR; f. 1957; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCESCO GAUDIOSO DI SARACINA; Vice Dir.-Gen. Dr. PIERO BISACCHI.

La Minerva: Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1942; cap. 120m.; Chair. Avv. L. CALDARAZZO; Gen. Man. Dott. R. D'ALONZO.

Nazionale, La: Via Barberini 29, Rome; f. 1962; cap. 900m.; res. 6,170m.; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LEVY.

Norditalia Assicurazioni: Via Larga 13, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Chair. ANGELO ARIENTI; Gen. Man. AURELIO RICCI.

Pace, La: Piazza Cavour 5, Milan; f. 1919; cap. 500m.; Chair. Conte L. SPAUR DI FLAVON E VALER; Gen. Man. HEINZ BREMKAMP.

Previdente, La: Milan, Via S. Vittore 37; f. 1917; cap. 500m.; Chair. Marchese G. SERRA; Gen. Man. MICHELE SALERNO.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 5,760m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORRE LOLLI; Gen. Mans. Dott. Ing. G. GARABELLI, Dott. U. LOSURDO.

SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale: Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 4,000m.; Chair. Dr. UMBERTO AGNELLI; Vice-Chairs. March. Dr. LUCA FERRERO DE GUBERNATIS VENTIMIGLIA, Dr. ALESSANDRO VOLA; Gen. Man. Avv. C. CURTI.

Società Assicurazioni Rischi Automobilistici, S.p.A. (S.A.R.A.): Rome, Via Solferino 32; f. 1946; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. LUIGI BERTETT; Man. Dir. M. CRISCUOLI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni o Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Banello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

La Consorziale, Società Italiana di Riassicurazione: Piazza Esquilino 5, Milan; f. 1918; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO ANCONA; Man. ENRICO PAGGI.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: 10122 Turin, Corte d'Appello 11; f. 1828; cap. 7,475m.; Chair. Prof. Avv. MARIO ENRICO VIORA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; f. 1833; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. L. G. ZANON; Dir.-Gen. D. LUCIANO BASTAGLI.

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Rome, Via E. Petrolini 2; f. 1922; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Prof. GIUSEPPE; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO LUZZATTO.

Unione Mediterranea di Sicurtà: Via XX Settembre 31, Genoa; f. 1946; cap. 400m.; Chair. ANDREA MARIO PIAGGIO; Gen. Man. FERRUCCIO PECCHIA.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Alfieri 22, Turin; f. 1912; cap. 600m.; Chair. VITTORIO BADINI CONFALONIERI; Man. GIOVANNI BRUNO.

Vittoria, La—Compagnia di Assicurazioni Generali: Milan, Piazza S. Babila 3; f. 1921; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. CARLO ACUTIS; Gen. Man. GASTONE MESCOLA.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (A.N.I.A.): Head Office: 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Deputation: 00186 Rome, Via della Fregata 70; f. 1945; 131 mems.; Chair. Prof. Avv. EUGENIO ARTOM; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE BIANCHI; Publ. *Annuario Italiano delle Imprese Assicuratrici* (annual).

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. Prof. F. SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO PASANISI; a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura (*Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture*); Via Piemonte 26, 00187, Rome; Pres. Prof. Ing. ERNESTO STAGNI; Sec.-Gen. Gr. Uff. Prof. Avv. ANGELO SENIN.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) (*National Institute for Foreign Trade*); Via Liszt 21, EUR, 00100 Rome; f. 1926; Government agency for the promotion of foreign trade; Pres. On. Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Vice-Pres. Dr. LODOVICO GROJA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. BORGIANNI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (*General Confederation of Italian Industry*); 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; N. Italy District Office: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; f. 1919, re-formed 1944; mems.: 106 regional assns., grouping 100,000 firms totalling 3,000,000 employees, and 99 trade assns.; offices in Paris and Brussels; Pres. Dott. ANGELO COSTA (Genoa); Vice-Pres. Dott. Senatore BORLETTI (Milan), Dott. Ing. VINCENZO CAROLA (Naples), Dott. EMANUELE DUBINI (Milan), Dott. Ing. ENRICO MINOLA (Turin), Dott. NICOLA RESTA (Taranto), Avv. MARIO VALERI MANERA (Venice); Sec.-Gen. LUCIANO LAMA; publs. *Annuario* (annual), *Notiziario* (fortnightly bulletin), *Orientamenti* (press digest; every three weeks), *Gazzetta per i lavoratori* (workers' gazette, every ten days), *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions (every two months), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly), *Iniziativa sociale dell'Industria Italiana* (social work in industry, every two months).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, dell'Amianto-Cemento, della Calce e del Gesso (*Asscn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manufacturers*); 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. BELMIRO BONI; Sec. Dott. GAETANO MANCINI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEC) (*Italian Cement Asscn.*); 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 51; f. 1959; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. Ing. FORTUNATO FEDERICI; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento, Il Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANCE) (*National Asscn. of Builders*); 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 15,000 firms in 98 territorial assns.; Pres. Senator Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI; Dir. Gen. Dott. RENATO PRESENTI; publ. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (bi-monthly), *L'Industria delle Costruzioni* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (*National Asscn. of Brick-Makers*); 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. MASSIMO

RISSE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (*National Asscn. of Glass Manufacturers*); 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. Ing. LUIGI BORMIOLI; Dir. Dott. F. DI FRANCIA; publ. *Il Vetro* (periodical).

FEDERCERAMICA (*National Asscn. of Pottery, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers*); 20133 Milan, Via Priv. Crescenzo 2; 00187 Rome, Via L. Bissolati 76; f. 1947, re-organized 1964; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVAN BATTISTA ZANCHI; Sec. Dott. RENATO BOILBAU.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (*National Asscn. of Chemical Manufacturers*); 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. F. BRACCO; Dir.-Gen. Avv. G. FAILLA; publ. *Industria Chimica* (monthly), *Compendio Statistico* (annual).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (*National Gas Industries Asscn.*); 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1946; Pres. Prof. Avv. ANGELO VERGA; Dir. Dott. ALESSANDRO CHIARUSI; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione tra Industrie Chimico-farmaceutiche, Assofarma (*Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries*); 00196 Rome, Via G.D. Romagnosi 18A; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 27; Pres. Prof. AUGUSTO VENTURI; Dir. Dott. VINCENZO ARENA.

Farmunione-Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica Italiana (*National Asscn. of the Italian Pharmaceutical Industry*); 00153 Rome, Via Ippolito Nievo 12; Pres. MARIO FITTIPALDI MENARINI; Vice-Pres. GAETANO GALLI; Sec. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cotoniera Italiana (*Italian Cotton Asscn.*); 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. FELICE FOSSATI BELLANI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ALBERTO FRANCIOLI.

Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (*Asscn. of Italian Woollen Industry*); 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; 13051 Biella, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 12; 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 36; 36100 Vicenza, Mure Porta Castello 9; 50047 Prato, Via Pugliesi 26; f. 1877; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO POALA; Dir. Dott. EDMONDO BRESSAN; publs. *Laniera* (monthly), *Supplemento settimanale commerciale* (weekly).

Associazione degli Industriali Filatori di Gascami di Seta (*Asscn. of Spinners of Silk Waste*); 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; Pres. Dott. MARIO BRADA; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana Fabbricanti Seterie (*Italian Asscn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers*); 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 3; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; Pres. Comm. BEPPE MANTERO; Sec. Dott. PAOLO FORTUNA.

Associazione Italiana dei Filandieri (*Italian Spinners' Asscn.*); 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. DELIO GIACOMETTI; Sec. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali dell'Abbigliamento (*Italian Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*); 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 70; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. On. GIULIO GOEHRING; Gen. Sec. GIULIANO MORESCHI.

- Associazione Italiana Industriali Jutieri** (*Asscn. of Italian Jute Spinning Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via F. Sforza 1; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIULIO VOLPI; Sec. Avv. GUERRINO ZAGARI.
- Associazione Italiana Industriali Tintori, Stampatori, Finitori Tessili** (*National Asscn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. GIOVANNI FRANGI; Sec. VITTORIO CASALE.
- Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria** (*Italian Furriers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Piazza Belgioioso 1; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere degli Anguillara 9; Pres. Dott. MILO DANIONI.
- Associazione Italiana Produttori Fibre Chimiche** (*Italian Asscn. of Chemical Fibres*): 20121 Milan, Via Hoepli 10; 00187 Rome, Via Lombardia 31; f. 1956; Pres. Prof. GIOVANNI BALELLA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO BERNARDINI.
- Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglierie e Calzetterie** (*Italian Asscn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. CARLO VIANSSON; Sec. Dr. ETTORE TAMAGNI; Publ. *Maglie Calze Industria* (bi-monthly).
- Associazione Italiana Produttori Semo Bachi** (*Italian Asscn. of Silkworm Growers*): 20121 Milan, Via Cusani 10; Pres. Dott. VITTORINI COSTANTIN; Sec. E. CREMONESI.
- Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta, del Rayon ed Affini** (*Italian Asscn. of Silk and Rayon Throwsters and Allied Trades*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. GIANCARLO DUBINI; Sec. Dr. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.
- Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANCI)** (*National Asscn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. MARCO TROLLI; Dir. Dott. Ugo RAIMONDI.
- Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure** (*Asscn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20145 Milan, Via A. Canova 39; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. On. Avv. MARIO DOSI; Sec. Avv. ALDO CONFALONIERI.
- Associazione Nazionale fra i Produttori di Cellofan** (*National Asscn. of Cellophane Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Conte P. ORSI MANGELLI; Sec. Dott. AMEDEO GALLINA.
- Associazione Nazionale Produttori Tessili Vari** (*National Asscn. of Textile Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dr. GIULIO CRIVELLI; Dir. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.
- Associazione Tessiture Italiano Artificiali e Sintetiche (ATIFAS)** (*Italian Asscn. for Weaving Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 31; Pres. Comm. PINO MOCHETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUGLIELMO PERNIS.
- Federazione Italiana degli Industriali del Cappello** (*Italian Federation of Hat Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; f. 1945; 100 mem. firms; Pres. TERESIO USUELLI; publ. *Il Cappello* (every two months).
- Sindacato Nazionale dell' Industria Laniera Italiana** (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgo Nuovo 11; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI BERTOLLO.
- Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria** (*National Union of Tanners*): 00185 Rome, Via Sommacampagna 9; 20122 Milan, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 15; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. ENRICO GENTILE; Dir. VINCENZO BOTTINI.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

- Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (ACIMIT)** (*Asscn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Sig. GUIDO RUGGERO JUCKER; Sec. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI MALASPINA.
- Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche op Affini** (*Asscn. of Italian Printing Machinery Manufacturers*): 10153 Turin, Lungo Po Antonelli 49; Pres. Dott. DONATO CATTANEO; Sec. Dott. EDOARDO CHEVALLARD.
- Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire** (*Asscn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. GIUSEPPE MANIDI; Sec. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.
- Associazione Fabbrikanti Italiani di Utensileria Meccanica (AFIUM)** (*Asscn. of Italian Tool Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Dr. Prof. CARLO GAVOSTO.
- Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI)** (*Asscn. of Italian Steel Contractors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIORGIO MAGENTA; Sec. Avv. GIANNI FOSCO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.
- Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA)**: 00185 Rome, Piazza della Repubblica 47; 20123 Milan, Via Giulini 3; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. ALFREDO BRUNO; Cons. Dir. Gen. Com.te RICCARDO CAMPANINI; Dir. Dr. EMANUELE FRACCON.
- Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER)** (*Asscn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 56 mem. firms; Pres. Cav. Lav. DANDOLO FRANCESCO REBUA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MARIO D'ONOFRIO; publs. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere* (every ten days), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *Rassegna del Lavoro* (monthly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale Ciclo, Motociclo ed Accessori (ANOMA)** (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Asscn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. LUIGI GLAREY; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. LUIGI CUCCO.
- Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine per Ufficio** (*National Asscn. of Office Machine Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 23; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO OLIVETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINI.
- Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND)** (*National Foundries Asscn.*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 10; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO MONTARA; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbrikanti Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA)** (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Generale Gustavo Fara 39; 00186 Rome, Corso V. Emanuele 287; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. Ing. ALBINO BIFFI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIANNI MARIGGI.
- Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA)** (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1945; 700 mems.; Pres. Gr. Uff. Dr. Ing. LUCA PANIZZA; Sec.-Gen. Cav. Uff. Rag. ANGELO SARRA; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell' Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOTTICA)** (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Sen. BORLETTI; Sec. Dott. G. CAPPELLA; publ. *Directory*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi" ("Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. AMEDEO CASACCIA; Gen. Sec. Rag. NICOLÒ GIMELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Elettroniche (ANIE) (National Asscn. of Electrotechnic and Electronic Industries): 20122 Milan, Via G. Donizetti 30; 00198 Rome, Via Caccini 1; Pres. Dr. Ing. LUIGI BAGGIANI; Sec. Dott. Ing. PIETRO BANOLI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA) (National Asscn. of Motor Car Industries): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 113 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Conte Dott. RODOLFO BISCARETTI DI RUFFIA; Dir. Prof. Dott. FRANCESCO PALAZZI-TRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (National Asscn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries): 20123 Milan, Via Leopardi 18; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI PORRO; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Produttori di Presidi Ortopedici: 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1947; Pres. Comm. ALDO VARIOLO; Sec. Dott. ENRICO LUBRANO.

Associazione Riparatori Costruttori Ferrotramviari: 50129 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Ing. GIORGIO REGAZZONI.

Associazione Trafilerie Italiani (ATI) (Asscn. of Italian Wire Manufacturers): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1951; Pres. Dott. MICHELE ORSENIGO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Industrie Siderurgiche Associate (ISA) (Associated Iron and Steel Industries): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 42; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO CERETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Nuova Unione Fabbricanti Elettrodi (NUFE) (New Union of Electrode Manufacturers): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; Pres. Ing. LUIGI BOSCHIERI.

Unione Costruttori e Riparatori Materiale Mobile Ferrotramviario (Union of Builders and Repairers of Rail and Tramway Rolling Stock): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 50129 Florence, Via della Fortezza 6; f. 1935; Pres. Ing. Prof. FRANCO DI MAJO.

Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU) (Union of Machine Tool Makers): 20149 Milan, Via Monte Rosa 21; f. 1945; 133 mem. firms; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Dir. FAUSTO DE FRANCESCHI.

Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNACOMA) (National Union of the Agricultural Engineering Manufacturers): 20123 Milan, Via Generale Giardino 4; 00187 Rome, Via G. Carducci 2; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO AMBROGI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.S.) (General Italian Entertainment Asscn.): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; f. 1945; 15 affiliated associations (see below); Pres. Cav. Lav. ITALO GEMINI; Vice-Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dott. FRANCO BRUNO; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *La Rassegna dello Spettacolo*.

Associazione Cattolica Esercenti Cinema.

Associazione Italiana Attività Concertistiche.

Associazione Nazionale Avanspettacolo e Varietà.

Associazione Nazionale degli Impresari Livici.

Associazione Nazionale Ente Livici e Sinfonici.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Cinema.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Spettacoli Viaggianti.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Teatri.

Associazione Nazionale Sezioni Apparecchi Pubbliche Attrazioni Ricreative.

Ente Nazionale Circhi.

Unione Nazionale Attività Teatrali.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche ed Affini (ANICA) (National Asscn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated associations (see below); Pres. Avv. EITEL MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ACHILLE VALIGNANI.

Associazione Nazionale Film d'Attualità.

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Film Pubblicitari.

Associazione Nazionale Italiani Editori Musica Per Film.

Associazione Nazionale Esportori Film.

Unione Nazionale Produttori Film.

Unione Nazionale Distributori Film.

Unione Nazionale Industrie Tecniche Cinematografiche.

Unione Nazionale Industrie Cinetelevisive Specializzate.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

Associazione Frigorifera Italiana (Italian Cold-Storage Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Ing. GIOVANNI RAGAZZI; publ. *Il Freddo* (bi-monthly).

Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.) (Asscn. of Meat Products Manufacturers): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. FRANCESCO VISMARA; Dir. Avv. GIANNI GARDI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).

Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai e Pastai d'Italia (Asscn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1958; Pres. Dr. ENNIO FORTI; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.

Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.): 00187 Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 54/B; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. MARCO DUFOUR; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari (Italian Asscn. of Food Manufacturers): 20121 Milan, Via P. Verri 8; 00192 Rome, Via M. Colonna 27/6; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. of Cttee. Comm. GIOVANNI LOCATELLI; Dir. Dr. FRANCESCO MASSA; publ. *Bollettino* (monthly).

Associazione Italiana tra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate (Italian Asscn. of Mineral Water Manufacturers): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI CLARIS.

Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia (Italian Dairying Asscn.): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Pres. ANTONIO INVERNIZZI; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MASUTTI.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali delle Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods): 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. PAOLO VITELLI.

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria della Saponeria delle Detergenza e dei Prodotti d'Igiene (National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Soaps, Detergents and Hygiene Products): 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. A. M. PIAGGIO; Dir. Dr. GAETANO COPPOLA.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori Alcoli ed Acquaviti (National Asscn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Conte Dott. A. PANZA DI BIUMO; Dir. Avv. LUIGI MADIA.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito (*National Asscn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/4; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. VITTORIO G. ACCAME; Sec.-Gen. Dott. VINCENZO CIMINELLI.

Associazione Nazionale tra gli Industriali degli Olii da Semi (*National Asscn. of Oil-Yielding Grains*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16, 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria Alla Porta 1; f. 1951; Pres. FABRIZIO CORCOS; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Stuffs*): 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. LUIGI BONATI; Gen. Sec. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acquaviti, Liquori, Sciropi, Aceti ed Affini (FEDERVINI) (*Italian Fed. of Vintners and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 2B; f. 1921; Dir. Dott. RENATO DETTORI.

Federazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Pesca (Federpesca) (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 78; Pres. On. Avv. FRANCESCO AMODIO; Dir. Gr. Uff. LUIGI BELLINI.

Unione Industriali Pastai Italiani (*Industrial Union of Pasta Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 102; 20123 Milan, Via Camperio 3; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE AMATO; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MENCONI.

Unione Italiana Fabbricanti Birra e Malto (*Italian Brewers' Union*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; 20121 Milan, Piazza del Liberty 8; Pres. Dr. MARIO BAGLIA BAMBBERGI; Dir. Dr. CESARE MARTIN.

Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera: 20123 Milan, Via Meravigli 16; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. UGO FERRARA; Adviser Dott. FAUSTO CAPELLI.

Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (UNIMA) (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanisation Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. On. Dr. ANTONIO LAFORGIA; Sec. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.

Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00197 Rome, Via dei Monti Padioli 6; Pres. Avv. CANDIDO LISSIA; Sec. Dott. FRANCO FANELLI.

INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici e di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (ASSISTAL) (*National Asscn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20121 Milan, Via Turati 38; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere de' Cenci 9; Pres. Dr. Ing. ANTONIO BOZINO RESMINI; Sec. Dr. FRANCESCO MANDRUZZATO.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Associazione Industria Marmifera Italiana e delle Industrie Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. Comm. Dott. ANTONIO FACCO; Dir. BRUNO ZULIANI ZOLA.

Associazione Mineraria Italiana (*Italian Mining Asscn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. G. VEDOVATO; Sec.-Gen. Rag. RAOUL ROMOLI-VENTURI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federation of Italian Mining Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Avv. C. GUCCIONE; Sec. Rag. RAOUL ROMOLI-VENTURI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini: 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 75; Pres. Sen. Prof. GIUSEPPE TOGNI; Dir. (vacant).

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Associazione Italiana Editori (A.I.E.) (*Italian Publishers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1869; Pres. Dott. Ing. A. LOMBARDI; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO and GIUSEPPE VILLA.

Associazione Librai Italiani (A.L.I.): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; Pres. GIUSEPPE BATTAGLINI.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Milan, Via Petrarca 6, Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Pres. Ing. TOMMASO ASTARITA.

Unione Editori di Musica Italiana (U.N.E.M.I.): Milan, Via Sforza 1; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Sec. Avv. PAOLO DELL'ELBA.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (ASSOCARTA) (*Italian Asscn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; brs. at: 00198 Rome, Via Po 22; 10121 Turin, Corso Vinzaglio 16; Pres. L. ADLER; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ORAZIO AMMASSARI.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecniche e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Asscn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; f. 1946; mems.: 941 firms; Pres. Cav. del Lav. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIMACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Nazionale Industrie degli Acquedotti (*National Federation of Waterworks Constructors*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Cav. Lav. Prof. LORIS CORBI; Sec. Dr. ALDO COPELLO.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPACE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): 00198 Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. PIETRO ROSSI; Dir. Dott. Ing. ALDO BUSCAGLIONE; publs. *L'Elettricità nell'Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nell'Industria* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione: 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; Pres. On. Prof. GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO; Sec. Gen. Dott. GIORGIO MICELI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Automobilistici (ANITA) (*National Asscn. of Motor Transport Industries*): 00186 Rome, Via del Plebiscito 102; f. 1944; Pres. On. Dott. GIUSEPPE ALPINO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MALLARDO.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico e Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, D.A. Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. On. Avv. Prof. GIAMBATTISTA RIZZO; publ. *La Voce dell'Ausitra*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Industrie della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Asscn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36/1; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 100 mems.; Pres. Dr. Ing. EMILIO SOLCIA; Dir. Dr. PIO TAGLIABUE; publs. *L'Industria della Gomma, Annuario dell'Industria italiana della Gomma*.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Magazzini Generali Silos e Depositi Franchi Portuali Marittimi e Costieri: 00186 Rome, Piazza S. Salvatore in Lauro 6; Pres. FRANCESCO CINCIARI; Sec. Dott. ANTONINO SALABE.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali: 20149 Milan, Viale Teodorico 19/2; Pres. Ing. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero e dell'Arredamento (*Italian Federation of Timber and Cork Industries*): Rome, Via Toscana 10; 20123 Milan, Corso Magenta 96; Pres. Cav. Lav. ALESSANDRO COLLI; Gen. Sec. Dr. MARIO GIOVENE.

Federazione Nazionale delle Industrie Idro-Termali (FEDERTERME) (*National Fed. of Thermal Establishments*): 00198 Rome, Viale Liegi 52; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. AMBROGIO MICETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO; Publ. *Acque e Terme*.

Federazione Nazionale tra Fabbrikanti ed Esportatori Italiani di Fisarmoniche ed altri Strumenti Musicali (FEDERFISA): 60100 Ancona, Piazza delle Repubblica 1; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; Pres. MARIO CRUCIANELLI; Dir. Prof. LEONARDO VOLPINI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale degli Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. PIETRO MANCINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ELIO SILVESTRINI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Produttrici e Distributrici di Energia Elettrica (ANIDEL) (*National Assn. of Generating and Distributive Electrical Undertakings*): Milan, Via Revere 14; Pres. Ing. VITTORIO DE BIASI; Dir. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00187 Rome, Via Aurora 29; f. 1960; represents state-controlled firms; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE GLISENTI; publs. *Informazioni Sindacali* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche e Collegate a Partecipazione Statale: Rome, Via Aurora 29; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. RENATO LOMBARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. GINO DE GENNARO.

Confederazione Generale della Agricoltura Italiana: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome; Pres. A. DIANA; Dir.-Gen. Avv. ALDO BONOMI; publ. *Mondo Agricolo* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio o del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; f. 1946; Pres. SERGIO CASALTOLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO PORENA; there are 70 national and 92 territorial associations affiliated to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale del Commercio* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. On. Avv. LUIGI ZUPPANTE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ALFREDO VECCHIO.

Confederazione Nazionale della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI): Rome, Piazza Cavour 25; Pres. Ing. ATTILIO TORTI; Sec.-Gen. G. NINO MARIANI.

Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta: Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. Ing. AUGUSTO PASQUALI; Sec. GIOVANNI CASSINELLI.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (*Federation of Industrial Associations*): Milan, Viale Teodorico 19/2; Pres. Dott. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane Alberghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (*Fed. of the Italian Assns. of Hotels and Tourism*): Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 10,000 mems.; Pres. UMBERTO CAGLI; Gen. Man. ARMANDO DE ANGELIS; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Associazioni Regionali Ospedaliere (FIARO): Rome, Via Barberini 86; Pres. Avv. DIODATO LANNI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANCO TAVAZZA.

Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.): Milan, Piazza Duomo 19; Pres. DINO VILLANI; Dir. ANTONIO VALERI.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (*National Federation of Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via S. Martino della Battaglia 4; f. 1946; 234 mems.; Pres. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO A. ROLLA.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Aerei (*National Federation of Air Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via del Corso 525; Pres. Ing. LUIGI ACAMPORA; Dir. Bar. Avv. FRANCESCO TUCCI.

Unione Nazionale Appaltatori Imposte di Consumo: Rome, Via Barberini 47; Sec.-Gen. Avv. GUGLIELMO BOURSIER NIUTTA.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPAGE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dir. Ing. PIETRO ROSSI; Dir. Dr. Ing. A. BUSCAGLIONE; publs. *L'Elettricità nell'Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nella Industria* (monthly).

Unione Petroliera (UNIPETROL): Rome, Via M. Bufalini 8; f. 1948; 42 mems.; Pres. ANGELO JACONO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. MANLIO PATRICOLO.

TRADE UNIONS

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. CLELIO DARIDA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ROMUALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell'Artigianato (*General Italian Federation of Artisans*): 00186 Rome, Via Plebiscito 102; f. 1945; independent; 150 mem. unions; 500,000 associate enterprises; Sec.-Gen. MANLIO GERMOZZI; Chair. ENRICO AIMERITO, GIUSEPPE MARTELLI CALVELLI; Deputy Chair. MANLIO GERMOZZI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (twice monthly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.): Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. ALFONSO TESAURO; Sec.-Gen. Avv. AMINTA CIARRAPICO; Assistant Sec.-Gen. Cav. di Gr. Cr. ERMINIO VINCENTI.

CGIL (*Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro*) (*General Union of Italian Workers*): Communist and Socialist; 3,500,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. On. AGOSTINO NOVELLA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly), *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to WFTU.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 6 unions; Pres. Dott. COSTANTINO BAGNA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. DANILO VERZILI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; mainly Christian Democrat; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 38 unions; 2,450,523 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO STORTI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. VITO SCALIA; publs. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly), *Sindacalismo* (bi-monthly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via Aureliana 53; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 76,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIANNI ROBERTI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. On. ORESTE GELMINI; Dir. Dott. GIORGIO COPPA.

Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dei Funzionari Direttivi della Amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): Rome, Via del Tritone 61; federation of 36 unions and associations; Sec.-Gen. On. Dott. GIOVANNI PITZALIS.

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 48 unions; 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ITALO VIGLIANESI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

Unione Nazionale Sindacati Autonomi-UNSA: Rome, Via Carducci 2; federation of 10 unions; no international affiliation; Nat. Sec. Rag. EMILIO VARAGNOLI.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiani (FABI): Rome, Via Tevere 46; independent; 31,000 mems.; Sec. Dott. MILLO CARIGNANI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari*.

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (Autonomous Federation of Savings Banks Workers): Milan, Via Mercato 5; Rome, Via del Pozzetto 117; independent; Sec. GUIDO GIANESE.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB): Rome, Piazzale Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 21,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Il Lavoro Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (Italian Federation of Employees of Credit Institutions): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. BRUNO OGGIANO.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (National Federation of Insurance Workers): Milan, Via Vincenzo Monti 25; Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. G. PAGANI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILEA) (Autonomous Federation of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni e Affini (FILCA) (Federation of Building Industries' Workers): Rome, Via Po 22; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL;

301 mems.; Sec.-Gen. STELVIO RAVIZZA; includes the following unions: Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori dell' Edilizia; Sindacato Unitario Lavorazioni Legno Artistiche e Varie; publ. *Il Sindacato nelle Costruzioni*.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FENEAL) (National Federation of Builders and Woodworkers): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 205,500 mems.; Sec. LUCIANO RUFINO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (Federation of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 170,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ELIO CAPODAGLIO; publ. *Orientamenti Sindacali* (bi-monthly).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e Petrolieri (FILCEG) (Federation of Chemical and Petroleum Workers): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO DI GIOIA.

Organizzazione Sindacale fra Lavoratori Chimici ed Affini (FEDERCHIMICI): Rome, Via Po 21; affiliated to the CISL; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIUSEPPE REGGIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e delle Industrie Diverse (UILCID) (Union of Chemical Workers): Milan, Viale Piave 21; affiliated to the UIL; 45,237 mems.; Sec. ERNESTO CORNELLI.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTEA) (Federation of Textile and Clothing Workers): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 140,000 mems.; Sec. SERGIO GARAVINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTA-CISL): Milan, Viale Lunigiana 5; affiliated to the CISL; 160,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRUNO FASSINA; publ. *La Fabbrica* (monthly).

Federazione Unitaria Italiana Lavoratori Abbigliamento (FUILA) (Amalgamated Federation of Garment Workers): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 43; affiliated to the CISL; 39,417 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO GIACOMELLI; publ. *L'Abbigliamento* (monthly).

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri e Architetti (CONFISIA): Rome, Piazza Sallustiana 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARNOCIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM—GCIL) (Federation of Metalworkers): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 450,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (Metal Mechanic Workers' Federation): Milan, Via Pancaldo 4; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (Metalworkers' Union): Rome, Via Sallustiana 15; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 100,000 mems.; Sec. G. BENVENUTO; publ. *Il Lavoro Metallurgico*.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Alleanza Nazionale dei Contadini: Rome, Via Lucullo 6; independent; Pres. On. Prof. EMILIO SERENI.

Associazione Nazionale Commercialisti di Prodotti per l'Agricoltura (FERTILMACCHINE): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli; independent; Pres. Dott. ARMANDO GAVAGNI; Dir. Dott. ERNESTO BASSANELLI.

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. Dott. PAOLO BONOMI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 85,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. VINCENZO ANSANELLI; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli e Maestranze Specializzate Agricole e Forestali-FISBA (Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation): Rome, Via Tevere 20; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. PAVLO SARTORI.

Federazione Nazionale Braccianti, Salariati, Tecnici, Impiegati Agricoli (FEDERBRACCIANTI) (National Federation of Agricultural Workers): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Sec. GIUSEPPE CALEFFI.

Federazione Nazionale Sindacati Coloni, Mezzadri Compartecipanti e Coltivatori Diretti (National Federation of Share-Croppers, Share-Tenants and Share-Labourers): Rome, Via Isonzo 10; affiliated to the CISL; 92,623 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO CERUTI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry): Rome, Via Romagna 17; affiliated to the CISL and the IUF; 35,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. CREA; publ. *Leadership Sindacale* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA) (Union of Food Workers): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT (Land Workers' Union): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri (Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.

Sindacato Nazionale Medici (National Union of Doctors): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Estrattive (Federation of Workers in the Mining Industries): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. ERCOLE MANERA.

Libera Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Industrie Estrattive (Organisation of Mining Industry Workers): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 10,000 mems.; Sec. GIORGIO GRAVIOTTO.

Sindacato Nazionale Minatori e Cavatori (National Union of Miners and Quarrymen): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; f. 1950; 30,000 mems.; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Sec. LUCIANO BACCI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano*.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniere e Cave (Mine Workers' Union): Rome; independent; 14,000 mems.; National Sec. VINCENZO BERTELETTI.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO): 00185 Rome, Via Volturmo 42; affiliated to the CISL; 32,334 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUCIANO BOTTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai (Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers): Rome, Via Acqui 31; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO COLZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori: Rome, Via dei Sansovino 6; independent; National Sec. LIBERO BIGIARETTI.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE) (Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE) (Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 49,000 mems.; Pres. (vacant). Gen. Sec. VALENTINO INVERNIZZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Gas (FIDAG) (Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; 8,370 mems. (94 per cent of all gas workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. ZENO CINTI; publ. *Il Gasista* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali (Federation of Local Government Employees): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali (Federation of Tax Collectors): Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. Dr. ALDO ZERBI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali: Rome, Via Livenza 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO GHEZZI; publ. *Il Libero Statale* (monthly).

Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI) (Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. LUIGI SIRONI; 43,857 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (National Federation of Employees of Local Authorities): 00185 Rome, Via E. Cialdini 14; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. A. LA ROCCA.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI) (National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale Parastatali (FNP) (National Federation of State Supervised Employees): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1962; affiliated to the UIL; 27,000 mems.; National Sec. OLINTO TORDA.

Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel): Rome, Via Ofanto; Affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale degli Statali (National Federation of State Employees): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. UGO VETTERE.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIPI) (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 116,000 mems.; Sec. SILVIO BENVENUTO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici (*Union of Workers of Public Services*): Rome, Via Bormida 1; f. 1958 affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.

Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL) (*National Union of Local Authority Employees*): Turin, Piazza Statuto 18; affiliated to the UIL; 66,623 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALOMONE.

TEACHERS

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari Incaricati: Rome, Via della Egadi 13b; independent; Pres. Prof. CAFIERO FRANCONI; Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI SALARDI.

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari di Ruolo: Rome, Istituto di Statistica e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Roma; independent; Pres. Prof. VITTORIO CASTELLANO.

Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana: Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare (SNASE): 00187 Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. GIOVANNI DOLCE; Assistant Sec. FRANCESCO STANCAMPANO; Admin. Sec. LUIGI CIMINO.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; about 100,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. NICOLA ROMANAZZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 57,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. DANTE BETTONI; publ. *Il Rinnovo della Scuola*.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio, Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.) (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems. affiliated to the CGIL; 53,000 mems.; Sec. ALIETO CORTESI; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Belisario 7; affiliated to the CISL; 43,500 mems.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Albergo, Mensa e Termali (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; f. 1951; affiliated to the UIL; 22,461 mems.; National Sec. ATTILIO CARRONI.

Unione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Turistiche Commerciali ed Affini (UIDATCA) (*Union of Employees of Commercial, Tourist and Allied Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 112,385 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publs. *Notiziario Uidatca* (monthly), *Il Lavoro Commerciale*.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Federazione Italiana Autoferrotramvieri (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT) (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.

Federazione Italiana Facchini Trasportatori ed Ausiliari (FIFTA) (*National Porters' and Transporters' Union*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Il Progresso* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 28,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (FILM) (*Italian Maritime Federation*): 00193 Rome, Via Cassiodoro 19; brs. in Genoa and Naples; affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation; 14,680 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIUSEPPE LAGORIO; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti e Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT) (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Postelegrafonici (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 35,000 mems.; Sec. ALDO BONAVOGLIA.

Federazione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico: Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 23,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrotramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI): Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).

Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN): Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. DOTT. GIUSEPPE AURICCHIO.

Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Autonomous Union of Railway Workers*): Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 30,000 mems.; National Sec. PASQUALE IANNONE; publs. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (monthly), *Saufi Agenzia* (weekly).

Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Union of Railwaymen*): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferrov.*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario, In Marcia*.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP): Rome, Via della Scrofa 64; affiliated to the CISL; 35,972 mems.; Gen. Sec. DANILO BRUNI.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni (*Union of Telecommunications Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO PASQUA.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Locali ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche (*Union of Headquarters Post and Telegraph Workers*): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. ARGENTO FERRARI; publ. *Il Corriere Postelegrafoniche*.

Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri (*Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 9; affiliated to the UIL; 16,400 mems.; National Sec. MICHELE RISPOLI; publ. *Giornale dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

Sindacato Nazionale Gente dell'Arìa (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico e Portuali (UILTATEP) (*Union of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI.

Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. ANDREA PROTO; publ. *Il Lavoro sul Mare* (monthly).

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES)

Unione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico e Portuali: Rome, Via Palestro 78; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; National Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI; publ. *Notiziario UILTAT* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep" (*Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives*): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. FERRUCCIO RIGAMONTE.

Federazione Italiana Pensionati (FIP): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. UMBERTO FIORE; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Pensionati (National Pensioners' Federation): Rome, Via Alessandra 119; f. 1952; affiliated to the CISL; 130,767 mems.; Sec. GIOVANNI BALLANTI; publ. *Conquiste dei Pensionati* (monthly).

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Ricerca Nucleare (National Union of Nuclear Research Workers): Rome, Via Salaria 45.

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti: Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Borgo S. Spirito 78; 10 national federations; 95 provincial unions; Pres. Dott. LIVIO MALFETANI; Gen. Dir. Avv. FEDERICO BRUNO.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): 00184 Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 16; f. 1952; Pres. Avv. ARMANDO ROSSINI; Vice-Pres. Sen. FRANCO TEDESCHI; On.le LUDOVICO CAMANGI, Dott. MARIO BERGESIO, Dott. GINO IPPOLITO; publ. *Libera Cooperazione* (fortnightly).

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. Prof. Ing. ALDO RAMADORO; Dir.-Gen. Cav. Lav. Rag. LEONIDA MIZZA.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Dott. LUIGI RIZZI.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue: Rome, Via Guattani 9; 6 affiliated unions; Pres. SILVIO MIANA.

STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES

ISTITUTO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE INDUSTRIALE—IRI

(Institute for Industrial Reconstruction)
89 Via Veneto, Rome

President: Prof. GIUSEPPE PETRILLI.

Established 1933 as an autonomous government agency controlling banking and credit institutions as well as many of the largest industrial undertakings. IRI is a state holding responsible for the management of a great number of companies in which the state participates. There are five sectorial holding companies:

STET: Fifteen companies providing national urban and trunk line telephone services to six million subscribers (length of urban circuits: 15,800,000 km.; length of trunk line circuits: 5,100,000 km.), international telecommunications and manufactured products for telecommunications; carries out R. & D. activities.

FINMARE: Four large shipping lines. The companies account for about 61 per cent of Italy's passenger and mixed passenger-cargo carrying capacity.

FINSIDER: Nine major iron and steel firms producing pig iron, steel, tubes, plates, sections, structural steel, cement and other products.

FINMECCANICA: Twelve major engineering firms, including aircraft, motor vehicles, industrial machinery, electronics and optical instruments.

FINCANTIERI: One shipbuilding firm accounting for almost 80 per cent of total Italian capacity. Six ship repairing firms.

A number of other companies are also under direct IRI control. These include the national airline Alitalia; the Autostrade company, which is responsible for the construction and operation of about half of the Italian motorway network; the RAI television service; the three main Italian commercial banks: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma; the Banco di Santo Spirito; and the financial holding companies SME and SPA.

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI—ENI (NATIONAL HYDROCARBONS AUTHORITY)

1 Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 00144 Rome

President: Dott. EUGENIO CEFIS.

A state holding company with subsidiaries including AGIP, SNAM, ANIC and AGIP NUCLEARE, operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, gas transmission, petroleum products marketing, petrochemicals, uranium and nuclear fuels and scientific research.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA—ENEL

(NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD)

Via del Tritone 181, Rome

Chairman: VITANTONIO DI CAGNO.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: Prof. GABRIELE PESCATORE.

The Fund was set up in 1950 to develop the Southern areas of the country. By the end of 1965 contracts for public works worth 1,522,000 million lire had been awarded. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. During the 1965-69 period, the Fund was endowed with 1,900,000 million lire. The following are completed projects supervised by the Fund:

Land Reclamation and Irrigation: More than 7,400 kilometres of river channel control, embankments and drains have been completed. Over 940,000 hectares of land have been drained or protected from floods, and 11,478 kilometres of irrigation canals and networks laid, 6,917 kilometres of new agricultural roads constructed and 2,024 kilometres improved.

Aqueducts: The Fund has tackled the drinking water supply problem by laying 13,279 kilometres of mains and constructing 2,533 water towers with a capacity of about 1,485,675 cubic metres.

Transport and Communications: 3,409 kilometres of new trunk roads have been built and 16,070 kilometres improved; also the construction of 819 kilometres of motor highways is nearing completion. The tracks of numerous railway lines have been doubled. Fifty-one port improvements have been approved with an expenditure of 39,000 million lire. Construction is nearing completion. For the improvement of the airfield and port system in the South, projects totalling 7.7 billion lire have been approved.

Hospitals: 29 hospitals have been completed and 34 are under construction with an approved expenditure of 41,500 million lire, in centres of the Southern Regions.

Industry: Numerous projects have been approved for setting up industrial estates in selected areas, the Fund's

contributions towards this total being 46,464 million lire. In the private sector the Fund has operated a two-fold industrialization project: (a) credit is extended through three specialized institutes in the South (ISVEIMER for Southern Italy, IRFIS for Sicily, and CIS for Sardinia); 6,238 loans of 1,457,501 million lire were approved; also, loans for a total amount of 1,136,571 million lire have been granted by other industrial credit banks. (b) Straight grants to 8,691 small and medium-sized enterprises of about 248,757 million lire. 93,186 loans valued at 27,281 million lire have been granted to the handicraft industries.

Private Land Improvement: By the end of 1968 the Fund had approved the construction of: 7,763 kilometres of farm roads; 64,161 wells, tanks and reservoirs; 2,097 kilometres of transmission lines; 76 cheese factories; 436 olive oil mills; 540 wine factories. In addition about 218,339 hectares have been prepared for farming and 230,677 hectares have been irrigated. A large portion of coastal population has been supported with 14,401 contributions totalling 37,931 million lire for the fishing industry.

Education: The Fund has completed 147 schools for industrial training and 21 agricultural schools with 120 branches have been opened. 604 kindergartens have been completed to a value of over 14,000 million lire. 6,175 loans for school buildings to a value of 8,070 million lire have been granted.

Tourism: Projects to the value of 57,003 million lire have been completed. They include: local and sightseeing roads, archeological excavations, modern museums, monument restorations, and improvements to grottoes and spas. The Fund has also financed 1,727 loans for the construction of 51,003 rooms with 94,465 beds in a hotel project.

TRANSPORT

Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Policlinico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO D'ARMINI; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, tramways, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Ing. RUBEN FIENGA. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. Thirty-two branch lines, chiefly those of narrow gauge, are in the hands of private companies. The first railway line (Naples-Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,014 km., of which 7,914.5 km. are electrified.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*): f. 1928, re-organized 1946; responsible for the administration of State roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works. Total length of Italian roads 259,100 km.; State roads: 41,500 km.

A very extensive programme of road extension and improvement in all spheres is in progress at the moment. There are 35,00 km. of motorway in operation and a further 2,000 km. under construction; by the end of 1972 6,400 km. of motorway will be open to traffic. The "Autostrada del Sole" (the "Sun Highway"), which connects the northern regions to the southern from Milan to Salerno, via Rome, is 755 km. in length. It was begun in 1956 and completed in 1964. All the motorways are toll roads except for the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria. About half of the motorway network is the responsibility of the Autostrade Corporation (IRI Group) and half is the responsibility of ANAS and other corporations.

ITALY—(TRANSPORT)

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Club d'Italia (A.C.I.): 00185 Rome, Via Marsala 8; f. 1898; 910,000 mems.; Pres. M. O. LUIGI BERTETT; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MUNGO; publs. *l'Automobile* (weekly), *Informazioni dell'A.C.I.* (monthly), *Noi e la Strada* (monthly), *Rivista Giuridica della Circolazione e dei Trasporti* (two-monthly), *Automobilismo e Automobilismo Industriale* (two-monthly), *Segnalazioni Stradali* (two-monthly).

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

La Columbia, Società Marittima per Azioni: Via Assarotti 40; Head Office: Palazzo Ezzo, Piazzale dell'Industria 46, Rome; tanker; Chair. L. PITALUGA.

Compagnia Genovese d'Armamento: Viale Brigate Partigiane 18; cargo and passenger service, Italy-South America; Managing Dir. CARLO PECORINI.

Costa Armatori S.p.A., Linea "C": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger service, Mediterranean-North America; Mediterranean-South America; Mediterranean-Central America; Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Dani & C.: 16124, Via S. Luca 12; f. 1915; freight services, Germany-Netherlands-Italy, Europe-North Africa-Mediterranean; agents for dry cargo, reefer vessels, and tankers and representatives for towage and salvage companies.

Fassio Società di Navigazione S.p.A.: Via L. Garaventa 2; f. 1939; tanker; Pres. and Chair. Gr. Uff. VITTORIO FASSIO.

"Garibaldi", Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; Chair. ALDO CRIMI; Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Chair. Dott. ADOLFO PORTA FIGARI; Man. Dir. Dott. G. CHIMIRRI.

"Italia", Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Piazza de Ferrari 1; Pres. ERNESTO GIURIATI; Man. Dir. U. NORDIO; services to North and South America, North and South Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Roma 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp.

Marsano, Andrea: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2; f. 1928; passenger services, Italy-Baltic, Genoa-Rome; ocean-going tramp; Dir. ANDREA MARSANO.

Messina, Ignazio: Via di Sottoripa 1A-Int. 116111; Africa and Canary Islands, Middle and Near East, Europe; Dir. B. LUIGI; Gen. Man. I. MESSINA.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: Via XX Settembre 28/4; f. 1906; passenger and cargo, U.S.A., Gulf Ports-Mediterranean; Chair. and Man. Dir. Ing. A. M. PIAGGIO.

Ravano Alberto fu Pietro: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1946; tanker and tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO RAVANO FU PIETRO.

Sidermar, S.p.A.: Via XII Ottobre 2; cargo; Chair. and Exec. Pres. FRANCESCO FERRARO; Pres. ROLANDO PERASSO.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Unione Ligure Armamento, S.p.A.: Via G. D'Annunzio 2/108; Dir. Dott. ADRIANO PRASCA.

Villain & Fassio e Compagnia Internazionale di Genova: Via De Amicis 2; f. 1929; tankers, liners and refrigerated ships; Man. Dir. NICOLÒ PEZZOLO.

Zanchi, Ditta Andrea: Via Sottoripa 1/A-73.

NAPLES

Afran Transport Company: Via S. Nicola alla Dogana 9; worldwide tanker; Man. Capt. B. E. SMITH.

Fratelli Grimaldi Armatori: Via M. Campodisola 13; passenger, cargo and tramp to Europe, South, Central and North America; Dirs. M. GRIMALDI, A. GRIMALDI, U. GRIMALDI, S. GRIMALDI.

Lauro Achille fu Gioacchino: Palazzo Lauro, Via Nuova Marittima; f. 1923; Managing Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

"Tirrenia" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Head Office: Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Pres. Amm. STEFANO PUGLIESE; Dir. Capt. GIUSEPPE PIRANDELLO.

PALERMO

Gestioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Riccardo Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Man. Dir. Avv. ERNESTO FODALE; Man. Dott. LEO ZAMPIERI.

Sicula Oceanica S.A. (SIOSA): Via Mariano Stabile 79; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America, tramp.

TRIESTE

Fratelli Cosulich, S.p.A.: Piazza S. Antonio 1; f. 1854; shipowners and shipping agents; cargo to Mediterranean ports; brs. in Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Venice, London, New York, Zürich; Chair. ALBERTO COSULICH; Dir. Capt. CALLISTO GEROLIMICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. GIANNI BARTOLI; Gen. Man. Ing. SALVATORE CIRINCIONE; mail, passenger, cargo Mediterranean to Far East, Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" S.p.A. di Navigazione: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANGUIDO BORGHESE.

Lloyd Veneziano, S.p.A.: S. Luca 4557; f. 1947; tramp service; Chair. EUGENIO MARSANO.

Navigazione Libera Giuliana: S. Marco 2,488; world-wide tramp service; Chair. and Gen. Manager Ugo COURIR.

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico Fratelli, Armatori: Rome, Via Liguria 40-42; refrigerator vessels, dry cargo tankers and submarine cable laying; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. ORONZO D'AMICO; associated companies: Compagnia Italiana Navi Cablografiche, Oriens Società di Navigazione S.p.A., Compagnia Marittima Bananiera Italiana S.p.A.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Rome, Corso d'Italia 35b; tramp and liner; Mans. CIRO D'AMICO, SALVATORE D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

Marittima Ravennate, S.p.A.: 48100 Ravenna, Via Carducci 23; P.O.B. 25; f. 1929; Chair. Dr. M. VECCHI; Man. Dirs. Rag. C. CAVASSA, Dr. G. BALDINI, Dr. F. CORTIGNOLA.

Matteo Scuderi: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1924; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

Snam, S.p.A.: Milan, P.O. Box 3757; tanker; Pres. Dott. MARCELLO BOLDRINI.

ITALY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Uzeda, Società di Navigazione Marittima: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1957; tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Armatori Liberi (ARMALIBERI): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 12; 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 184; f. 1901; 136 mems.; Chair. Capt. PAOLO TOMEI; Dir. Avv. GIUSEPPE PERASSO.

Associazione Italiana dell' Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Avv. A. BOYER; Dir. Dott. ENRICO MICHELI.

Confederazione Nazionale degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; f. 1945; 150 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. ANGELO COSTA; Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI FORCIGNANO.

Federazione Nazionale degli Armatori (fmrlly. NAVAL-PICCOLO): Rome, Via del Corso 184; Pres. Dott. Prof. G. FRANCESCO.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, EUR, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale dell'Arte; f. 1946; fleet of: 21 DC-8, 35 DC-9, 18 Caravelle; Hon. Pres. Amb. Conte NICOLÒ

CARANDINI; Pres. and Man. Dir. Ing. BRUNO VELANI; Gen. Man. Dr. DONATO SARACINO; internal services and services to all parts of the world.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aero Trasporti Italiani (ATI): Capodichino Airport, Naples; f. 1963; subsidiary of Alitalia; fleet of 6 DC-9, 13 F-27, operates scheduled domestic internal services particularly in Southern Italy; carried 638,415 passengers in 1969; took over management of *Elivie Società Italiana Esercizio Elicotteri* in 1967 (helicopter services between Naples and neighbouring towns and islands), carried 68,447 passengers in 1969; Chair. GIOVANNI BUONAMICO; Man. Dir. AUGUSTO CASTELLANI.

Alisarda: Olbia, Sardinia; f. 1966; fleet of 2 F-27; services between Olbia and Rome, Milan, Genoa and Nice; carried over 2,000,000 passengers in 1966.

Itavia: Rome; domestic airline; fleet of 5 Dart Herald, 3 F-28; regular services between Milan, Genoa, Forlì, Ancona, Pescara, Rome, Foggia and Crotone.

Società Aerea Mediterranea (SAM): Rome; national charter carrier for domestic and international flights; carried over 400,000 passengers in 1968.

Fifty-four other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo: Roma, Via della Ferratella 51; The Government Department for Tourism.

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2; regional boards in Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta. Provincial offices in 92 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerring 2A, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 1A Boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1.

Denmark: Østergate 1, Copenhagen.

Finland: E. Esplanadikatu 24A, Helsinki 13.

France: 23 rue de la Paix, Paris; 14 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 26, 4 Düsseldorf; Kaiserstr. 65, Frankfurt; Pacellistr. 2, 8000 Munich 2.

Greece: 3 rue Stadiou, Athens 125.

Irish Republic: 47 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Netherlands: Rokin 52, Amsterdam C.

Norway: c/o Hino Bussoli, Oslo, Fr. Nansens Plass 5.

Portugal: Palacio da Rotunda, P. Marques de Pombal 1, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle de Alcalá 54, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 44, Barcelona.

Sweden: Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: rue de la Tour de l'Île 4, Geneva; Uraniast. 32, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 201 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 109,000 mems.; Pres. Avv. RENATO CHABOD; Sec.-Gen. Dott. LUIGI ANTONIOTTI; publ. *Rivista* (monthly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 600,000 mems. Pres. CARLO GALAMINI DI RECANATI; publs. *Le Vie d'Italia e del Mondo*, *Le Strade*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti (*Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts*).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (*Higher Council of Academies and Libraries*): Viale Trastevere, Rome, and Piazza Marconi 25, 0144-EUR, Rome.

Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment:

Consiglio Centrale del Turismo (*Central Council of Tourism*): Via della Ferratella 51, Rome.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator ANTONIO GHIRINGELLI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. REMIGIO PAONE).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50100 Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome; Principal Conductor Maestro F. PREVITALI.

ITALY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory Bolzano; International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni".

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino; Opera season in May and June; Dir. Dr. REMIGIO PAONE.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Nicolò Paganini", Palazzo Tuisi, Via Garibaldi 9; Dir. LUIGI CORTESE.

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoleto (Perugia): Festival of Two Worlds; Pres. GIAN CARLO MENOTTI; Gen. Dir. MASSIMO BOGIANCHINO.

Verona (Arena): Opera season in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (*National Committee for Nuclear Energy*): 00198 Rome, Via Regina Margherita 125; f. 1960; Pres. Gen. SILVIO GAVA; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

In August 1960 CNEN succeeded the National Committee for Nuclear Research (CNRN), which was set up in 1952.

The new Committee inherits the tasks of pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial nuclear power plants which are being built in increasing numbers. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally.

CNEN, which has a staff of about 3,500, owns the research centres of Frascati, Casaccia, Saluggia, Trisaia and Bologna. It prospects for uranium, undertakes research into the production of nuclear fuels and materials, constructs prototype power reactors, applies nuclear energy to agriculture and medicine, and trains personnel. Research is being carried out on fast breeder reactors and on the CIRENE project, a heavy water moderated reactor. Other projects include the ROVI 200 MW reactor for desalination, an 18,000-ton nuclear ship and two reprocessing plants at Trisaia.

CNEN advises the Foreign Ministry on matters related to the Italian partnership in the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and EURATOM.

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare—INFN (*National Institute of Nuclear Physics*): Casella Postale 70, 00044 Frascati, Rome; f. 1951; eight sections in Universities of Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Genoa and Naples; sub-sections in Universities of Florence, Trieste, Bari and Public Health Institute in Rome; groups in Universities of Catania, Messina and Palermo, forming the Sicilian section, in University of Pavia, Politecnico di Milan and at the National Centre for Photogrammetry in Bologna; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO SALVINI.

Since 1952 the Institute has been financed by CNEN, for whom it conducts basic research.

AGIP Nucleare S.p.A.: P.O.B. 1629, Milan; f. 1968; develops processes concerning nuclear fuel cycles and nuclear reactors, and operates on an industrial scale in the field of nuclear fuel cycles.

Associazione Nazionale di Ingegneria Nucleare (ANDIN): Piazza Sallustio 24, Rome; studies problems in the engineering construction of nuclear installations; Pres. Prof. NOVERINO FALETTI.

Comitato Permanente per i Problemi dell'Impiego Pacifico dell'Energia Nucleare e per i Rapporti con EURATOM (*Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy*): Piazza Venezia 11, Rome; working groups which elaborate the Italian industrial point of view on nuclear problems which may arise in Italy or Europe; Pres. VITTORIO DE BIASI.

National Laboratory at Frascati: Casella Postale 70, Frascati, Rome; equipped with 1,100-MeV electron synchrotron since 1959, with a 450-MeV electron and positron linear accelerator and with a 2×1500 MeV electron and positron storage ring ("Adone"); Dir. Prof. I. FEDERICO QUERCIA.

There are eleven other smaller accelerators elsewhere in Italy.

Casaccia Centre for Nuclear Studies: C.P. 2400, 00100 Rome, S. Maria di Galeria; Director: Dr. Ing. GIANFRANCO FRANCO.

The Centre, which is particularly concerned with nuclear applied research, is equipped with the following reactors:

A Triga Mark II reactor, whose original power was of 100 kW, has already been modified for operation at 1 MW. Fuelled by 20 per cent enriched uranium, it is used for research and training.

The Rana reactor, a swimming-pool (graphite-reflected and natural/water cooled) reactor with an operating power of 10 kW, is particularly suited to neutron physics measurements.

The Rospo reactor, originally an organic reactor, is used, after modifications, as a light water reactor for the development of the core of the nuclear ship *E. Fermi*.

The Ritmo reactor, a swimming-pool, zero power experimental reactor, used within the framework of the neutron physics of water systems.

The Tapiro reactor, a fast neutrons source reactor, now starting operation, will be used for experimental purposes within the framework of the Italian fast-reactors programme.

The Centre also develops biological research—for which laboratories and a gamma-field have been installed—concerned with animal radiobiology studies, health physics, applications of nuclear energy to agriculture.

At Casaccia there are also electronic laboratories planning the electronic instrumentation for experiments at the CNEN research centre and the Frascati National Laboratory, geominer analysis laboratories, chemistry and metallurgical facilities, hot cells for work on "hot" materials, and a waste disposal laboratory.

Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze (CISE) (*Information, Study and Experimental Centre*): Mailing address: Casella Postale 3986, 20100 Milan; location: Via Redecio 12, Segrate, Milan; f. 1946; Pres. Prof. ARNALDO M. ANGELINI; Man. Dir. Prof. CORRADO GENESIO; Gen. Man. Prof. ENRICO CERRAI; publ. *Energia Nucleare* (monthly). Sponsored by ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica); devoted to research and development in nuclear reactor engineering and technology, advanced electronics, nuclear physics.

ITALY—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Centro di Studi Nucleari "Enrico Fermi" (*Enrico Fermi Centre for Nuclear Studies*): Polytechnic School, Via Ponzio 34/3, 20133 Milan; f. 1957; Dir. Prof. GIUSEPPE BOLLA.

Equipped with a 50 kW research reactor.

Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura della Materia (GSFN & SM) (*Sicilian Centre of Nuclear Physics and Structure of Matter*): 57 Corso Italia, 95129 Catania; f. 1955; equipped for experiments on nuclear spectroscopy, photonuclear reactions, nuclear fission and theoretical nuclear physics, positron annihilation and structure of matter; Pres. Prof. A. RUBBINO.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (gas-graphite) plant.

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 272 MWe (PWR) plant.

Laboratori Elettronici e Nucleari, S.p.A. (LABEN) (*Electronic and Nuclear Laboratories*): Via Bassini 15, 20133 Milan; multi-channel analysers for nuclear spectrometry. Analogue-to-digital converters and auxiliary

units for digital computers. Scalers, programmers, nuclear counting chains. Industrial digital instrumentation. PCM telemetry for satellites. Spaceborne instrumentation for space research; Dir. Dr. CARLO BONSIGNORI.

SNAM Progetti S.p.A.: P.O.B. 4169, S. Donato Milanese, Milan; f. 1966; designs chemical, petrochemical and nuclear plants, acts as contractor for drilling operations and conducts research in the chemical and petrochemical fields.

Società Elettronucleare Nazionale (SENN): 6 Via Torino, Rome, f. 1957; State controlled; nine public utility companies, five industrial companies are shareholders; will own and operate Garigliano river plant of 150 MW; Pres. TOMMASO ZERBI.

Società Ricerche Impianti Nucleari (SORIN): 13040 Saluggia, Vercelli; formed under agreement between Fiat and Montecatini-Edison; Dirs. Dott. Ing. S. CUSTODERO, Dott. Ing. G. VACCHELLI.

The Centre is equipped with a 7 MW swimming-pool reactor; radiochemistry; nuclear engineering; scientific and industrial research; production of radioisotopes for industrial and medical uses; nuclear equipment; biomedical research and development, production of cardiac implantable pacemakers and devices for peritoneal dialysis.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES

Università degli Studi: L'Aquila; 102 teachers, 5,250 students.

Università degli Studi: Bari; 527 teachers, 35,308 students.

Università degli Studi: Bologna; 205 professors, 35,000 students.

Università di Cagliari: Cagliari, Sardinia; 410 teachers, 8,391 students.

Università di Camerino: Camerino; 102 teachers, 1,436 students.

Università di Catania: Catania; 268 teachers, 14,652 students.

Università degli Studi: Ferrara; 162 teachers, 3,790 students.

Università degli Studi: Florence; 160 professors, 16,468 students.

Università degli Studi: Genoa; 659 teachers, 21,973 students.

Università degli Studi: Lecce; 74 teachers, 5,000 students.

Università degli Studi: Macerata; 59 teachers, 1,066 students.

Università degli Studi: Messina; 73 teachers, 10,712 students.

Università degli Studi: Milan; 554 professors, 19,400 students.

Università degli Studi: Modena; 213 professors, 5,274 students.

Università degli Studi: Naples; 189 professors, 41,694 students.

Università degli Studi: Padua; 1,913 teachers, 34,232 students.

Università degli Studi: Palermo; 116 professors, 19,246 students.

Università degli Studi: Parma; 81 professors, 13,984 students.

Università degli Studi: Pavia; 370 teachers, 10,176 students.

Università degli Studi: Perugia; 101 professors, 15,200 students.

Università degli Studi: Pisa; 121 professors, 11,905 students.

Università degli Studi: Rome; 271 professors, 66,000 students.

Università degli Studi: Sassari, Sardinia; 130 teachers, 1,268 students.

Università degli Studi: Siena; 170 professors, 4,500 students.

Università degli Studi di Torino: Turin; 147 professors, 17,873 students.

Università degli Studi di Trieste: Trieste; 9,035 students.

Politecnico di Calabria: Reggio di Calabria.

Politecnico di Milano: Milan; 1,422 teachers, 7,836 students.

Politecnico di Torino: Turin; 850 teachers, 3,400 students.

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa; 42 teachers, 130 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Libera Università Abruzzese degli Studi G. D'Annunzio: Chieti; 141 teachers, 7,412 students.

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Pro Deo: Rome; 119 teachers, 1,689 students.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore: Milan; 296 professors, 22,500 students.

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi: Milan; 60 teachers, 6,039 students.

Università degli Studi di Urbino: Urbino; 490 teachers, 9,980 students.

Università degli Studi di Venezia: Venice; 4,118 students.

SAN MARINO

The republic of San Marino is situated in central Italy on the slopes of Mount Titano in the Apennines. It was founded in A.D. 301. A treaty of friendship with Italy was first signed on June 28th, 1861, and was last renewed on April 20th, 1953.

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 1953 census; 13,500; 1966 estimate: 18,000; San Marino (capital) 4,000; 1969 estimate: 19,000; San Marino (capital) 4,500.

Finance: Budget balanced at Lire 7,391,051,365 in 1969.

Main Products: Wheat and wine.

Industrial Products: Textiles, cement, paper, leather, furs.

Education: 18 elementary schools and a high school.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative Power is vested in a *Grand Council* of 60 members, elected every five years by popular vote. In the elections held in September 1969 the results were as follows:

	SEATS
Christian Democrats	27
Communist Party	14
Social Democrats	11
Socialists	7
Others	1

Defections from the Communist Party in 1957 led to a bloodless revolution after which the Christian Democrats came to power. Citizens of San Marino living in the United States were given the right to vote by post in 1958. In January 1960 a new Electoral Law was passed giving the women of San Marino the right to vote.

Two members of the *Grand Council* are appointed to act as Regents every six months. The Regents exercise power in conjunction with the *Council of State—Congresso di Stato*, which is made up of ten departments. There is no Prime Minister, but Dott. FEDERICO BIGI, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is virtual leader of the coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, which was re-established in November 1966 after a period of over 3 months of governmental crisis. The dispute was over the postal vote law of 1958. There are also various commissions for art, sport, tourism, etc.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Authority is exercised by the *Council of Twelve—Consiglio dei XII*.

FINANCE

Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use in the Republic, which also issues its own coins and postage stamps.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal exports are wine, woollen goods, furniture, ceramics and building stone quarried in Mount Titano. San Marino postage stamps, sold to collectors, also constitute a source of income from abroad.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATIONS

Confederazione Generale Democratica dei Lavoratori Sammarinesi: Piazza del Teatro, San Marino; 1,800 mems.; affiliated to ICFU.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro Sammarinese: San Marino.

COMMUNICATIONS

San Marino is connected with Rimini and the Adriatic coast by funicular from the capital, San Marino, to Borgo Maggiore, a mile away, and thence by helicopter to Rimini. There is also a bus service, and a new highway down to the coast at Rimini.

TOURISM

Ente Governativo per il Turismo, Sport e Spettacolo (*Government Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board*): Palazzo del Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MARCUCCI.

MUSEUMS

Government Museum, Picture Gallery, Library and Archives: Valloni Palace; library of 40,000 vols.; Garibaldi exhibition, archaeological remains, numismatic collection, collection of ancient arms.

There are also the following museums and galleries:

Museo Pinacoteca San Francesco

Museo delle Armi Antiche

Museo delle Cere

Galleria d'Arte Moderna

LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein is a principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Liechtenstein lies between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of the Grisons and St. Gall. It measures 24 km. from north to south and 9 km. from east to west. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is largely Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a royal blue and a red stripe horizontally divided, with a princely crown in the royal blue part. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination. After 42 years as dominant party in the Government coalition, the Progressive Citizens' Party was ousted by the Fatherland Union in the General Elections of February 1970.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary principality provides for a unicameral parliament (Landtag), composed of 15 members who are elected for four years. The Government consists of the Chief of Government, the Deputy Chief of Government and three Councillors (elected for four years). Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

There is no army, and only a small police force of twenty-six men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly industrial. A variety of products, such as cotton yarn, small machinery, ceramics and leatherware are manufactured.

Transport and Communications

A tunnel connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys was opened in 1947. Transport is mainly by road.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized on lines similar to Switzerland.

Education

There were 14 elementary and 5 secondary schools in 1969.

Tourism

Liechtenstein has a perfect Alpine setting in the Upper Rhine area. The valley produces excellent wine. The princely residence, Schloss Vaduz, stands on a crag overlooking the city. There is a celebrated postal museum, a National Museum and the Prince's Art Gallery at Vaduz.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (The Magi), February 2 (Candlemas), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 20 (Ascension), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 10 (Corpus Christi), November 1 (All Saints'), December 25 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Liechtenstein uses Swiss currency.

Exchange rate: 10.36 francs = £1 sterling
4.32 francs = \$1 U.S.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA ('000 hectares)

Total	Arable	Pastures	Forests
16	4	3.5	4.2

POPULATION (1969)

Total	Vaduz (Capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
21,758	4,067	20	7

TOURISM (1969)

Visitors 66,109
Tourist nights 134,227

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The chief agricultural products are corn, wine, fruit, wood, potatoes, cattle and cabbages. The most important industries are hardware, machines, cotton weaving and spinning, leather goods, pottery, canned goods, sausage cases, furniture, high frequency installations, heaters, artificial teeth. Cattle rearing is highly developed.

FINANCE

1 franc = 100 centimes.

BUDGET
(in Swiss francs)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1967 .	35,076,250	35,970,225
1968 .	42,521,000	42,656,775
1969 .	45,773,250	45,744,575
1970 .	53,391,200	54,227,525

THE CONSTITUTION

The Principality of Liechtenstein is a Sovereign State consisting of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz, which came into the possession of the House of Liechtenstein in 1699 and 1712 respectively. From 1815 to 1866 the Principality formed part of the German Confederation.

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince, or during his absence a Prince of his House, exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet of fifteen members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 20 years have been eligible to vote since the voting age was lowered by a year in October 1969.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The chief of the Government and his deputy are nominated by the Prince for six years on the motion of the Diet. Three Counsellors are elected for four years by the Diet.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince FRANCIS JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 25th, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet Dr. GUSTAV WILHELM.

THE GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: Dr. ALFRED HILBE.

Vice-Chief of Government: Dr. W. KIEBE.

President of the Diet: Dr. K. H. RITTER.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. h.c. A. FRICK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein's foreign interests are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates abroad and through the Swiss Head of Foreign Affairs in Berne.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (*Progressive Citizens' Party*): Landstr. 148, Vaduz; Chair. Dr. PETER MARKER; Sec. GEORG KIEBER; 7 seats in Diet.

Vaterländische Union (*Fatherland Union*): Eschen; Chair. Dr. FRANZ NÄGELE; Sec. F. BECK; 8 seats in Diet.

Christlich Soziale Partei (*Christian Social Party*): Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. RUPERT WALSER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

I. Civil:

- (1) County Court (*Landgericht*); one presiding judge.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

- (1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.
- (b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of five judges.

(c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.

(2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.

(3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

(1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (five members).

(2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

State Court: Dr. RUPERT RITTER, Vaduz.

Administrative Court: Dr. HERBERT BATLINER.

County Court (*Court of First Instance*): Dr. HERMANN RISC (civil law); Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY (criminal law).

Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*): Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY.

Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht-Verbrechen*): Dr. ARMIN WECHNER.

Superior Court (*Obergericht*) (*Court of Second Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases*): Dr. WALTER HILDEBRAND.

Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*) (*Court of Third Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases*): Dr. HUGO DWORAK.

RELIGION

Ninety-two per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics. The few Protestants (7 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz. There are also about 40 Jews.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; three times weekly; circ. 4,000.

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: Vaduz; f. 1866; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; four times weekly; circ. 5,000.

Der Liechtensteiner: Vaduz; f. 1962; organ of the Christian Social Party; weekly; circ. 2,100.

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung: (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*): Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publ. *Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook), *The Economy of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, press bulletins and economic information.

PUBLISHERS

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. ALBERT SCHIKS.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Etablissement: Landstr. 208, Vaduz; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Baltic Verlag und Verwaltungsges. G.m.b.H.: P.O.B. 80, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1931; publ. *Internationale Börsen-Vorschau*, *Spiegel der Wirtschaft*.

Buch und Verlagsdruckerei: Im Städtle, 9490 Vaduz.

Alpenland-Verlag, Buchdruckerei Gutenberg: Schaan.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=millions)

(amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (*State Bank*): Vaduz; f. 1861; brs. in Schaan and Eschen; (Dec. 1969) cap. 28m.; res. 12m.; dep. 453.5m.; Pres. HERBERT KINDLE; Man. HILTI JOSEF.

Bank in Liechtenstein Ltd.: Herrengasse, Vaduz; f. 1920; (Dec. 1969) cap. 25m.; res. 15m.; dep. 354.7m.; Pres. ADOLF RATJEN; Mans. Dr. E. FROMMELT, Dr. W. NUENER, H. WILLE.

Verwaltungs- und Privatbank Ltd.: Vaduz, Stdle; f. 1956; (Dec. 1969) cap. 10m.; res. 2.35m.; current a/c 133.5m.; Pres. GUIDO FEGER; Man. Dr. EMIL HEINZ BATLINER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Industry: Vaduz, Kirchstrasse; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. ANTON HILTI; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Trades Union: Secretariat in Schaan; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and trades-people; Pres. JOSEF FRICK; Sec. G. BIEDERMANN.

Workers' Union: Secretariat, Vaduz, 152; Pres. JOHANN BECK; Sec. JOSEF SELE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality at Schaan-Vaduz.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with the ten villages in the Principality; postal motor buses carry many passengers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943. The Rhine and Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long.

TOURISM

Landesverkehrsbureau: Englnder Building, Vaduz.

There are also tourist associations in the villages.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium between France and Germany. The climate is temperate. French is the official language and is generally used for administrative purposes, while German is commonly used as a written language. The spoken language is Letzeburgish, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 1 per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—red, white and blue. The capital is Luxembourg.

Recent History

There has been a customs union between Luxembourg and Belgium since 1921, except for the period 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was annexed by Germany. In 1944 Luxembourg and Belgium joined the Netherlands in the Benelux Economic Union which came into force in 1960. The Grand Duchy is a member of the European Economic Community and has played a full part in the post-war moves toward European integration. In November 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean. After the fall of the Government in October 1968 general elections were held in December. A new government was formed under Pierre Werner.

Government

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Parliament comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Council of State. The country is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1954 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Compulsory military service was abolished by a law passed by Parliament in June 1967. By the same law Luxembourg maintains a battalion-size army of volunteers enlisted for three years.

Economic Affairs

The country enjoys great prosperity due to the iron and steel industry; and the inhabitants enjoy the highest level of national income per head of any in the Common Market. Large deposits of *minette* (iron ore) are found in the south west. This ore, however, is insufficient to supply all the needs of industry and iron ore is also imported, as is the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. About 4½ million tons of crude iron and 4.8 million tons of crude steel are produced annually, as well as 3.7 million tons of rolled steel; comprising two-thirds of the Duchy's exports. Policy since 1960 has been aimed at diversification, although the industry still provides around 25 per cent of G.N.P. Luxembourg is a member of the European Economic Community, Benelux, the European Steel and Coal Community and EURATOM; and is the second capital of the Common Market.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for 10 per cent of the population. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the

north, and wheat, fruit and wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed. There is full employment in the Grand Duchy.

Transport and Communications

The railway system covers 328 km. The roads are modern and total 4,440 km. There is an airport at Luxembourg, served by Luxair, Sabena and other international lines.

Social Welfare

Although virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance, the Government does not itself operate the Social Services. They are administered by semi-public bodies, composed of Government representatives, and elected representatives of employers and employees. Social Service benefits are also guaranteed to foreigners in accordance with International Conventions signed with individual countries. Social insurance falls into four categories:

- (a) *Accident Insurance* is normally compulsory for all employers; contributions are paid by the employer. Benefits cover refund of the cost of medical treatment, compensation for loss of pay, widow and orphans' pension.
- (b) *Health Insurance* is compulsory for industrial workers, employees, etc. and voluntary schemes cover most other categories of people. Employees pay two-thirds of the contribution and employers one-third.
- (c) *Invalid and Old Age Pensions*: Contributions amount to 12 per cent of the salary shared equally by employer and employee. There is a minimum guaranteed pension of 24,000 francs.
- (d) *Family Allowances*: Birth Allowances of 4,200 francs for the first child and 2,500 for each subsequent child are paid. There are also contributory allowances of approximately 370 francs per child under 19 (25 in the case of students).

Unemployment benefit amounting to 60 per cent of net wages is paid.

Education

Education in Luxembourg is compulsory from 6 to 15 years. German is the initial language of instruction at primary level. French is added to the programme in the second year and becomes increasingly important until it replaces German as the language of instruction at secondary level.

Pupils are selected for secondary school at the age of 12 on the basis of an entrance examination in French, German and arithmetic. The first year of secondary school is a general orientation course on comprehensive lines, which is then followed by a choice between two sections:

- (a) *Classical Section*, Latin is taught from the second year on, and English from the third year with an option in the fourth year between Greek and English. After the third year this section is again divided into Latin/Languages and Latin/Science sections.

LUXEMBOURG—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

- (b) *Modern Section*, with no Latin but compulsory English starting in the second year. After the third year pupils are divided into Modern Languages and Modern Languages/Science subsections.

The completed secondary course lasts seven years and leads to the *Diplôme de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires* which qualifies for University Entrance. For pupils who do not wish to attend Secondary School there are three-year supplementary classes.

There is no university in Luxembourg, so students attend foreign universities mainly in France, Germany, Belgium or Switzerland. In 1969 a Centre Universitaire was created offering:

- (a) *Cours Universitaires* corresponding to the first year of University and leading to the *Certificat d'Etudes* entitling the student to enter the second year of a foreign university.
- (b) *Cours Complémentaires* provide instruction in certain subjects specific to Luxembourg, e.g. Law, Teaching, etc.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery.

Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of mediaeval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Sauer, Vianden and Wiltz.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 23 (National Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Luxembourg Franc, which is divided into 100 centimes. Belgian currency is also legal tender. For denominations of coins and notes, see Belgian Introductory Survey.

Exchange rate: 118.16 Lfr. = £1 sterling
50 Lfr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	
	1969 (Estimate)	Luxembourg (Capital)
2,586 sq. km.	338,500	77,463

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . . .	14.8	6.4	12.3
1968 . . .	14.0	6.5	12.2
1969 . . .	13.3	6.6	12.4

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	1967		1968		1969	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Belgium	613	681	772	672	737	586
France	1,304	994	1567	914	1,235	824
Germany	896	758	909	838	785	773
Italy	2,242	2,708	1851	2265	1,828	1,849
Netherlands	170	112	196	191	212	152
Other European Countries	881	676	1367	687	3,014	1,042
U.S.A.	113	121	129	158	338	311
Africa	44	37	46	51	66	40
Other Overseas Countries	58	77	45	72	77	66
Unknown	—	546	—	374	—	959
TOTAL	6,321	6,710	6,882	6,222	8,292	6,602

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(Census, 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing . . .	14,554
Mining and Quarrying . . .	1,880
Manufacturing Industries . . .	43,984
Construction and Engineering . . .	12,024
Gas, Electricity, Water Supply . . .	825
Distributive Trades, Insurance, Banking . . .	18,422
Transport and Communications . . .	9,144
Services . . .	29,728
Others . . .	126
TOTAL EMPLOYED . . .	130,687

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1969—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
258	65	69	84	40

PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA (hectares)				PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . . .	15,278	14,981	13,761	11,455	490,370	449,128	474,661
Rye . . .	3,287	3,326	1,219	1,189	100,218	62,566	39,014
Barley . . .	12,779	14,387	15,760	17,774	460,060	474,705	528,387
Oats . . .	13,996	13,470	13,820	12,529	449,272	404,100	435,330
Potatoes . . .	3,276	2,854	2,443	2,459	905,935	655,025	618,648
Wine Grapes . . .	1,189	1,178	1,180	1,180	124,400	116,940†	122,000†

* Wine production only.

† Hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK

(1969)

CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
192,772	1,187	103,428	3,460	361,763

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Iron Ore . . .	6,315	6,528	6,304	6,398	6,311
Pig Iron . . .	4,145	3,962	3,963	4,308	4,872
Steel Ingots and Castings . . .	4,585	4,390	4,481	4,834	5,521

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 franc = 100 centimes.

1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc.

100 francs = £0.84 sterling = U.S. \$2.00

118.6 francs = £1 sterling; 50 francs = U.S. \$1.00.

Belgian money is used in the Grand Duchy.

BUDGET

(1971—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	5,440.0	Administration	1,156.2
Other Direct Taxes	329.7	Defence	463.2
Turnover Tax	1,830.0	Public Order, Foreign Affairs	560.8
Customs	1,353.0	Education and Arts	1,992.6
Other Indirect Taxes	1,018.2	Social Security	2,454.2
Other Ordinary Receipts	2,270.2	Health, Sport, Housing	607.2
Loans	907.5	Transport and Power	2,871.2
Other Extraordinary Receipts	140.6	Agriculture, Economic Affairs	845.5
		War Damage, National Disasters	175.6
		Public Debt, Subsidies, etc.	2,132.7
		Miscellaneous	14.5
TOTAL	13,289.2	TOTAL	13,273.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million francs)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	31,098	32,472	33,161	36,221
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture and forestry	1,961	1,980	2,057	1,914
Iron and steel industry	7,426	7,279	7,670	8,253
Other manufacturing industries	4,894	5,436	5,285	n.a.
Building	2,616	2,741	2,486	2,530
Transport	2,369	2,507	2,389	2,840
Commerce and Banking	4,654	5,102	5,179	5,558
Administration and public services	3,116	3,412	3,599	3,929
Income from abroad	—250	—270	—280	—320
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	30,848	32,202	32,881	35,901
Less depreciation allowances	5,200	5,369	5,844	6,693
NET NATIONAL INCOME	25,648	26,833	27,037	29,208
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,269	2,463	2,531	2,828
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	27,917	29,296	29,568	32,036
Depreciation allowances	5,200	5,369	5,844	6,693
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	33,117	34,665	35,412	38,729
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	—479	—177	916	2,108
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	61,301	63,106	62,736	68,840
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	20,155	21,174	21,648	23,146
Government consumption expenditure	3,666	4,013	4,245	4,625
Gross fixed capital formation	9,825	9,805	8,883	9,170
Increase in stocks	200	120	—	210

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1965=100)

	FOOD	DRINK	HOUSING	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	MISCEL- LANEOUS
1967 . .	105.3	109.1	103.9	102.7	108.5	108.4
1968 . .	109.2	112.4	104.3	104.4	112.0	111.1
1969 . .	113.3	112.1	105.3	106.0	115.2	113.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	228,814	253,781	250,542	253,451
Ton-kilometres	566,748	573,040	640,527	725,174

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Private Cars	67,370	72,827	77,995	84,816
Commercial Vehicles	10,559	10,870	11,158	11,376
Autocars	476	514	550	560
Tractors	8,882	9,278	9,380	9,844

TOURISM

TOURISTS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
1968	1969	1968	1969
750,513	826,500	2-3 days	2 days

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOTELS, ETC.	
	1968	1969
Belgium	230,570	254,200
Denmark, Norway, Sweden . .	9,563	10,500
France	72,470	79,700
Germany	61,348	67,500
Netherlands	164,820	181,300
United Kingdom, Ireland . .	39,012	42,900
U.S.A.	70,790	77,900
Others	61,007	67,100
TOTAL	709,580	781,100

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	64,914	69,852	73,669	77,786
Radio Sets	127,029	132,877	139,666	148,514
Television Sets	37,643	44,274	51,885	61,649
Number of Daily Newspapers .	7	7	7	7
Circulation	140,000	140,000*	140,000	140,000
Copies per '000 population .	418	418	416	414

* Estimated.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	424	34,616	1,535
Secondary	13	8,689	639
Technical and Professional .	34	8,667	560
Intermediate	9	1,270	130
Teacher-Training	1	164	45

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques; Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, 19 avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868; but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *Scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg, male or female, and must have attained eighteen years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-five years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-Chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 56 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 6 Ministers. Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

As the result of negotiations concluded between Belgium and Luxembourg on December 22nd, 1921, economic union was established between the two countries. By the terms of this union, which is to last for fifty years, the old customs barrier disappears, and Belgian money becomes current in the Grand Duchy. The union came into force on May 1st, 1922.

Luxembourg's economic ties with Belgium and the Netherlands have become closer since the establishment of the "Benelux" economic union in September 1944, which was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960 (*see also Benelux chapter*).

Luxembourg is a full member of all the major European organizations, such as the European Communities, OÉCD, NATO, WEU, UN, the Council of Europe and the European Monetary Fund.

In 1961, the Grand Duchess appointed her son, Prince Jean, to act as *Lieutenant-Représentant* and to exercise in her name "all the political and juridical prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the Sovereign of the State". Her action was in accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution. On November 12th, 1964, she abdicated in favour of Grand-Duke Jean.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.R.H. Prince JEAN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Democratic Parties, first formed February 1969.)

(C.S.) Christian Social Party; (Dem.) Democratic Party ("Liberals").

(February 1971)

Prime Minister, Minister of State and Minister of Finance:
PIERRE WERNER (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice and the Armed Forces: EUGÈNE SCHAUS (Dem.).

Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Public Works:
JEAN-PIERRE BUCHLER (C.S.).

Minister of National Education, Labour and Social Security:
JEAN DUPONG (C.S.).

Minister of Social Solidarity, Public Health and Family Affairs, Minister for Youth and Culture: MADELEINE FRIEDEN-KINNEN (C.S.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of the Civil Service, Physical Education and Sport: GASTON THORN (Dem.).

Minister of the National Economy, Middle Classes and Tourism, Minister of Transport and Power: MARCEL MART (Dem.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Australia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Austria: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ WEIDINGER.

Belgium: 7 blvd. du Prince Henri, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS.

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bulgaria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Brussels, Belgium (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Colombia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo (Democratic Republic): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo (People's Republic): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Paris 9e, France (E).

Cuba: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cyprus: Paris 16e, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dahomey: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dominican Republic: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Finland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

France: 19-21 rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* RENAUD SIVAN.

Gabon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

German Federal Republic: 20-22 ave. de l'Arsonal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HEINZ LUEDERS.

Ghana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Greece: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Bonn Dottendorf, Germany (E).

Hungary: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iceland: Paris 8e, France (E).

India: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Indonesia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iran: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iraq: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Ireland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Israel: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Italy: 5 rue Marie Adelaide, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* ORAZIO ANTINORI.

Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Japan: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Korea: Paris 17e, France (E).

Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Liberia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).

LUXEMBOURG—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mexico: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Monaco: Berne, Switzerland.
Morocco: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Netherlands: rue C. M. Spoo, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BRYAN EDWARD QUARLES VAN UFFORD.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Pakistan: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Peru: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Philippines: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Poland: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Portugal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Romania: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Senegal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sierra Leone: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Somalia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
South Africa: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Spain: 7 rue Philippe II, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON SEDO.
Sweden: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Switzerland: 29 rue du Fort Elisabeth, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* MAX FELLER.
Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Thailand: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, U.K. (E).
Tunisia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Turkey: Brussels, Belgium (E).
U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* EVGUENI ALEKSANDROVITCH KOSSAREV.
United Arab Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).
United Kingdom: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CHARLES ABERCROMBY ROPER.
U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* KINGDON GOULD.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Vatican City: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Venezuela: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Yugoslavia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

PARLIAMENT

President: PIERRE GREGOIRE (Christian Socialist).
(General Election, December 15, 1968)

Christian Social Party	21
Socialist Party	18
Parti Démocratique	11
Communist Party	6
Mouvement Indépendant Populaire	0

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the Justices of the Peace, of which there are twelve. Above these are the Court of Appeal in Luxembourg City and two regional tribunals. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Grand Duke. They are named for life and are not removable except by judicial sentence. The death sentence has been abolished.

High Court of Justice: Chief Justice JEAN KAUFFMAN.

General Prosecutor: JEAN-PIERRE FISCHER.

High Military Court: JEAN-PIERRE FISCHER, JOSEPH GILSON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (*Christian Social Party*): 38 rue du Curé; f. 1914; Pres. JEAN DUPONG.

Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (*Socialist Party*): 21 rue Glesener; f. 1902; Leader FERNAND GEORGES.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 71 rue de Fort-Neyberg; f. 1921; Leader DOMINIC URBANY.

Parti Démocratique (*Democratic Party* ("Liberals")): 46 Grand'rue; Leader BOY KOHNEN.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

More than 90 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. LÉON LOMMEL.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

President of the Evangelical Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur J. PÄUTZ; 230 rue de Trèves; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church; 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Evangelicals; publ. *Glaubensbote* (monthly).

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 59 Route d'Arlon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The seven daily papers have a total circulation of 140,000.

Tageblatt (*Le Journal d'Esch*): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; organ of the Labour Party; Dir. J. F. POOS.

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer, Luxembourg; Liberal; Man. JOSEPH ANEN.

Luxemburger Wort: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; f. 1848; Catholic; Christian Democrat; 72,000, largest circulation in Luxembourg; Dir. Mgr. ALPHONSE TURPEL.

La Meuse-Luxembourg: 4 rue de l'Athénée, Luxembourg; f. 1945; Independent; circulation 12,000; Dir. JEAN KIEFER.

Zeitung vum Letzeburger Vollek: 71 rue du Fortneypérg, Luxembourg; f. 1946; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. R. URBANY.

Républicain Lorrain: Luxembourg.

Est Républicain: Luxembourg.

PERIODICALS

Arbecht: 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch/Alzette; f. 1919; monthly; journal of the National Federation of the Workers of Luxembourg; circ. 22,000.

Auto-Revue: 53 av. Monterey; monthly; illustrated.

Echo de l'Industrie: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; weekly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois.

Das Familienblatt: Accinauto-Building, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1946; weekly; recreation; Dirs. EDMOND ELZ and AUGUSTE PHILIPPI; circ. 24,600

Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévires, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly periodical on building, homes and health.

Handelsblatt (*Le Journal du Commerce*): 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; f. 1945; monthly of Fédération des Commerçants; circ. 4,000.

D'Handwierk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 7,000.

De Letzeburger Bauer: 16 blvd. d'Avranches; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 10,000.

D'Letzeburger Land: 49 avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg; f. 1953; independent; cultural weekly; Editor LEO KINSCH.

Europäisches Bau-Forum: 19 Ave. Monterey; f. 1960; 9 a year; associated with **Luxemburger Bau-Forum**.

Letzeburger Sonndesblad: 6-8 rue Origer; f. 1870; weekly; Catholic general; publ. by Imprimerie St. Paul, Luxembourg; circ. 13,000

Revue: 40 ave. de la Gare; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 29,200.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1918; journal of Luxembourg railwaymen, transport workers and employees; Chief Editor JOS MARSON; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Luxembourg-Eich, 7 rue de la Forge.

Belga: Keispelt, Luxembourg.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA): 17 rue de Pont Remy.

Europe: 34B rue Philippe II.

France-Presse: 45A blvd. Royal.

Reuter: 8 ave. de L'Arsenal.

UPI: Strassen, rue du Bois.

GNS: rue Federspiel.

PUBLISHERS

Buck Vict: 21 blvd. G.-D. Charlotte; f. 1852; law, history, science, literature; Dirs. JULES MERSCH, LÉON BUCK.

Bourg-Bourger: 40 ave. de la Gare; f. 1864; all kinds of printing services; Dir. JEAN BOURG.

Beffort, Jos: 18 rue de la Poste; P.O.B. 49; f. 1868; scientific, economic reviews, and school books; Dir. MICHEL NEYS.

Imprimerie Central: 123 rue A. Fischer.

Imprimerie St. Paul: 6-8 rue Jean-Origer.

Librairie du Centre: Royal Centre Building, 49 blvd. Royal; Propr. L. DE BOURCY.

Linden, P.: 50 Grand-rue, C.P. 71; all kinds of books.

Mehlen Raymon: 10 ave. Monterey.

Publi-Lux: 4 rue Glesener.

Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Travailleurs du Livre: rue Goethe 38; f. 1864; 440 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS WARNY; Sec. NICOLAS WEBER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1930; private commercial company operating radio services both outside and inside Luxembourg and television services within Luxembourg; Pres. of Admin. Council JOSEPH BECH; Gen. Man. MATTHIAS FELTEN.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg:

Seven stations.

Home Service in Letzeburgish.

Foreign Service in French, German, Flemish, Russian, English, Finnish, Polish and Slovak.

Relay programmes in French, German and Flemish.

Radio licences (1970): 152,200.

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg: f. 1955; Gen. Man. MATTHIAS FELTEN.

One main station and six low-powered stations.

Transmissions daily.

Television licences (1970): 66,580.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; pu. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Luxembourg francs)

***Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A.:** 2 blvd. Royal; f. 1856; bank of issue; (1968) cap. and res. 630m.; Pres. JOSEPH LEYDENBACH; Gen. Man. RENÉ FRANCK; Man. GASTON HOFFMAN.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 14 rue Aldringer; f. 1919; (Dec. 1969) cap. 570m.; dep. 8,937m.; Pres. GEORGES SCHWALL; Man. Dir. JEAN-JACQUES WELBES.

Banque Mathieu Frères, S.A.: 80 place de la Gare; f. 1936; (1969) cap. and res. 100m.; dep. 800m.; Pres. M. E. MATHIEU; Man. Dir. ROBERT RECKINGER.

***Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat:** 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; (1968) dep. 15,721m.; res. 1,218m.; Dir P. GUILL.

Kredietbank, S.A. Luxembourgeoise: 37 rue Notre Dame; affiliated to Kredietbank N.V. (Belgium); f. 1949; (Dec. 1969) cap. and res. 830m.; Chair. J. L. BLONDEEL; Man. C. FRANSSENS.

* Banks of issue.

INSURANCE

La Luxembourgeoise: 10 rue Aldringen; f. 1920; cap. 30m.; all branches and life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. E. MAY.

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, Société Anonyme: 1-3 avenue Guillaume; f. 1922; cap. 25,000,000 frs.; fire, burglary, glass, accident, liability, life, transport; Chair. MARC LAMBERT; Dir. JULES KEIP.

French: Compagnie d'Assurances Générales, La Confiance, Lloyd de France-Vie, La Nationale, La Paix, La Paternelle, Le Patrimoine, Le Phénix, La Préservatrice, La Prévoyance, La Providence, Le Secours, L'Union.

Belgian: L'Assurance Liégeoise, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales, Le Phénix Belge, Compagnie des Propriétaires Réunis, Compagnie Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et des Bagages, La Royale Belge, Société Générale d'Assurances et de Crédit Foncier.

British: Motor Union.

Swiss: Basler Lebens-Versicherungs-Ges., Basler Transportversicherungs-Ges., Basler Unfall, Allgemeine Versicherungs-Ges., Basler Versicherungs-Ges. gegen Feuer-Schaden, Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Aktien-Ges. Zürich, Helvetia Schweizerische Feuerversicherungs-Ges., Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Basel, Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Winterthur.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; 21 mems.; Pres. TONY NEUMAN; Dir. CARLO HEMMER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 16 blvd. d'Avranches, C.P. 401; f. 1945; Pres. JULES MEYERS; Sec. MATTHIAS BERNS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organization are grouped all agricultural organizations.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 6,000 mems.; Chair. MICHEL KALMES; Sec. EUGÈNE MULLER; publ. *D'Handwierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 3-5 place Winston Churchill; f. 1921; Dir. JULES HAYOT; publ. *Echo de l'Industrie* (monthly).

Fédération des Commerçants du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 5 rue Jean-Origer, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. A. WAGNER-JUNG, 23 rue de l'Eglise, Esch-Alzette; Sec.-Gen. F. WINTERSDORFF, 5 rue Jean-Origer; publ. *Handelsblatt*.

Fédération des Associations Viticoles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Federation of Wine-Growing Committees): Grevenmacher/Moselle, Route de Trèves 93; f. 1922; Pres. WILL. WILTZIUS; Man. NORBERT SCHMIT; publ. *De Letzeburger Wönzter*.

Groupement des Industries Sidérurgiques Luxembourgeoises (Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg): 31 blvd. Joseph II; f. 1927; Board of Dirs.: RENÉ SCHMIT (Pres.) (Arbed), WALTER TURK (Columeta), RICHARD HERLIN (Rodange).

LUXEMBOURG—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.) (*Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour*): 4 rue P. Hentges, Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2031, Luxembourg; f. 1919; 31,500 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MEIS; publs. *Arbecht* (weekly), *Le Signal* (weekly), *CGT* (monthly).

Seven affiliated unions of which the largest are:

Letzburger Arbechter-Verband (*Luxembourg Workers' Union*): 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-Alzette; f. 1916; Pres. BERNARD BERG; Gen. Sec. ANTOINE WEISS; 19,800 mems.

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (*National Union of Luxembourg Railway Transport Workers and*

Employees): Bonnewegerstr. 63, Luxembourg-Bonneweg; Pres. FONS HILDGEN; Vice-Pres. JEAN SCHNEIDER; Gen. Sec. JOS MARSON; 12,000 mems.

Confédération des Classes Moyennes: 41 rue Glesener, Luxembourg; f. 1953; Chair. PAUL NEYENS; Sec. RAYMOND ROLLINGER; 11,000 mems.; publ. *Die Stimmen des Mittelstandes* (monthly).

Confédération Luxembourgeoise des Syndicats Chrétiens (*Christian Workers*): 13 rue Bourbon; f. 1920; Pres. JEAN SPAUTZ; Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS SCHMIT; Treas. L. ZIMMER; Secs. M. ZWICK, JOSEPH BRAUN, J. P. HUPPERICH, J. KERGER, M. GLESENER, F. SCHWEITZER; publ. *Sozialer Fortschritt* (weekly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Pres. of Administrative Council RENÉ LOGELIN; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE THÉATO; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCHLESSER. There are 328 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg; There are 4,440 km. of good roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACL): 180 Route de Longwy; f. 1932; publ. Information Bulletin (8 times yearly), circ. 20,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (*Société Anonyme Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne*): Aéroport de Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2203; regular services to Athens, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Nice, Palma, Paris, Vienna; Pres. FERNAND LOESCH; Gen. Man. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 1 Vickers Viscount 815, 1 Caravelle.

Five international airlines also serve Luxembourg.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 51 avenue de la Gare, Luxembourg; f. 1932; 79 mems.; Chair. J. RELLES; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; branches in 10 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 15 Place Rogier, Brussels; Dir. Miss Y. ESENS.

Denmark: 6D/36 Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen V; Dir. H. D. THOMSEN.

France: 21 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2c; Dir. Miss Y. LAPLANCHE.

German Federal Republic: Kö Centre, P.O.B. 1122, Düsseldorf; Dir. H. KREMPEL.

Netherlands: 44 Kleverparkweg, Haarlem; Dir. Mrs. F. C. KER.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 10, Stockholm; Dir. P. G. EKDAHL.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Dir. T. PESCATORE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 4 Boulevard Roosevelt, Luxembourg; Chair. The Minister of Power.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

UNIVERSITY

Université Internationale de Sciences Comparées: Luxembourg; 120 teachers, 200 students.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Malta, with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino, is situated in the central Mediterranean 60 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles north of the African coast. Climate is warm; winter temperatures do not fall below 40°F (4.4°C); summer temperatures rise to 98°F (36.6°C). English and Maltese are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of two vertical bands of white and red, the white band bearing the George Cross in the top-left corner. The capital is Valetta.

Recent History

Malta was awarded the George Cross by King George VI for the heroism of her people during the Second World War. Under the Constitution of 1947 self-government was granted to the island except in certain matters reserved to the Governor. Civil disturbances followed the resignation of the Mintoff Labour Government of 1958 and a state of emergency was declared, the Governor assuming direct administration. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and elections held which returned the Nationalist Government of Dr. Borg Olivier. As a result of the London conference of August 1963, Malta became an independent monarchy within the Commonwealth on September 21st, 1964 and in the following year was admitted to the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

An agreement on the proposed decrease of British forces in Malta was negotiated in March 1967. Under this agreement, the U.K. will cut annual defence outlays from £12.5 million to £6 million, but the cuts will be made over a period of five years. The dispute over the £23 million still outstanding from the £51 million aid to development agreed to by the British Government in 1964 has now been settled. It was agreed in October 1970 that Malta would receive 75 per cent of the money as a grant and 25 per cent as a loan, the same terms that applied to the money disbursed in the 1964-69 period.

In September 1968 Malta became a member of the International Monetary Fund. Agreement on a special association with the European Economic Community was reached during 1970, having as its immediate objective the creation of a customs union between the European Economic Community and Malta.

Government

The Constitution of 1964 provides for Malta to have complete independence within the Commonwealth. H.M. the Queen is represented by the Governor-General. There is a fifty-member House of Representatives elected by proportional representation. Government is by a Cabinet which is responsible to the House.

Defence

There are small local forces which are being built up with British assistance, and Malta has signed a mutual defence agreement with the United Kingdom. Malta's

position in the Central Mediterranean makes it a vital part of the strategic defence of Britain and NATO. There are Royal Air Force airfields at Luqa, Ta'Qali and Hal Far. The Grand Harbour at Valetta is still an important naval base.

Economic Affairs

Up to a few years ago Malta depended to a large extent on the expenditure of the British military forces stationed in the island. The rundown by the British authorities due to a decline in military expenditure caused large reductions in the number of locally enlisted personnel. Unemployment figures rose at an alarming rate. A crash programme of industrial development was launched and many industries were set up. Local products being exported now include textiles, footwear, rubber products, chemicals and plastics. Ship repairing at Malta Drydocks is another important activity since Malta is ideally situated in the centre of the Mediterranean. Agricultural products, some of which are also exported, include potatoes, onions and flowers.

Tourism is one of the island's most important industries and the number of tourists coming to Malta is gradually increasing. Tourists come mostly from Great Britain, Italy and Germany. Efforts are being made to attract more tourists from Scandinavia especially during the December/February period. Many hotels, villas and flats have been built to accommodate these visitors.

Transport and Communications

There are some 647 miles of roads. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valetta is used annually by some 3,458 vessels of over five million tons.

Social Welfare

Social Security is provided under the National Insurance Act, 1956, the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. The National Insurance Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of Social Insurance. This Scheme operates on a reciprocal basis between Malta and the United Kingdom.

Other Social Welfare programmes include social work with families, care and protection of children and a probation service. These services are provided under different statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and given in Roman Catholic Government schools. Instruction is in Maltese and English. Secondary School Education (Grammar, Technical and General) has been made available to all children over 11 from October 1st, 1970. There are two teacher training colleges, a college of technology, and one University. Numbers of pupils receiving education during 1969-70 were: primary 43,650; secondary 9,168; technical and vocational 886; higher 1,268; teacher training 364.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

The Government is providing £1 million to build a tourist industry. The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from 2000 B.C. There are fine beaches. Tourism is rapidly becoming a major source of Malta's income. In 1968 there were just under 100,000 visitors of which nearly 80 per cent came from Britain.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (The Epiphany), February 10 (St. Paul's Shipwreck), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 9 (Good Friday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 20 (Ascension Day), June 10 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (SS. Peter and Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), September

8, September 21 (Independence Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force. (See under Great Britain.)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Maltese Pound which is at par with the Pound Sterling.

The Central Bank of Malta was founded in 1968 and issued its first bank notes in the same year.

Notes: M£5, M£1, 10M shillings (10/-).

Coins: Florin (two shillings: 2/-), Shilling (1/-), Sixpence (6d.), Threepence (3d.), Penny (1d.).

Exchange rate: £1 = U.S. \$2.40.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1969)		
		Males	Females	Total
Malta	95	143,104	153,529	296,633
Gozo and Comino	26	11,674	14,046	25,720
TOTAL	121	154,778	167,575	322,353

Valetta (capital), 15,547; Victoria (Gozo), 5,498.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964	19.8	12.7	8.5
1965	17.6	12.4	9.4
1966	16.8	12.2	9.0
1967	16.7	12.6	9.4
1968	16.1	13.4	9.0
1969	15.8	13.6	9.4

EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1967	1968	1969
Australia	2,081	1,564	1,229
Canada	752	478	394
United Kingdom	856	638	683
U.S.A.	261	258	299
Other Countries	21	54	43
TOTAL	3,971	2,992	2,648

EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1968		1969	
	No.	% of Labour Force	No.	% of Labour Force
Malta Government	18,990	19.8	19,430	19.3
Service Departments	8,950	9.3	7,780	7.7
Agriculture and Fishing	6,510	6.8	6,280	6.3
Construction and Quarrying	10,580	11.1	12,370	12.3
Manufacturing	20,320	21.2	22,790	22.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,300	12.8	12,530	12.5
Other Industries	18,170	19.0	19,280	19.2
TOTAL	95,820	100.0	100,460	100.0

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

CROP	ACREAGE UNDER CROPS		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Cereals and Legumes	17,949	16,790	15,982
Vegetables	15,670	15,890	15,973
Fruits	3,368	3,382	3,388
Flowers	82	64	68
TOTAL	37,069	36,126	35,411

CROPS
(£'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	79.7	49.2	72.9
Barley	55.5	43.6	51.3
Vetches	54.7	75.0	86.2
Forages	359.3	321.2	273.7
Broad Beans	49.3	49.7	30.4
Straw	80.8	74.6	75.3
Locust Beans	19.0	40.1	35.3
Potatoes (Spring)	414.7	353.3	628.0
Potatoes (Winter)	136.0	174.4	195.5
Melons	61.4	57.2	39.6
Onions	109.0	131.5	95.7
Tomatoes	304.2	169.5	376.9
Marrows, Pumpkins and Gourds	54.5	71.8	78.7
Other Vegetables	363.2	495.9	582.2
Grapes	189.4	151.9	319.9
Citrus	54.3	58.8	63.4
Figs and Prickly Pears	12.7	10.8	15.3
Other Fruits	264.6	173.6	272.1
Flowers and Seeds	367.3	423.0	324.9
TOTAL	3,029.6	2,925.1	3,651.6

LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968	1969
Horses	1,712	1,584	1,608
Donkeys	1,795	1,705	1,579
Mules	1,204	1,137	1,165
Cattle	7,494	7,857	7,653
Sheep	9,962	9,034	8,820
Goats	23,430	20,164	18,650
Pigs	23,440	23,351	31,290
Poultry and Rabbits	419,154	724,674	693,378

FISHING
(catch-cwt.)

	1967	1968	1969	1966
Trawlers	5,162	4,028	5,231	4,057
Other Vessels	24,459	19,644	17,530	21,463
TOTAL	29,621	23,672	22,761	25,520

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Stone Quarrying and Sand Pits	395	453	592
Food Manufacturing Industries including Beverages	7,296	8,028	9,504
Tobacco Manufactures	1,956	2,174	2,359
Manufacture of Textiles, Footwear and Wearing Apparel	5,632	5,501	6,728
Manufactures of Wood, Cork and Furniture	797	1,056	1,107
Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	702	915	1,074
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	69	63	107
Manufactures of Rubber, Chemicals and Non-metallic Products	2,502	2,779	3,747
Manufactures of Metals	765	969	1,110
Transport Equipment and Machinery	1,419	1,670	2,749
Miscellaneous Industries	811	1,045	1,334
Construction	4,082	6,065	6,548
TOTAL	26,426	30,718	36,959

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings.

£1 = U.S.\$ 2.40

BUDGETS

(£'000)

	1968/69	1969/70
REVENUE:		
Customs and Excise	9,473	11,387
Income Tax	2,154	2,613
Succession and Donation Duties	494	653
Lotteries	757	899
Note Security Fund	380	} 1,478
Central Bank	1,003	
Self-Balancing Services:		
(a) Water, Electricity, Posts and Telegraph	1,522	1,672
(b) Other Fees of Courts, Offices, etc.	1,636	1,693
Other Ordinary Revenue	3,406	3,643
U.K. Grants	4,552	—
U.K. Loans	1,326	—
Loan Revenue	2,080	9,539
Emigration Services	—	—
TOTAL REVENUE	28,783	33,577
EXPENDITURE:		
Commodity Subsidies	1,237	1,446
Public Debt, Pensions	1,089	2,985
Administration	5,417	5,417
Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade, Industry, Tourism	592	611
Self-Balancing Services	1,600	1,833
Medical and Health	2,960	3,410
Education, Museums, Libraries	3,445	4,181
Public Works	1,251	1,475
Emigration, Labour, Social Welfare	2,127	2,192
Capital Expenditure, Colonial Development	8,021	9,539
Civil Aviation	337	348
Civil Defence	61	88
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	28,137	33,525

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLANS, 1970-71

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

	(£'000)
Basic Services	£1,800
Economic Services	£8,145
Social Services	£3,728

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969
G.N.P. at Factor Cost	60.2	67.3	77.2
G.N.P. at Market Price	68.2	76.5	88.3
G.N.P. at Constant (1954) Prices . .	52.8	58.1	64.8

Overseas investment in Malta: 1967 £4,221,000, 1968 £4,804,000, 1969 £8,719,000.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(April 1960=100)

GROUP	WEIGHT	1967	1968	1969
Food	42.37	107.67	111.24	115.65
Alcoholic Drink	3.05	116.59	116.19	117.92
Tobacco	6.28	170.74	170.83	170.80
Housing	3.36	106.98	108.02	108.87
Fuel and Light	3.29	90.10	90.10	90.10
Durable Household Goods	9.80	101.92	104.20	106.42
Clothing and Footwear . .	12.97	105.76	105.92	107.20
Transport	3.29	106.24	106.50	106.64
Miscellaneous Goods . .	9.27	115.19	119.73	121.00
Services	6.32	109.58	110.66	113.81
ALL ITEMS	100.00	111.26	113.54	116.18

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	35,146	38,880	40,509	51,399	61,516
Exports	6,199	7,644	7,159	10,204	12,506
Re-Exports	2,453	3,107	2,731	3,939	3,452

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(£ '000)

SELECTED IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	SELECTED EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	1,548	1,387	1,656	Beer	12	14	9
Meat	1,828	2,244	2,770	Potatoes	376	492	526
Milk	745	844	824	Onions	77	169	80
Fruit (fresh)	661	725	875	Flowers and Seed	303	338	244
Cereals for Cattle	763	1,159	1,224	Hides and Skins	39	48	45
Feeding Stuff for Animals	717	875	1,022	Metals (Scrap)	101	382	465
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	2,442	2,850	2,967	Textiles	2,384	2,807	3,265
Chemicals	2,683	3,419	4,143	Gloves	190	211	323
Motor Vehicles	2,000	2,779	3,667	Smoking Requisites	36	38	33
Other Machinery	4,968	7,359	9,887	Vegetable Oils	14	132	109
Clothing	1,134	1,304	1,543	Cigarettes	200	199	144

COUNTRIES

(£ '000)

	IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
United Kingdom	22,560	26,195	4,905	5,487
Other parts of British Commonwealth	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Economic Community:				
Italy	8,059	9,754	1,474	1,729
Belgium	1,157	1,505	372	820
Netherlands	1,566	1,860	334	453
Luxembourg	8	11	—	—
France	1,696	2,214	61	820
German Federal Republic	1,985	2,351	532	775
Ships' and Aircraft Stores and Bunkers	—	—	2,293	2,059
Other Countries	14,368	17,626	4,173	9,301
TOTAL	51,399	61,516	14,144	15,957

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1965	48,669	67,849	116,518
1966	76,115	72,590	148,705
1967	100,554	77,927	178,481
1968	136,995	86,401	223,396
1969	186,084	99,487	285,571

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969
Private Cars in Use	25,871	29,757	35,158
Commercial Vehicles in Use	7,855	8,673	9,845
Buses	615	623	623

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Vessels . . .	88	92	102
Gross Registered Tonnage .	51,630	57,973	48,369
Net Tonnage	30,144	n.a.	n.a.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	TONNAGE LOADED	TONNAGE UNLOADED	VESSELS ENTERED (net tonnage)	VESSELS CLEARED (net tonnage)
1965 .	53,069	576,978	5,704,824	5,629,766
1966 .	63,799	714,764	5,962,494	5,957,942
1967 .	66,907	766,505	5,337,948	5,637,865
1968 .	65,269	925,554	4,389,281	4,316,324
1969 .	63,797	988,640	5,046,587	5,019,498

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kgs.)	
	In	Out	In Transit	Set Down	Picked Up
1965 . . .	76,773	82,020	17,535	1,103,373	616,730
1966 . . .	101,232	102,826	14,136	1,364,000	885,000
1967 . . .	142,447	145,337	11,522	1,918,818	197,333
1968 . . .	162,503	162,795	18,222	2,723,431	1,604,913
1969 . . .	211,670	211,095	10,072	3,253,610	1,590,273

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Telephones	28,317	32,415	33,090
Number of Television Sets	32,284	37,082	40,551
Number of Rediffusion Sets	42,851	45,783	48,913

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(1968)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION (‘000)
Daily newspapers	6	12,593
Weekly newspapers	5	4,342
Magazines and periodicals	n.a.	2,034

EDUCATION

	1966/67			1967/68		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Primary	112	2,038	43,887	113	2,014	43,028
Secondary	10	561	7,068	10	604	7,740
Technical	6	166	1,513	6	161	1,487
Private (includes all grades)	75	781	15,619	70	780	14,984
Teacher-Training Colleges	2	31	390	2	47	391
Higher (University)	1	141	809	1	165	823
Higher (Polytechnic) (2nd & 3rd level)	1	47	820*	1	54	1,156*

* Includes part-timers.

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office; 1 Windmill Street, Valetta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution was presented in draft form to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1964, and a referendum was held in May 1964 asking the people whether the Constitution as presented by the Government and endorsed by the House met their approval. The result of the poll was 65,714 "yes" and 54,919 "no" with 9,016 invalid votes. After prolonged talks between the Prime Minister of Malta and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the draft Constitution prepared by the Government of Malta, with minor agreed amendments, was approved by the British Government. The Malta Independence Act was approved by the United Kingdom Parliament on the 28th July, 1964 and received Royal assent on the 31st of that month.

The Malta Independence Constitution adopts a monarchical system with a Governor-General representing Her Majesty The Queen. Maltese citizens are also citizens of the Commonwealth. Provisions in the new Constitution provide for the protection of the Roman Catholic Church and of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the

individual; for Education to be compulsory in primary schools and free in those which are state-run; for elections to be free; for the independence of the Judicature and for the setting up of an independent Public Service Commission. Sound and vision broadcasts are under the control of an independent Authority.

The Government concluded a Defence Agreement and a Financial Agreement with the United Kingdom Government for a period of ten years.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The normal life of the 50-member House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held.

Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir MAURICE DORMAN, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

THE CABINET

(February 1971)

Prime Minister, Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance, Customs and Port: Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D., HON.D.LITT.

Minister of Public Building and Works: Dr. C. CARUANA, B.A., LL.D.

Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Dr. T. CARUANA DEMAJO, LL.D.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture: Dr. J. SPITERI, LL.D.

Minister of Health: Dr. A. CACHIA ZAMMIT, M.D.

Minister of Education, Culture and Tourism: Dr. P. BORG OLIVIER, M.D.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Welfare: Dr. V. TABONE, M.D., D.O.(Oxon.), D.O.M.S., D.M., F.R.C.S.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* The Hon. Sir HUBERT OPPERMAN.

Austria: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Belgium: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Villa Maresca, Ta' Xbiex Terrace, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* SHAO-CHANG HSU.

Czechoslovakia: Rome, Italy (E).

Denmark: Rome, Italy (E).

France: Villa Mauramy, Mgr. Mifsud St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E). *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE THIOLLIER.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

Germany (Federal Republic): "Dolphin Court" Antonio Nani St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* YORK ALEXANDER Freiherr VON WENDLAND.

Greece: Rome, Italy (E).

India: Rome, Italy (HC).

Israel: Villa Mon Réve, Temi Zammit Ave., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* AMIEL E. NAJAR.

Italy: Villa Bel Air, Ta' Xbiex Terrace, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* DIEGO SORO.

Japan: Rome, Italy (E).

Korea (Republic): Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Villa Drago, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* A. DEIBANI.

Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: Rome, Italy (E).

Pakistan: Rome, Italy (HC).

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Romania: Rome, Italy (E).

Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta: St. John's Cavalier, Valletta, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* DINO MARRAJENI.

MALTA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Spain: Rome, Italy (E).

Switzerland: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: London, S.W.1, England (E).

U.A.R.: Rome, Italy (E).

U.K.: St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir DUNCAN WATSON, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN C. PRITZLAFF, Jnr.

U.S.S.R.: London, W.8, England (E).

Vatican: Valetta Rd.; Mosta, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MOJOLI.

Yugoslavia: Rome, Italy (E).

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(General Election of March 26th, 27th and 28th, 1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Nationalist Party	28
Malta Labour Party	22

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationalist Party: 4 Old Treasury Street, Valetta; the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; contribution towards the maintenance of international peace and security; Leader Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D.; publ. *Il-Poplu*.

Malta Labour Party: Trunk Road, Marsa; f. 1920; 7,000 mems.; stands for non-alignment to any bloc and guaranteed security for Malta by the Security Council of the United Nations; anti-colonialist, democratic socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF; publs. *Iz-Zmien* (daily in Maltese), *The Voice of Malta*.

Christian Workers' Party: 52 Old Theatre Street, Valetta;

f. 1961; national progress based on the workers' interests; Leader ANTHONY PELLEGRINI; Pres. Dr. GEORGE BONELLO DUPUIS, LL.D.; Gen. Sec. GONTRAN L. BORG, F.C.C.S., F.R.ECON.S., A.T.I.I., D.P.A.; publ. *Il-Torha*.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a Defence Treaty with Great Britain and an agreement with N.A.T.O.; domestically, for establishing a viable economy for Malta based on tourism and its subsidiaries; light industry and shiprepairing; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *Forward, Il-Quddiem*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice, President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal: The Hon. Prof. Sir ANTHONY J. MAMO, O.B.E., Q.C., C.ST.J., LL.D., B.A.

Vice-President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. J. J. CREMONA, LL.D., B.A., D.LITT., B.A., PH.D., F.R.HIST.S.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice J. FLORES, LL.D., B.L.(CAN.).
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. XUEREB, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. GAUCI MAISTRE, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. CARUANA CURRAN, LL.D., B.A.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. MAGRI, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice V. R. SAMMUT, LL.D., B.A.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. BORG COSTANZI, LL.D.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, though British Law has had great influence on public law. Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is available in certain circumstances.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, Criminal Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, Criminal Court, Civil Court and Court of Magistrates* (also a *Juvenile Court*).

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. Sir M. GONZI, K.B.E., D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., B.G.C.O.J., LL.D. (hon. causa).

Vicars-General: His Lordship Mgr. E. GERADA, Titular

Bishop of Nomenta (Coadjutor); His Lordship Mgr. E. GALEA, D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., K.O.J., Titular Bishop of Tralles in Asia (Auxiliary).

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. J. PACE, S.TH.D., J.C.D. PH.D., K.O.J.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Il-Helsien: Mayfair House, 80 Old Bakery Street, Valetta; organ of the Malta Labour Party; Maltese; Editor E. LAIVIERA.

Iz-Zmien: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; independent; Maltese; Editor L. CASSAR.

L-Orizzont: Union Press, Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valetta; f. 1962; Maltese; daily; published by the General Workers' Union; circ. 18,000; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF.

Bulletin, The: Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; f. 1944; Editor ANTHONY MICALLEF.

Malta News: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1964; national; English; Editor CHARLES BEZZINA.

Times of Malta: Strickland House, St. Paul's Street, Valetta; f. 1935; national; English; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR.

BI-WEEKLIES

Il-Poplu: Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; Maltese; organ of the Nationalist Party; Editor J. PACE.

Lloyd Maltese: 166 Brighella Street, Hamrun; f. 1840; English, Maltese; official organ for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce; Editor M. B. FLERY.

Malta Government Gazette: Department of Information; Valetta; f. 1813; Tuesday and Fridays; Maltese and English; circ. 1,200.

WEEKLIES

Lehen is-Sewwa: Catholic Institute, Floriana; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; Sat.; Editor Rev. Fr. S. BARTOLI GALEA, LIC.D.; circ. 8,000.

Ir-Review: Department of Information; f. 1956; Maltese weekly.

Sunday Times of Malta, The: Strickland House, St. Paul's Street, Valetta; f. 1924; national; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.

It-Torċa (The Torch): Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1944; every Sunday; produced by the General Workers' Union; Editor ANTHONY FARRUGIA; circ. 18,000.

Voice of Malta, The: organ of the Malta Labour Party; in English.

Maltese Observer: Catholic Institute, Floriana; f. 1964; every Sunday.

Sport: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1963; Editor JOE A. VELLA.

Telstar U l Berqa: Strickland House, St. Paul St., Valetta; f. 1968; bilingual Maltese/English; Editor HENRY PICCININO.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Forward-Il Quddiem: 8 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1955; official organ of the Progressive Constitutional Party under the leadership of the Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E., M.P.; Editor Chev. J. M. PUGLISEVICH, B.E.M., I.S.M. O.S.T.A.

Il Kokka: 220 St. Paul's Street, Valetta; independent; Maltese and English; Editor M. TABONE.

It-Toga: 220 St. Paul's St., Valetta; independent student newspaper; Maltese and English; Editor VINCENT C. CASSAR.

MONTHLIES

Commercial Courier: The Exchange, Kingsway, Valetta; f. 1947; organ of The Malta Chamber of Commerce; Editor S. NICOLAS VIRTÙ; circ. 1,100.

Faith, The: St. Albert the Great College, Valetta; f. 1950; organ of St. Paul's Apologetics Circle; in English; Editor Rev. Fr. J. M. O'DEA, O.P., S.T.H.LIC. & LEC., B.A.; circ. 1,800.

Il Hajja Fl Għawdex: Bishop's Seminary, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1966; Catholic monthly in Maltese; Diocesan organ of Gozo; Editor Fr. SAVIOUR MUSCAT.

Malta Today: Department of Information; f. 1962; English; monthly; circ. 15,000.

Retailer, The: 87 Old Mint Street, Valetta; f. 1948; organ of the General Retailers' and Traders' Union; Editor J. M. GALEA; circ. 1,600.

Riflessi (Milizia Christi u Ir-Ruzarju): St. Dominic's Priory, Rabat; organ of the Malta Holy Name Societies; in Maltese; Editor Rev. Fr. J. FREUDO, O.P., S.T.D., S.LIT.M.

Teacher, The: Teachers' Institute, 7 Merchants Street, Valetta; official organ of Malta Union of Teachers; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

QUARTERLIES

F.M.I. Review: Development House, St. Anne's St., Floriana, Malta; f. 1948; Journal of the Federation of Malta Industries; Editor CHEV. R. BIASINI, K.L.J.

Journal of the Faculty of Arts: Malta University Press; f. 1957; Editor Prof. J. AGUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.

Journal of Maltese Studies: Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; Editor Prof. J. AGUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.

Il-Malti: Muscat Printing Press, Valetta; f. 1924; organ of the Assn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; Editor Chev. Prof. Dr. JOS. GALEA, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Lehen il-Malti: Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; Editor Prof. J. AGUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.

PUBLISHERS

Lux Press: St. Joseph's Street, Valetta.

Malta Publicity Services: Publicity House, Merchants Street, Valetta.

Progress Press: Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., Valetta; f. 1957; Chair. Capt. H. V. BECK; Man. Dir. Dr. C. SCICLUNA, LL.D., A.C.I.S.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Malta Broadcasting Authority: 12 Old Treasury St., Valetta; f. 1961; independent authority to regulate and supervise sound and television broadcasting with power to prescribe and produce programmes; Chair. Judge A. J. MONTANARO-GAUCI, C.B.E., K.M., LL.D.; Chief Executive (vacant).

RADIO

Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, St. Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; f. 1935; operates a commercial wired radio station and distributes two programmes in Maltese and English; new 25-year contract negotiated with the Government of Malta in September 1961; approx. 57,456 subscribers (1970); Man. Dir. E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. GRAHAM BINNS, M.A.; Man. J. AVELLINO, C.ENG., M.I.E.R.E.

Radio Malta: P.O.B. 384, Gwardamanga; programmes in Maltese and English; Man. Dir. E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. GRAHAM BINNS, M.A.

TELEVISION

The Malta Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 384, Television House, Gwardamanga, Malta, G.C.; f. 1962; commercial aerial television service transmitting programmes in Maltese and English 31 hours a week daily between 6.00 and 11 p.m.; over 50,000 television receivers; Man. Dir. E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.; Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Gen. Man. GRAHAM BINNS, M.A.

Radiotelevisione Italiana: a booster at Monte Mauro in Sicily enables programmes to be received in Malta.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Malta: Castille Place, Valetta; f. 1968; cap. £500,000; Gov. Dr. P. L. HOGG; Dep. Gov. V. A. DEMARCO; Gen. Man. R. J. A. EARLAND.

National Bank of Malta Ltd.: 45 Kingsway, Valetta, incorporating, in 1946, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (f. 1808) and the Bank of Malta (f. 1812); p.u. cap. £1,000,000; brs. in important centres of Malta and Gozo; correspondents throughout the world; Manager H. MICALLEF, L.P.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Local Head Office, 233 Kingsway, Valetta; Local Dirs. J. C. ALLISON, L. E. GALEA; 33 offices.

Commercial Exchange Bank: 58 Merchants Street, Valetta; f. 1880; Managers W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

Tagliaferro Bank Ltd.: 106 St. John's Square, Valetta; f. 1812; Man. J. TONNA BARTHET.

Vadala Co. Limited: 62 Old Bakery St., Valetta; f. 1874; Man. Dir. MAURICE AGIUS VADALA, LL.D.

Investment Bank of Malta Ltd.: 116 Archbishop St., Valetta; f. 1969; Chair. Prof. FELICE CREMONA; Dirs. A. AMBROSE, J. C. ALLISON, L. E. GALEA, J. E. NORTON, A. MIZZI; Man. M. G. DEMARIA.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/4 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants Street, Valetta.

Assicurazioni Generali di Trieste e Venezia, S.p.A.: Trieste; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valetta.

Basler Transportversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Basle; W. J. England and Son Ltd., 127 Old Theatre Street, P.O.B. 378 Valetta.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; G. E. Camilleri, 55 Old Theatre Street, Valetta.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.: Osaka; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valetta.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Th. C. Smith and Co. Ltd., 12 St. Christopher St., Valetta.

Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Atkien-Gesellschaft: Zürich; P. Cutajar and Co., 12 St. Paul Street, Valetta.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; The Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait St., P.O.B. 95, Valetta.

Levante, Società Italiana di Assicurazioni e Reassicurazioni: Genoa; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani St., Floriana.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait Street, Valetta.

o Phinix, Anonimos Elliniki Eteria Genikon Asphalian: Athens; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani Street, Floriana.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; J. Caruana, Caruana Bldg., 275 St. Paul's Street, Valetta.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., P.O.B. 92, Valetta; Branch Man. A. A. CACHIA.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan; 148 Britannia Street, Valetta.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada: Montreal, Que.; A. Attard, 5/1 Merchants St., Valetta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valetta; f. 1964; Dir. W. PODESTA, M.B.E.; the Department ensures the implementation of the Government plan to industrialize the Maltese Islands.

Department of Trade: 2 Cavalier St., Valetta; f. 1955; Dir. LOUIS SAMMUT-BRIFFA, M.B.E.; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, rationing and maintenance of essential supplies.

Federation of Malta Industries: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; f. 1946; 150 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. VICTOR A. MERCECA, LL.D.; publ. *FMI Review* (bi-monthly; free distribution), Editor CHEV. R. BIASINI.

Malta Development Corporation: f. 1967, by Act of Parliament; Chair. (vacant); 7 mems.

The Corporation is established as a development bank with an initial capital of £1m. with power to raise further capital not exceeding £9m.; the Corporation may make all forms of investment, including direct ownership of industrial enterprises; underwrite or deal in shares and debentures of companies; guarantee loans; manage and control industrial enterprises.

By Agreement with Government the Corporation acts as agent for implementing the policy of Government in respect of grants and of loans to industrial enterprises and hotels; it has executive power to deal with applications and to approve grants and loans up to £250,000 for any single project, to allocate Government subsidized factories and to recommend fiscal concessions.

The Malta Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Buildings, Valetta; f. 1848; 654 mems.; Pres. LEWIS E. GALEA, F.I.B.; Hon. Sec. Capt. PHILIP H. TOLEDO.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Malta Trade Unions: 13 South Street, Valetta; f. 1958; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Pres. A. M. DARMENIA, Ph.D.; Gen. Sec. GUIDO CALLUS; 9,000 mems.; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In 1970 there were 21 trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions. On June 30th, 1966, the registered trade unions were 54, made up of 35 Associations of Employees with a membership of 27,411; 11 Employers Associations with a membership of 1,830; and 8 combinations of employers and employees with a membership of 2,413. The Unions include:

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Building, South St., Valetta; f. 1943; 23,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. DANIEL M. CREMONA; Gen. Sec. J. ATTARD KINGSWELL.

The Malta Union of Teachers: Teachers' Institute, Merchants St., Valetta; f. 1919; 2,600 mems.; Pres. A. GIGLIO; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

The Malta Civil Service Association: 125 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1919; 96 mems.; Pres. A. A. GRECH, A.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.; Gen. Sec. J. L. SCICLUNA, M.R.S.H.; publ. *The Civil Servant* (quarterly).

The General Retailers' and Traders' Union: 87 Old Mint St., Valetta; f. 1948; 1,600 mems.; Pres. C. GRECH; Gen. Sec. Chev. V. EMINYAN; publ. *The Retailer*.

TRADE FAIR

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: The Fair Grounds, Naxxar; f. 1951; National Council of 16 mems.; Pres. ADRIAN W. J. BUSIETTA; Hon. Treas. CARMEL CUSCHIERI; Hon. Sec. ROBERT BIASINI; Gen. Man. Col. G. C. GATT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The only railway line in Malta was closed in 1931.

ROADS

There are 551 miles of asphalt-surfaced motor roads and a further 139 miles of dry macadam roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Laferla Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Rd., Hamrun; f. 1943; principal officers: P. M. LAFERLA, A. A. LAFERLA.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: 17 Barriera Wharf, Valetta; weekly passenger and cargo services between Malta and Syracuse, Tripoli, Tunisian and Adriatic ports.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South Street, P.O.B. 315, Valetta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINE:

Tirrenia Lines of Naples: regular service from and to Naples, Catania, Syracuse, as well as Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya.

A ferry service runs between Marfa and Mgarr, linking Malta and Gozo. Many regular lines between Northwest Europe and the East call at Malta.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malta Airlines, The: Head Office: Airways House, 6/10 High Street, Sliema; comprises Malta Airways Co. Ltd. and Air Malta Co. Ltd., in association with B.E.A.; services to Catania-Naples-Rome-Alghero (Sardinia)-London-Tripoli-Manchester-Birmingham; Chair. Col. R. STRICKLAND, T.D.; Man. Dir. (Admin.) A. GRIMA; Man. Dir. (Commercial) J. T. CROSSEY.

The following foreign airlines serve Malta: Alitalia, B.E.A. and Libyan Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Malta Government Tourist Board: 9 Merchants Street, Valetta; f. 1958; the Government is encouraging tourist enterprises by capital grants, loans and tax reliefs; Chair. J. C. POLLACCO; Sec. G. FABRI; publs. *Art in Malta*, *Guide Book for Malta and Gozo*, *Hotels List* (circulated to all travel agents in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

TOURIST OFFICE IN EUROPE

United Kingdom: Malta House, 24 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; High Commissioner for Malta T. AXISA, M.B.E.

UNIVERSITY

Royal University of Malta: Valetta; 187 teachers, 1,010 students.

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Monaco occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometres on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The languages are French and Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian). Roman Catholicism is the religion of the nation. Flag: red and white (horizontal). Capital: Monte Carlo.

Recent History

In 1962 a new Constitution was introduced granting more power to the elected National Council. Also in 1962 the French Government set up a customs barrier outside the Principality to exercise stricter control on the movement of goods between the two countries. In May 1963 the barrier was lifted and a new Convention was signed bringing many French companies established in Monaco under the fiscal authority of France.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of eighteen members elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in the hereditary Prince and the

Ministers of State assisted by four Government Councillors. The Prince represents the principality in its relations with foreign powers; he signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from transactional laws, the sale of tobacco, postage stamps and tourism.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 27 (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 31 (Whit Monday), August 15 (The Assumption), November 19 (National Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

(See under France).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1968 Total	Monte Carlo	Rest of Monaco
170 hectares	23,035	9,948	13,087

BUDGET (French Francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1965	118,643,263	93,928,335
1966	133,090,535	115,825,786
1967	160,288,808	155,012,958
1968	163,221,758	152,176,071
1969	174,499,275	167,807,650

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969
Total Arrivals. .	86,720	83,114	85,608

TRADE

The Imports and Exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA 1968

	Number
Telephones . . .	14,015
Radio Licences .	6,575
Television Sets .	15,000

Education (Oct. 1969): 3,212 pupils in state schools, 1,152 pupils (approx.) in private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

This small Principality has been in existence since about 968. It was abolished under the French Revolution and First Empire, but it was re-established in 1814; and in 1815 was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna. In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna asserted their independence, and in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over the two towns to France. With the concurrent withdrawal of the Sardinian garrison, Monaco ceased to be a Sardinian protectorate and became an enclave of France. On January 7th, 1911, Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a Constitution (modified November 18th, 1917), which provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On January 29th, 1959, the Constitution was provisionally suspended by Prince Rainier. The duties of the National Council were to be carried out by the Council of State, an official body, and those of the Municipal Council, the other elected body in the Principality, by an eight-member delegation appointed by Royal Ordinance.

In February 1961 the National Council was restored and an Economic Advisory Council was set up to assist it.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The new text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The new Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III.

MINISTERS

(February 1971)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: FRANÇOIS-DIDIER GREGH.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: PIERRE MALVY.

Finances and Economics: PIERRE NOTARI.

Public Works: RAOUL BIANCHERI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: AUGUSTE MÉDECIN.

Vice-President: JEAN NOTARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: JEAN ZELHER.

President of the Supreme Tribunal: JEAN BROUCHOT.

President of the Cour de Revision Judiciaire: ARMAND CAMBOULIVES.

The organisation of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (Court of Cassation) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal) which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court, and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

There has been, since 1887, a Roman Catholic Bishop; directly dependent on the Holy See.

Episcopal See: 1 rue de l'Abbaye, Monte Carlo; Rt. Rev. JEAN RUPP; 22,000 Roman Catholics.

There are also an Anglican Church and a Presbyterian Church in the Principality.

THE PRESS

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. JACQUES MAZIOL; Programme Dir. GAUTHIER.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on Medium Wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on Medium Wave, 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

Programmes on Radio Monte-Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Dir.-Gen. JEAN FREYDMAN; Gen. Man. J. F. MICHEO; Programme Dir. J. ANTOINE.

Programme broadcast on Channel F-10 daily since 1954.

FINANCE

BANKS

Compagnie Générale de Banque: ave. Henry-Dunant; cap. 5m. frs.

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 4m. frs.; dep. 115m. frs.; 4 brs. in Monte Carlo; issues no Monégasque money; the French franc is the currency in use; Pres. ANDRÉ THRIOREAU.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; cap. 10m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 13 blvd. Princesse Charlotte; cap. 1.05m. frs.; dep. 5.3m. frs.; Pres. Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON PARME.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco: 9 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; cap. (p.u.) 10m. frs.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; dep. 144m. frs. (1969); Pres. J. P. H. MEDECIN; Man. Dir. G. R. WEILL; Dir. R. A. POZUN.

INSURANCE

La Monégasque d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 40m. frs.; Chair. R. SCHMIT.

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. Prince LOUIS DE POLIGNAC; Man. Dir. GUY DE BRIGNAC; corporation in which the government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco, owns the Hotel de Paris, the Hermitage, two Beach Hotels, the Monte-Carlo swimming pool and Beach, Winter and Summer Sporting Clubs, Monte-Carlo Golf and Tennis Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), the Monte-Carlo Sea Club, the Black Jack Club, the Maona and St. Louis Club discotheques, workshops and a printing press; now undertaking an intensive building and renovation programme; employs between 1,200 and 2,000 people.

Service du Tourisme: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo. There are also offices at: New York: Monaco Information Centre, 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 20; Paris: Maison de Monaco, 6 place de la Madeleine and two representatives.

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 4 rue des Iris, Monte Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 40 mems.; Pres. ALAIN GUILLERMOU; Sec.-Gen. M. PERRET (acting); publs. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Grand Théâtre de Monte-Carlo: drama, opera and ballet; concerts by National Orchestra of Monte Carlo Opera.

ORCHESTRA

Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Artistic Dir. IGOR MARKEVITCH.

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. Much of the land lies below sea level. Climate is temperate. The Netherlands is the most densely populated country in Europe. The language is Dutch. About 40 per cent of the population is Protestant, 40 per cent is Roman Catholic and 18 per cent does not profess any religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam but the government seat is The Hague, the third largest city.

Recent History

The Netherlands was occupied by Germany during the Second World War. Following her liberation in 1945 she chose to abandon a traditional policy of neutrality, subsequently becoming a member of WEU and NATO. In 1944 the governments-in-exile of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg chose to join together in the Benelux Economic Union. The Dutch are among the strongest supporters of European integration, and the Netherlands is a founder member of EEC. Indonesian forces in the Dutch East Indies opposed the return of the administration in 1945 and in 1949 independence was granted to the archipelago which became known as the Republic of Indonesia. In 1962 Indonesia laid claim to Dutch New Guinea and responsibility for the colony was handed over by the Netherlands in April 1963.

The country was ruled by Catholic/Socialist coalition governments from 1945 to 1959, by a Catholic/Protestant coalition from 1959 to 1965, and by a general coalition in the years 1965 and 1966. Mr. de Jong's Catholic/Protestant/Liberal coalition government took office in April 1967, and despite the various religious and political views reflected in its composition has maintained a stability beneficial to the country's economy.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the Lower Chamber or Second House elected by all citizens of over 21 years of age voting on a basis of proportional representation. The First Chamber or Upper House is elected by Provincial Representatives' Councils. The Cabinet holds executive power. The Upper Chamber can accept or reject legislation but only the Lower Chamber can amend it. The Sovereign gives assent to all Bills.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of at least 18 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 121,250, comprising Army 80,000, Navy 20,000 and Air Force 21,250. Defence estimates for 1970 totalled 3,893 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Since the war the Netherlands has industrialized rapidly and agriculture has been mechanized and developed. The agricultural labour force has dropped from 20 to 7 per cent of the total labour force since 1947. Despite high population density there is a surplus of agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs, horticultural and dairy products account for one-quarter of exports. About 40 per cent of the working population is in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. The Netherlands' three most rapidly expanding industries are oil-refining, chemicals, and metallurgy. Industrial output includes steel, metals, transport equipment, chemicals, oil, radios, textiles and ships. Chocolate, biscuits, margarine and other foodstuffs are also important. The Netherlands has always been a major trading country and its principle exports are foodstuffs, machinery and chemicals. Major trading partners are Federal Germany, Benelux and the U.K. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures. Oil and natural gas fields under territorial waters are being explored, while an estimated 1,100,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, discovered below the northern province of Groningen, is being exploited.

In 1969 as a result of strains on the economy due to inflationary pressures the bank rate rose in three stages from 4½ to 6 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Most freight is carried on inland waterways of which there are about 6,400 km. There are 3,148 km. of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries, freighters constituting 58 per cent of the total tonnage. In 1970 the merchant marine numbered 16 passenger ships, 354 freighters, 616 coasters and 102 tankers. The Rotterdam complex, incorporating the Europoort for mammoth tankers, is the main port of the EEC, and also the largest port in the world. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline and has services to all parts of the world.

Social Welfare

The Netherlands' first Social Insurance Act was passed in 1901. Since that time, and particularly since the Second World War, numerous advances have been made in making coverage more comprehensive. The 1967 Health Insurance Act now covers incapacity to work for up to one year, regardless of cause. After this time, compensation is paid (at 80 per cent of the previous income) according to the Working Incapacity Act of 1967. Health insurance is compulsory for wage earners, and voluntary for non-wage earners whose incomes are less than fl.13,200. Contributions are made jointly by employer and employee. There are four general National Insurance acts covering Old Age Pensions, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Children's

Allowances, and Special Sickness Expenses. A further four acts, applicable specifically to workers, cover Health Insurance, Working Incapacity Insurance, Unemployment Benefits, and Family Allowances.

Education

There are two types of school in the Netherlands: (1) public schools maintained sometimes by the state, but more frequently by municipalities and attended by about 30 per cent of all school children; (2) private schools which are for the most part denominational and are attended by 70 per cent of the school-going population; they are subsidized by the State often up to 100 per cent. Schools are administered by school boards, responsible to the local authorities or to the private organizations that run them, thus providing teachers with considerable freedom. The Minister of Education and Science is responsible for educational legislation and its enforcement. In matters of general education he is advised by an *Education Council* made up of University representatives.

Education is compulsory in the Netherlands from 7 to 15. The primary school course lasts six years and is followed by various types of secondary education. (1) *Pre-University Schools* provide various six-year courses that prepare pupils for University Education: (a) *The Gymnasium* teaches Latin and Greek. In their final two years children are divided into A classes specializing in Classics and B classes specializing in Mathematics and Science; (b) *The Atheneum* does not teach classics; in their final three years children are divided into A sections specializing in economic and social sciences and B sections specializing in Mathematics and Science; (c) *The Lyceum* combines the above two types of school on comprehensive lines. (2) *General Secondary Education* comprises higher, middle and lower secondary schools, providing 5, 3-4 and 2-year courses respectively; it does not prepare for University, though middle and higher secondary schools may be followed by section courses at pre-university schools. Lower secondary schools are replacing the two-year continued primary schools and are now generally being incor-

porated into lower vocational training schools. (3) *Vocational Schools* are run on similar lines to the general secondary schools and provide courses in all aspects of secondary and higher technological education.

University Education is provided at six universities and seven institutes.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture.

Receipts from tourism totalled \$334 million in 1969, and expenditure was \$540 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport, closely followed by gymnastics and skating.

Public Holidays, 1971

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), April 30 (Queen's Birthday), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Gulden, the standard sign of which is *fl.* It is also known as the Florin or the Guilder.

1 Gulden = 100 cents.

Notes: Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2.50.

Coins: Gulden 2.50, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 8.60 Gulden = £1 sterling

3.60 Gulden = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population 1969 Estimate
	1960 Census	1970 Estimate		
33,779sq. kilometres	11,461,967	12,957,621	143,783 sq. kilometres	607,000

The Netherlands is the most densely populated country in the world.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Amsterdam (capital)	831,463	Nijmegen	148,790
Rotterdam	686,586	Enschede	139,245
The Hague	550,613	Arnhem	132,531
Utrecht	278,966	Breda	121,209
Eindhoven	188,631	Apeldoorn	123,628
Haarlem	172,235	Leiden	101,221
Groningen	168,843	Hilversum	99,792
Tilburg	152,589	Maastricht	93,927

Willemstad (capital of Netherlands Antilles) 94,000; Paramaribo (capital of Surinam) 111,000 (estimate).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	19.2	9.0	8.1
1967	18.9	9.1	7.9
1968	18.6	9.2	8.2
1969	19.2	9.1	8.4

EMPLOYMENT

(1969)

	'000	%
Industry	1,861	40
Commerce, Transport, Banking	1,139	25
Agriculture and Fishing	340	7
Education, Administrative Services, Armed Forces, etc.	545	12
Other Groups	740	16
TOTAL EMPLOYED	4,625	100

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1967	1968	1969	EMIGRANTS TO	1967	1968	1969
EEC Countries . . .	18,091	18,572	20,481	EEC Countries . . .	20,309	19,058	19,038
Europe (unspecified) . .	11,242	17,592	25,446	Europe (unspecified) . .	19,798	13,373	12,651
Canada . . .	1,618	1,924	2,141	Canada . . .	4,746	3,608	2,990
Surinam and Netherlands				Surinam and Netherlands			
Antilles . . .	7,148	7,502	9,521	Antilles . . .	3,860	3,832	3,978
United States . . .	3,207	3,859	3,834	United States . . .	4,597	4,609	4,113
America (unspecified) . .	1,418	1,531	1,446	America (unspecified) . .	1,220	1,256	1,253
Indonesia . . .	2,285	1,748	1,215	Indonesia . . .	566	1,309	975
Asia (unspecified) . .	2,450	2,365	2,744	Asia (unspecified) . .	1,688	1,994	2,036
Africa . . .	5,371	6,076	6,453	Africa . . .	6,597	5,157	4,682
Australia . . .	2,320	2,661	2,431	Australia . . .	2,863	3,669	3,845
Oceania (unspecified) . .	634	656	647	Oceania (unspecified) . .	1,048	614	615
TOTAL . . .	55,784	64,486	76,359	TOTAL . . .	67,292	58,479	56,176

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
1967 . . .	3,339	922	1,317	294	806
1968 . . .	3,338	912	1,314	295	817
1969 . . .	3,380	892	1,319	296	873

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . . .	148	154	153	155	597	739	679	677	40.0	48.0	44.0	44.0
Rye . . .	74	73	75	62	190	239	239	207	26.0	33.0	32.0	33.0
Barley . . .	120	107	107	99	416	447	389	389	35.0	42.0	36.0	39.0
Oats . . .	99	88	76	83	357	365	318	322	36.0	41.0	42.0	39.0
Potatoes (a) . . .	81	92	90	83	2,572	2,607	3,014	2,727	325.0	375.5	340.0	330.0
Potatoes (b) . . .	44	46	59	62	1,362	1,590	2,031	1,977	310.0	360.0	350.0	315.0
Sugar Beet . . .	92	100	104	103	3,645	5,074	5,128	5,002	400.0	505.0	495.0	485.0
Linseed . . .	18	10	10	9	19	11	10	9	10.5	12.0	9.5	10.0
Flax rippled } . . .					92	58	59	50	50.5	61.0	57.0	56.0

(a) Consumption—includes early potatoes.

(b) For factories.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (million kg.)

COMMODITY	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk . . .	7,242	7,520	7,791	7,922
Butter . . .	99	97	118	110
Cheese . . .	235	270	256	271
Condensed Milk . . .	434	457	482	495
Milk Powder . . .	126	121	144	139
Sugar . . .	527	690	662	705
Margarine . . .	252	257	259	245
Meat . . .	826	874	957	957
Vegetables and Fruit . .	2,506	2,735	2,851	2,822

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

ANIMALS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses (3 years and over) . . .	87	74	66	57
Cattle . . .	3,968	4,030	4,116	4,277
Sheep . . .	558	529	552	554
Pigs . . .	3,918	4,295	4,683	4,755
Fowls . . .	45,285	44,511	45,700	49,131

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

(weight in tons, value in '000 guilders)

COMMODITY	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	72,173	45,235	60,474	42,435	43,405	34,402	33,152	32,049	37,561	36,691
Haddock	24,291	7,375	16,735	6,738	7,483	4,101	6,218	3,618	8,747	4,905
Cod	17,585	11,059	18,506	12,710	20,633	13,648	24,640	16,544	15,816	14,795
Plaice	20,738	14,618	23,862	16,002	24,885	15,060	26,309	14,330	33,884	20,273
Sole	11,592	45,674	23,384	75,345	22,425	84,801	22,682	90,892	19,763	92,951
Oysters	716	4,586	749	4,883	7,795	5,309	802	5,496	813	5,942
Mussels	96,084	11,444	80,378	9,680	74,483	11,348	98,779	13,751	94,150	16,369
Shrimps	9,047	17,289	7,387	17,271	7,406	17,299	6,580	16,297	6,770	12,813

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNITS	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal	million kg.	11,446	10,052	8,065	6,663	5,564
Coke	" "	4,383	3,887	3,332	2,931	2,032
Crude Oil	" "	2,395	2,366	2,265	2,147	2,020
Electricity	million kWh.	25,010	27,869	30,065	33,619	37,144
Gas (Natural)	million Kcal	14,950	28,915	59,540	119,036	184,789
Gas (Manufactured)	" "	16,139	12,937	11,079	10,385	8,919
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	2,364	2,209	2,588	2,821	3,461
Ingot Steel	" "	3,130	3,239	3,384	3,689	4,695
Paper	" "	981	1,085	1,110	1,255	1,362
Cotton Yarn	thousand kg.	70,300	67,800	58,400	57,000	55,000
Woollen Yarn	" "	20,800	22,000	19,000	18,000	16,000*
Rayon Yarn	" "	39,200	37,600	33,000	36,000	37,000
Rayon Fibre	" "	19,100	18,500	9,800	n.a.	n.a.
Shoes and Boots	thousand pairs	28,351	29,298	28,811	28,217	n.a.
Building Bricks	million	2,061	2,084	2,108	2,040	2,023
Cement	million kg.	2,973	3,163	3,349	3,436	3,296
Dwelling Units (finished)	number	115,027	121,699	127,433	122,773	123,117
Phosphate Fertilizers	million kg.	200	188	206	262	250
Nitrogen Fertilisers	" "	506	618	737	891	878
Sulphuric Acid	" "	1,090	1,060	1,170	1,376	1,511
Coal Tar	" "	138	131	114	95	64
Crude Benzol	" "	47	41	37	30	22
Rolled Steel Products	" "	2,101	2,257	2,343	2,738	3,039
Tinplate	" "	245	304	328	341	442
Steel Tubes	" "	193	158	146	176	197
Iron Castings	" "	247	251	220	249	255
Sea-going and Coasting Tankers, Cargo and Passenger Ships	'000 tons gross	114	290	265	227	n.a.
Electrical Vacuum Cleaners	'000 pieces	680	646	627	713	855
Straw Board	million kg.	330	310	260	237	n.a.

* Excluding hand-knitting yarns.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 guilder (guilder, florin) = 100 cents.
 8.6 guilders = £1 sterling; 3.60 guilders = U.S. \$1.
 100 guilders = £11.62 = U.S. \$27.88.

BUDGET, 1971 Estimates (million guilders)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	14,044	Social Security and Public Health	4,226
Corporation Tax	3,885	Education and Culture	9,726
Import Duties	790	Defence	4,203
Excise Duties	3,365	Transport and Public Works	4,830
Turnover Tax	7,700	Housing, Town and Country Planning	6,689
Other Taxes	2,263	Agriculture and Fishery	3,699
Others	3,272	Local Authorities' Shares in Taxes	2,759
		Others	1,249
TOTAL	35,319	TOTAL	37,381

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million guilders)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	74,230	81,870	91,970
Income from abroad	695	490	460
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	74,925	82,360	92,430
Less depreciation allowances	-7,166	-7,800	-8,670
NET NATIONAL INCOME	67,759	74,560	83,760
Indirect taxes less subsidies	8,072	9,510	9,910
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	75,831	84,070	93,670
Depreciation allowances	7,161	7,800	8,670
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	82,997	91,870	102,340
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	- 83	- 590	- 330
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	82,914	91,280	102,010
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	47,516	51,670	57,110
General government consumption expenditure	13,330	14,330	16,020
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	21,325	24,180	26,080
Increase in stocks	743	1,100	2,800

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1959/60=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
General	132	137	147	156
Food	132	134	144	152
Housing	131	136	145	154
Clothing and Footwear	126	130	140	149
Education, Recreation, and Transport	136	140	151	155

*September only (other figures are annual aggregates).

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES (million guilders)

	1967	1968	1969
Currency in Circulation at end of year	8,823	8,844	9,434
Gold Reserves at end of year	6,166	6,115	6,198

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million guilders)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise—trade balance	27,954	29,222	— 1,268	33,575	35,323	— 1,748
Non-monetary gold	—	—	— 112	—	—	— 51
Transactions abroad, changes in stock	—	—	— 211	—	—	— 226
Transportation	3,493	1,999	1,494	3,812	2,024	1,788
Insurance	—	—	— 57	—	—	— 163
Foreign travel	1,238	1,659	— 421	1,210	1,956	— 746
Investment income	2,149	1,925	724	3,159	2,408	751
Government n.i.e.	345	579	— 234	412	595	— 183
Miscellaneous	2,464	2,504	— 40	2,863	2,891	— 28
BALANCE	—	—	297	—	—	— 52
Net errors and omissions	—	—	— 40	—	—	675
<i>Current Account (Cash Basis)</i>	—	—	257	—	—	623
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
<i>Government</i>	—	—	— 383	—	—	— 127
Transfer payments	—	38	—	—	13	—
Contractual repayments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	345	—	—	114	—
<i>Private Capital (excl. Banks)</i>	—	—	— 177	—	—	— 102
Transfer payments	6	—	—	—	2	—
Foreign shares and bonds	—	941	—	—	861	—
Netherlands shares and bonds	1,084	—	—	1,352	—	—
Direct investment abroad	—	1,254	—	—	1,843	—
Direct investment in Netherlands	1,116	—	—	1,310	—	—
Long-term credits	—	153	—	125	—	—
Other long-term capital	—	17	—	—	7	—
Short-term capital	—	18	—	—	176	—
Transitory items	—	—	100	—	—	142
<i>Banking institutions</i>	—	—	— 405	—	—	— 306
Long-term capital	—	56	—	—	62	—
Short-term capital	—	219	—	138	—	—
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	—	130	—	—	382	—
<i>Total Surplus or Deficit</i>	—	—	— 608	—	—	230
<i>Official Reserves:</i>						
Increase or decrease in:						
Net I.M.F. position	—	525	—	207	—	—
Monetary gold	52	—	—	—	83	—
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	1,081	—	—	—	354	—
TOTAL	—	—	608	—	—	230

FOREIGN AID (million guilders)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
297	450	535	696	944

* Provision in Budget.

Most of Netherlands overseas aid is directed to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million guilders)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 Jan.-June
Total Imports . . .	25,548	27,010	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	23,348
Total Exports . . .	21,025	23,144	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	20,386

COMMODITIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970 Jan.-June
Food and Live Animals	3,704	4,087	4,904	2,590
Cereals and cereal preparations	981	1,038	1,187	669
Beverages and Tobacco	428	436	476	261
Crude Materials, inedible	3,029	3,296	3,742	1,982
Wood, lumber and cork	581	677	744	322
Textile fibres and waste	462	437	455	208
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	3,140	3,414	3,880	2,509
Petroleum and products	2,683	2,945	3,416	2,293
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	314	329	376	240
Chemicals	2,381	2,725	3,320	1,883
Organic and inorganic chemicals	916	1,113	1,334	773
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	6,547	7,373	8,949	5,255
Textile yarn and fabrics	1,650	1,959	1,334	1,212
Iron and steel	1,557	1,573	1,980	1,318
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,235	2,146	9,495	5,902
Machinery, other than electric	2,909	3,176	3,673	2,238
Electric machinery	2,229	2,378	2,866	1,732
Transport equipment	2,097	2,592	2,956	1,932
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,958	3,322	4,215	2,430
Clothing	979	1,153	1,436	792
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	445	451	440	296
TOTAL	30,181	33,639	39,797	23,348

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970 Jan.-June
Food and Live Animals	5,918	6,861	7,937	4,572
Meat and meat products	1,500	1,864	2,149	1,210
Dairy products and eggs	1,217	1,335	1,438	860
Fruit and vegetables	1,293	1,329	1,661	1,077
Beverages and Tobacco	336	382	426	222
Crude Materials, inedible	2,112	2,289	2,565	1,354
Animal and vegetable	822	879	971	458
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,075	2,418	2,992	2,211
Petroleum and products	1,571	1,766	2,237	1,730
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	223	292	385	221
Chemicals	3,232	4,010	4,694	2,682
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,040	1,328	1,449	899
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	5,059	5,683	6,919	3,702
Textile yarn and fabric	1,745	2,017	2,462	1,210
Iron and steel	1,104	1,127	1,483	858
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,378	6,027	7,368	3,851
Machinery, other than electric	1,844	2,032	2,436	1,333
Electric machinery	2,401	2,654	3,170	1,636
Transport equipment	1,132	1,341	1,763	882
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,727	1,972	2,538	1,423
Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	321	287	248	149
TOTAL	26,381	30,197	36,074	20,386

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
German Federal Republic . . .	6,392	7,211	7,670	8,876	10,618	6,304
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	5,299	5,508	5,567	6,046	7,045	4,036
U.S.A.	2,768	3,295	3,208	3,671	3,862	2,289
France	1,659	1,746	1,920	2,183	3,088	1,772
United Kingdom	1,758	1,771	1,674	1,844	2,262	1,354
Italy	1,076	1,216	1,299	1,524	1,802	998
Sweden	742	752	706	786	927	501
Kuwait	314	385	507	696	581	402
Switzerland	412	487	443	464	504	276
Argentina	313	286	348	298	346	224
Indonesia	400	353	355	216	189	84
Saudi Arabia	149	330	334	344	547	306
Libya	250	312	333	491	608	507
Finland	329	318	293	300	337	177
TOTAL (all countries) . . .	27,010	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	23,348

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
German Federal Republic . . .	6,728	6,576	6,885	8,393	10,712	6,749
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	3,438	3,685	3,886	4,319	5,030	2,905
France	1,955	2,185	2,423	3,180	4,167	2,055
United Kingdom	2,011	2,009	2,330	2,579	2,750	1,445
Italy	1,071	1,128	1,296	1,451	1,781	1,091
U.S.A.	882	1,112	1,241	1,579	1,623	833
Sweden	753	762	761	836	911	527
Switzerland	512	526	575	619	728	382
Spain	355	341	375	344	381	229
Denmark	445	426	374	422	560	301
Norway	311	333	338	300	392	199
Austria	258	281	300	309	336	172
Japan	125	178	269	231	237	148
U.S.S.R.	106	91	241	169	202	79
TOTAL (all countries) . . .	23,144	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	20,386

* Jan.-June

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

TRACK AND ROLLING STOCK

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Length of Track (in km.) . . .	3,238	3,235	3,232	3,227	3,148
of which, electrified (in km.) . . .	1,624	1,624	1,641	1,641	1,646
Number of Locomotives . . .	523	523	523	523	522
Number of Coaches:					
Electric and Diesel Traction . . .	1,473	1,476	1,486	1,485	1,489
Hauled by Locomotive . . .	479	459	446	429	410
Mail and Luggage Vans . . .	327	294	218	209	175
Goods Wagons	22,519	22,223	22,072	21,291	18,981

TRAFFIC

(millions)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres . . .	7,603	7,412	7,360	7,502
Ton-kilometres	3,272	3,235	3,274	3,433

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cycles with aux. motor . . .	1,450,000	1,525,800	1,620,000	1,720,000	1,825,000	1,925,000
Motor Cycles and Scooters . . .	150,187	139,805	129,261	118,000		
Motor Tricycles	2,534	2,354	2,190	2,000	} 108,000	95,000
Passenger Cars	1,059,066	1,272,898	1,502,226	1,725,000		
Motor Buses	9,463	9,502	9,635	9,750	2,000,000	2,290,000
Lorries or Trucks	210,893	225,313	244,389	265,000		
Cars for Special Purposes . . .	7,278	7,876	8,073	8,500			} 292,000	315,000

INLAND WATERWAYS INLAND FLEET

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)
TOTAL .	20,810	6,389	20,769	6,471	20,512	6,493	20,479	6,549	20,334	6,605

* Metric.

TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Internal Transport	'000 tons	82,200	81,000	92,700	94,800	90,500
Rhine Traffic (Lobith)	" "	80,659	88,155	99,015	109,900	108,800

SHIPPING MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)
1967	39	420	354	2,332	848	357	108	1,451	1,349	4,560
1968	31	369	363	2,413	796	336	107	1,427	1,297	4,545
1969	21	257	353	2,363	741	311	103	1,326	1,218	4,256
1970	16	216	354	2,312	616	260	102	1,301	1,088	4,089

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

TRAFFIC

	GOODS ('000 tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Vessels Entering (with cargo)	Vessels Cleared (with cargo)
1966	32,913	125,031	148,150	92,000
1967	37,609	132,294	155,300	99,500
1968	40,489	151,492	171,516	108,159
1969	47,771	172,410	189,349	120,511

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION (Netherlands scheduled air services)

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown . . .	million	72.0	78.2	84.2	90.6
Passenger-kilometres . . .	"	3,847	4,287	4,537	4,763
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	"	223.0	242.7	303.7	361.4
Mail ton-kilometres . . .	"	14.2	13.1	13.2	14.1

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN HOTELS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS IN HOTELS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	95,489	104,972	100,505	180,681	190,449	182,651
France . . .	163,452	159,675	153,068	301,380	282,182	273,632
Spain and Portugal . . .	27,895	32,131	37,758	84,613	97,766	121,577
Italy . . .	52,417	53,962	57,605	126,834	123,839	130,814
Switzerland . . .	60,629	64,288	69,930	138,710	144,500	161,304
Austria . . .	16,544	17,244	18,880	38,726	36,825	42,444
German Federal Republic . . .	447,554	465,339	466,933	1,373,750	1,476,350	1,481,012
Allied Forces in Europe . . .	58,463	50,675	43,620	154,066	119,588	95,571
Denmark and Iceland . . .	32,389	30,564	28,887	67,660	63,828	62,157
Norway . . .	20,395	22,493	23,609	44,768	47,743	47,148
Sweden . . .	57,525	63,413	69,460	126,002	139,100	149,914
Great Britain . . .	283,635	277,258	281,272	700,575	677,741	669,948
Ireland and Northern Ireland . . .	5,993	6,309	6,906	16,940	17,743	16,008
Rest of Europe . . .	48,179	50,106	63,905	114,646	115,483	147,932
Canada . . .	34,048	46,115	51,015	71,516	97,066	104,460
United States of America . . .	326,481	327,088	405,127	738,352	726,574	892,071
Rest of America . . .	34,310	39,217	44,650	84,421	90,455	104,521
Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles . . .	2,854	2,970	2,542	16,387	17,426	13,473
Indonesia . . .	4,841	4,675	4,686	16,534	18,697	21,555
Rest of Asia, Australia and Oceania . . .	69,160	83,022	94,321	155,766	187,797	205,868
Africa . . .	26,511	27,400	29,067	86,811	70,440	74,683
TOTAL . . .	1,868,764	1,928,916	2,054,706	4,639,138	4,741,592	4,998,743

EDUCATION (1968-69)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS ('000)
Pre-primary . . .	6,144	493
Primary* . . .	8,958	1,523
Secondary General . . .	1,621	562
Vocational . . .	1,972	400
Further (non-university) . . .	337	69
University . . .	13	93

* Including special education.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones . . .	2,540,000	2,770,000	2,917,000	3,120,000
Radio . . .				
Licences . . .	3,135,000	3,158,000	3,159,000	n.a.
Television . . .				
Sets . . .	2,370,000	2,559,000	2,717,000	2,939,000
Book Titles . . .	10,582	11,262	11,174	11,294

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands), in the West Indies, Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands Antilles. Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1945, the Netherlands Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

POWER OF THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists, the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. Normally the succession is in the direct male line or, failing a male, in direct female line. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

HISTORY

Independent constitutional life began in the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648), in the course of which seven provinces of the Netherlands seceded from the Spanish Habsburg Monarchy and united themselves in the Dutch Republic under the sovereignty of the States-General. During the following centuries Princes of the House of Orange intermittently held high office in the Republic as Stadhouders, a function somewhat similar to that of Chancellors and Commanders-in-Chief. The Napoleonic era saw the Netherlands first as a Kingdom under one of Napoleon's brothers (1806 to 1810) and later (1810-1813) as an integral part of France. At the Restoration of 1814 the Netherlands became an independent Monarchy with the House of Orange as constitutional Sovereigns. The union with Belgium in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands lasted until the secession of Belgium in 1830. The democratic principle of ministerial responsibility to Parliament was introduced under a revision of the Constitution in 1848. The capital of the Netherlands is Amsterdam. The seat of the Government is at The Hague.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1919 and 1922 electoral reform laws swept away the limited categories of voters, designed in 1887 and 1896 to give the vote to those of required "aptitude and social condition", and gave the suffrage to all men and women over 25. The age was reduced in 1945 to 23 and in 1966 to 21. Attendance at the ballot is compulsory.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of Proportional Representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlands who have reached the age of 30 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organizations, and acknowledging the supremacy of international law, have recently been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the "Deputy States" and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about one thousand in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA (came to the throne September 6th, 1948).

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Roman Catholic, Anti-Revolutionary and (Liberal) Freedom and Democracy Parties and the Christian Historical Union.)

(February 1971)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs: P. J. S. DE JONG (Catholic).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: Dr. H. J. WITTEVEEN (Liberal).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Waterways: J. A. BAKKER (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: J. M. A. H. LUNS, LL.D. (Catholic).

Minister of Justice: C. H. F. POLAK, LL.D. (Liberal).

Minister of Home Affairs: H. K. J. BEERNINK, LL.D. (C.H.U.).

Minister of Education and Sciences: Dr. G. H. VERINGA (Catholic).

Minister of Defence: Lt.-Gen. W. DEN TOOM (Liberal).

Minister of Housing and Building: Ir. W. F. SCHUT (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Economic Affairs: R. J. NELISSEN (Catholic).

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: Ir. P. J. LARDINOIS (Catholic).

Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health: B. ROOLVINK (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare: Miss M. A. M. KLOMPÉ (Catholic).

Minister without Portfolio, responsible for Aid to Developing Countries: B. J. UDINK (C.H.U.).

DEFENCE

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff: Lt.-Admiral H. M. VAN DER WALL BAKE.

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. W. VAN RIJN.

Chief of Air Staff: Lt.-Gen. C. VAN DER WOLFF.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral J. B. M. J. MAAS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Algeria: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Lange Voorhout 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Austria: Zeestraat 90 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Barbados: London, W.8, England (E).

Belgium: Andries Bickerweg 1c (E); *Ambassador:* WILLY VAN CAUWENBERG.

Bolivia: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Brazil: Statenlaan 92 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DA PONTE RIBEIRO EIRAS.

Bulgaria: Duinroosweg 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. P. VOUTOV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Cambodia: London, N.W.8, England (E).

Cameroon: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).

Canada: Sophialaan 5-7 (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. PICK.

Central African Republic: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chad: Brussels 3, Belgium (E).

Chile: Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO LAGOS CARMONA.

China, People's Republic: Adriaan Goekooplaan 7 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LI MAO LAI.

Colombia: Nassaulaan 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN DE ZUBIRÍA.

Congo, Democratic Republic: Frederik Hendrikplein 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NZABI.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Paris 9e, France (E).

Cuba: Prinsevinkenspark 5 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARISTANY SÁNCHEZ.

Cyprus: Paris 16e, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV MALÝ.

Dahomey: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Koninginnegracht 30 (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURD CHRISTENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Leuvensestraat 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CIRILO JOSÉ CASTELLANOS ARAUJO.

Ecuador: Jan van Nassaustraat 99 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DAVALOS.

El Salvador: London, W.1, England (E).

Ethiopia: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Finland: Benoordenhoutseweg 262 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GUSTAFSSON (also accredited to Ireland).

THE NETHERLANDS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

France: Lange Vijverberg 15 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN DE MARGERIE.

Gabon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

German Federal Republic: Nieuwe Parklaan 17 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. HANS ARNOLD.

Ghana: Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* E. P. K. SEDDOH.

Greece: Alexanderstraat 17 (E); *Ambassador:* C. HIMARIOS.

Guatemala: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Bonn, Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Haiti: van Stolkweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Oranjestraat 8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

India: Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JAGAN NATH DHAMIJA.

Indonesia: Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. GENMAJ TASWIN ALMALIK NATADININGRAT.

Iran: Rust en Vreugdlaan, 5 Wassenaar (E); *Ambassador:* ESMAIL RIAHI.

Iraq: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Ireland: Dr. Kuypersstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. EINO MACWHITE.

Israel: Buitenhof 47 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMSHON ARAD.

Italy: Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* LIVIO THEODOLI.

Ivory Coast: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Japan: Rustenburgweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MASATO FUJISAKI.

Jordan: 1879 Copenhagen V, Denmark (E).

Korean Republic: Nieuwe Parklaan 64 (E).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Lesotho: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Liberia: Nassau Dillenburgerstraat 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN FRANCIS MARSHALL.

Libya: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Luxembourg: Tolweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL REUTER.

Madagascar: Brussels 15, Belgium (E).

Malawi: London, W.1, England (E).

Malaysia: Groot Hertoginnelaan 34 (E); *Ambassador:* DATO PHILIP KUOK HOCK KHEE (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Mali: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Malta: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: van Lennepweg 47 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CORTINA.

Monaco: Brussels 18, Belgium (L).

Morocco: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

New Zealand: Anna Paulownastraat 53 (E); *Ambassador:* REX R. CUNNINGHAME.

Nicaragua: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Niger: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Scheveningseweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* I. J. D. DURLONG.

Norway: Lange Vijverberg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR ROGSTAD.

Pakistan: van Stolkweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED MUHAMMAD HASSAN.

Panama: Zeestraat 71 (E).

Paraguay: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Peru: van Alkemadeaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX DE LA FUENTE-LOCKEE.

Philippines: Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125 (E); *Ambassador:* DELFIN R. GARCIA (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Poland: Alexanderstraat 25 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Wassenaarseweg 34 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Klatteweg 20 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. GEORGE ELIAN.

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Senegal: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Somalia: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

South Africa: Stadhouderslaan 1 (E); *Ambassador:* T. J. ENDEMANN.

Spain: Lange Voorhout 50 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL SANZ-BRIZ.

Sudan: Paris 16e, France (E).

Sweden: Neuhuyskade 40 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON K. G. LAGERFELT.

Switzerland: Lange Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE CAILLAT.

Syrian Arab Republic: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Tanzania: Ruyschroeklaan 123 (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS ABDUL WAKIL.

Thailand: Badhuisweg 47A (E); *Ambassador:* SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Tunisia: Nassaulaan 2B (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Turkey: Jan Evertstraat 15 (E); *Ambassador:* VAHIT HALEFOGLU.

U.S.S.R.: Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SERGEIVITCH LAVROV.

U.A.R.: Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* O. H. FAWZY.

United Kingdom: Lange Voorhout 32 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR EDWARD TOMKIN, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* J. W. MIDDENDORF II.

Upper Volta: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Jan van Nassaustraat 65 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN AGUIRRE.

Vatican: Carnegiealaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* MONS. ANGELO FELICI.

Venezuela: Carel van Bylandtlaan 9 (E); *Ambassador:* H. ADRIANZA RINCÓN.

Viet-Nam Republic: London, W.8, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Groot Hertoginnelaan 30 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO MILUTINOVIC.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, February 1967)

THE FIRST CHAMBER

	SEATS
Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	24
Labour Party (Pvd.A.)	20
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	8
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	7
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	8
Pacifist Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	3
Farmers' Party	3
Communists (C.P.N.)	1
Radical Political Party (P.P.R.)	1
TOTAL	75

THE SECOND CHAMBER

	VOTES	SEATS	PER-CENTAGE
Roman Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	1,822,904	39	26.0
Group Aarden (P.P.R.)		3	2.0
Labour Party (Pvd.A.)	1,620,112	37	23.55
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	738,202	17	10.74
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	681,060	15	9.90
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	560,033	12	8.15
Farmers' Party (B.P.)		3	2.0
Group Harmsen (B.R.)		3	2.0
Christian Democraten Unie (C.O.U.)	327,953	1	0.66
Democrats 1966 (D.66)	307,810	7	4.46
Communist Party (C.P.N.)	248,318	5	3.61
Pacifist Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	197,206	4	2.86
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	138,069	3	2.01
Reformed Political Association (G.P.V.)	59,156	1	0.86
		150	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Katholieke Volkspartij (*Catholic People's Party*): Mauritskade 25, The Hague; f. 1945; 200,000 mems.; its policy is inspired by Christian principles. Membership is also open to non-Catholics who agree with its political programme.

Pres. Dr. A. P. J. J. M. VAN DER STEE; Acting Sec. Dr. H. A. H. GRIBNAU.

Organs: *KVP 71* (monthly), *Politiek* (monthly), *De Gemeenteraad* (monthly).

Partij van de Arbeid (*Labour Party*): Tesselschadestraat 31, Amsterdam-W.; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with progressive Protestant, catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party. At present the main opposition party.

Pres. Dr. A. VORDERLING; Sec. Mrs. A. P. SCHILTHUIS.

Organs: *Partijkrant* (monthly), *Sen D* (monthly).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—V.V.D. (*People's Party for Freedom and Democracy*): Koninginnegracht 61, The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but also its programme supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management.

Chair. Mrs. H. VAN SOMEREN; Hon. Gen. Sec. Mr. F. KORTHALS ALTES.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie* (weekly).

Anti-Revolutionaire Partij (*Anti-Revolutionary Party*): Dr. Kuiperstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1879; oldest organized

political party in the Netherlands; Christian-Democratic (Protestant) party. Its policy is in accordance with what its adherents claim to be the Dutch national character created by the Reformation; 100,000 mems.

Pres. Dr. A. VEERMAN; Gen. Sec. Dr. W. DE KWAAD-STENIET.

Organs: *Nederlandse Gedachten* (weekly), *A. R. Post* (monthly), *Anti-Revolutionaire Staatskunde* (monthly).

Christelijk-Historische Unie (*Christian Historical Union*): Wassenaarseweg 7, The Hague; f. 1908; this is a Protestant party whose policy resembles that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party from which it seceded, but is more progressive in economic matters; 50,000 mems.

Chair. Dr. A. D. W. TILANUS; Sec. Dr. H. A. SCHURING.

Organs: *Christelijk Historisch Weekblad* (weekly), *De Christelijk-Historische Nederlander* (weekly), *Binding* (monthly).

Communistische Partij Van Nederland (*Netherlands Communist Party*): Keizersgracht 324, Amsterdam-C.; its political aims are the same as those of its counterparts in other countries.

Chair. HENK HOEKSTRA.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (monthly).

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (*Political Reformed Party*): Frankenslag 123, The Hague; f. 1918; small party of Calvinists.

THE NETHERLANDS—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Pres. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. Ir. C. N. VAN DIS.
Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij: Kerkstraat 445, Postbus 700, Amsterdam-1000; f. 1957; 5,000 mems.
Gen. Pres. P. A. BURGGAARF; Gen. Sec. C. J. KUYPER.
Organ: *Radikaal*.

Boerenpartij (Farmers' Party): The Hague; Pres. H. KOEKOEK; Sec. S. VAN MARION.

Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond: Oranjelaan 97, Dordrecht;
Chair. W. G. BEEFTINK; Sec. Dr. A. J. VERBRUGH.

Democrats 1956 (D66): Keizersgracht 576, Amsterdam; f. 1966; Leader Drs. J. H. MOERKERK; Parliamentary Leader Dr. H. v. MIERLO.

Politieke Partij Radicale (Group Aarden): Keizersgracht 138, Amsterdam; is a break-away group from the Christian parties.

Binding Rechts (Group Harmsen): broke away from the Farmers' Party.

Christen Democraten Unie (C.D.U.): hitherto not represented in the Chamber; now represented by independent break-away member from Farmers' Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (The Supreme Court of the Netherlands): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals in cassation against decisions of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries offences committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers and other high officers. Dealing with appeals in cassation a court is composed of five justices (*raadsheer*). Pres. Supreme Court F. J. DE JONG; Vice-Pres. M. A. VAN RIJN VAN ALKEMADE, G. J. WIARDA, H. T. A. VAN DER LOOS; Attorney-Gen. G. E. LANGEMEIJER; Deputies Att.-Gen. M. S. VAN OOSTEN, W. P. BAKHOVEN, W. J. M. BERGER, J. L. REMMELINK, F. C. KIST; Sec. of the Court M. J. C. REYERS.

Gerechtshoven (Courts of Appeal): 5 courts: Amsterdam, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden, The Hague. A court is composed of three judges (*raadsheer*); appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice. Fiscal Divisions (*Belastingkamers*) of the Courts of Appeal deal with appeals against decisions relating to the enforcement of the fiscal laws (administrative jurisdiction). The court at Arnhem has a tenancy division (*Pachtkamer*) composed of three judges and two assessors (one tenant and one landlord) and hears appeals from decisions of all Canton Tenancy Divisions. A companies division (*Ondernemingskamer*) is attached to the court at Amsterdam, consisting of three judges and two experts as assessors.

Arrondissementsrechtbanken (District Courts of Justice): 19 courts for important civil and penal cases and for appeals from decisions of the Canton Judges. A court is composed of three judges (*rechter*); no jury; summary

jurisdiction in civil cases by the President of the Court; simple penal cases, including economic offences, generally by a single judge (*Politierechter*). Offences committed by juveniles are (with certain exceptions) tried by a specialized judge (*Kinderrechter*), who is also competent to take certain legal steps when the upbringing of a juvenile is endangered.

Kantongerechten (Canton Courts): 62 courts for civil and penal cases of minor importance. A court consists of a single judge, the Canton Judge (*Kantonrechter*). Each Canton Court has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*), presided by the Canton Judge who is assisted by two assessors, one a landlord and one a tenant.

Justices and judges must have graduated in law at a Dutch university, and are nominated for life by the Crown. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Centrale Raad van Beroep (Central Appeal Council): Utrecht; tries in supreme instance appeals against decisions of the Appeal Councils and the Civil Service Courts; Pres. A. BLOM; Sec. JHR. A. BAUD.

Raden van Beroep (Appeal Councils): 10 courts to hear appeals against decisions enforcing social insurance legislation.

Ambtenarengerechten (Civil Service Courts): 10 courts for civil service arbitration. The Civil Service Court at The Hague also acts as Military Service Court for military service arbitration.

RELIGION

Approximately 40.4 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, 41.2 per cent (including 0.15 per cent who are Jewish) belong to the several non-Catholic Churches, and 18.4 per cent do not profess any religion.

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (Anglican Church): f. 1586; 4 chaplaincies: Amsterdam, Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42, British Chaplain Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON; The Hague, Church of St. John and St. Philip, Timorstraat 145, Chaplain Rev. V. B. WYNBURN, M.B.E., M.A.; Rotterdam, St. Mary's Church, Pieter de Hoochweg 133, British Chaplain Rev. W. POPHAM HOSFORD, M.B.E., M.A.; and Utrecht, Holy Trinity Church, van Hogendorpstraat 26, British Chaplain Rev. DOUGLAS BEUKES.

Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Rev. J. C. MARIS, Dr. D.

Bakkerlaan 21, Bloemendaal; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; Rector Prof. Dr. J. VAN GENDEREN; f. 1834; about 70,000 mems.; 174 churches; publ. *De Wekker* (weekly; circ. 7,000).

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Societies at Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Groningen, Laren N.H., Leeuwarden, Leyden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Vlaardingen, Voorburg and Zwolle; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: JOHAN M. NICOLAY, Jr., 103 Aart van der Leeuwkade, Voorburg.

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands): vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which convenes once every two years, and 14 Particular Synods which convene every year; 845 churches, 1,096 ministers, 871,264 members; office at Utrecht, Wilhelminapark 2.

THE NETHERLANDS—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (Gemeenten) (*Mennonite Fraternity*): Algemeene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Dr. J. J. VAN SLUYS, Barsingerhorn; Sec. R. DE ZEEUW, Amsterdam, Singel 454; Treas. G. H. RAHUSEN, Amsterdam; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (*German Evangelical Church*): 3 parishes (Bleyenburg 3-b, The Hague, Pastor J. H. RAATSCHEN; 95 Zwarte Paardenstraat, Rotterdam, Pastor (vacant); and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor S. Hock.

Evangelische Broedergemeente (Hernhutters) (*Moravian Church*): f. 1746; 2,000 mems. in Holland; 4 parishes (Zeist, Zusterplein 10, Pastors R. BAUDERT, P. DINGEMANS; Haarlem, Parklaan 32, Pastor N. M. ERNÉ; Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 342, Pastor J. J. LEGÉNE; The Hague, Pastor J. C. KOLK, Tarwekamp 183).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Arnhem, Velperweg 156; Synod for 1965; Pres. P. H. G. C. Kok, Weesp; The Hague; Vice-Pres. W. C. HASSOLDT, Amsterdam; A. BURGHOOIN, Apeldoorn; Sec. J. GRONLOH, Arnhem; Treas. E. A. ENTROP, Amsterdam; 48,159 mems.; 63 parishes; publ. *E.L.K.* (fortnightly).

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSEBAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BEMMEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1867; 8 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegieplein 9, The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 140 fraternals and 1,900 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Pres. Rev. J. A. G. VAN ZANTEN; Gen. Sec. Rev. F. H. LANDSMAN, The Hague, Sec. for General Affairs Rev. Dr. R. J. MOOI, The Hague.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland*, *De Open Deur*, *Woord en Dienst*.

Nederlands-Israelietisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Pl. Parklaan 9; Pres. I.

DASBERG, Amsterdam; Sec. B. W. DE JONGH, Amsterdam; Treas. S. EISENMANN; Rabbinate: Amsterdam, Chief Rabbi A. SCHUSTER; The Hague, Chief Rabbi S. BEËRI; Rotterdam, Chief Rabbi L. VORST; Utrecht, Chief Rabbi E. BERLINGER.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Essenburgsingel 22A, Rotterdam; f. 696-739 A.D.; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organization based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. M. KOK (17 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. Prof. P. J. JANS, Delft; Lay Sec. H. J. W. VERHEY; 12,000 mems., also churches in Europe and U.S.A.

Portugees - Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Mr. Visserplein 3; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Sec. I. PAIS.

Remonstrantse Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Jhr. Ir. A. C. D. DE GRAEFF; Minister in Gen. Service Dr. J. VAN GOUDOEVER; Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; Treas. Ir. M. C. VAN VEEN; 20,000 mems.; 48 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (weekly).

Rooms Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal B. J. ALFRINK (23 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Dr. Th. J. ZWARTKRUIS (12 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. P. MOORS (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda Mgr. H. C. A. ERNST (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. A. SIMONIS (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. J. B. W. M. MÖLLER (11 Deaneries).

Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Dalweg 77, Arnhem; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. Th. VAN DER LAAN; no. of mems. 9,611; publ. *De Christen* (weekly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Rietzangerlaan 2, The Hague; f. 1916; Presiding Bishop Mgr. H. SYKES; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. H. VAN BRAKEL, Van Aalenstraat 54, The Hague; 20 congregations; 50 priests; 1,500 mems.; 21 parishes; publ. *De Vrij-Katholiek* (monthly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Alkmaarsche Courant: Helderseweg 6; f. 1799; independent.

ALMELO

Dagblad van het Oosten: Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1881; independent; Dir. K. J. EILANDER; Editor H. GREVEN; circulation 28,000.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortsche Courant: Snouckaertlaan 9; f. 1887; independent; Editors T. G. NIEUWENHOF, J. VAN VELD-HUIZEN; circulation 29,000.

AMSTERDAM

Algemeen Handelsblad: N.Z. Voorburgwal 234-240; f. 1828; Liberal; Editor Dr. C. A. STEKETEE; circ. 70,000.

Courant, De: Nieuws van de Dag (*The Courier: Daily News*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1894; morning and

evening independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT, M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; Editors J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT; circulation 140,000.

Financieele Dagblad, Het (*Financial Daily*): Weesperstraat 85; f. 1863; morning; Dirs. H. A. H. SIJTHOFF, J. F. RICHARD; Editor Dr. L. METZEMAEKERS; circulation 12,000.

Het Parool: Wibautstraat 131; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor W. H. SANDBERG; Mans. W. VAN NORDEN, B. DE VRIES; circ. 166,800.

Telegraaf, De: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1893; morning; independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS (Editor), C. J. BRANDT (Editor), M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; circ. 450,000.

Tijd (*The Times*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 65-73; f. 1845; evening; Roman Catholic; Editors J. M. LUCKER, A. J. CUPPEN; circulation 95,000.

Trouw: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1943; Calvinist; Editor Dr. J. A. H. J. S. BRUINS SLOT; circulation over 110,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Volkskrant, De (*The People's Journal*): Wibautstraat 148-150; f. 1920; morning; Roman Catholic; Dir. THOMAS COPPES; Chief Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUYM; circ. 200,000.

Vrije Volk, Het (*Free People*): Hekelveld 15; f. 1931; published by N. V. de Arbeiderspers; Socialist; Man. Dr. H. CLAUS; Man. B. BOLT; Sec. J. SLOOF; Editor E. MESSER; circ. 285,000.

Waarheid-Volksdagblad voor Nederland, De (*The Truth, People's Daily Gazette for the Netherlands*): Keizersgracht 324; f. 1940; Communist; circ. 100,000.

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: Kanaalstraat 8; f. 1903; independent; Man. and Chief Editor G. SPANHAAK.

ARNHEM

Arnhemse Courant: Koningstraat 15; f. 1814; independent; Chief Editor J. G. GLEICHMAN; also publishes the *Nijmeegs Dagblad* and *Edese Courant* editions; circ. 32,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Gele Rijdersplein; evening; Socialist; Editor E. MESSER.

ASSEN

Drentsche en Asser Courant: Torenlaan 16; f. 1823; in co-operation with the *Algemeen Dagblad* group; Dir. P. J. DIEMEL; Editors P. J. PRINS, JOH. DRENTHEN; circ. 16,000.

BRED A

De Stem (*The Voice*): Reigerstraat 16; f. 1860; Dir. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX; Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 86,000.

DELFT

Delftsche Courant: Verwersdijk 6-8; f. 1841; evening; independent; Editor P. W. VAN REEUWIJK.

DEVENTER

Kluwers Courantenbedrnf: Assenstraat 6-8; f. 1889; independent; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor L. KRAAYEN-ZANK; circ. 50,000.

DORDRECHT

Dordtsch Dagblad: Scheffersplein; f. 1924; Christian-National; Dir. P. A. JOEN; Editor B. MENSEN.

Dordrechtsh Nieuwsblad: Bagijnhof 64; f. 1887; independent; Editor J. C. BERKENBOSCH.

Het Nieuwe Dagblad: Wijnstraat 147, Post Box 102; f. 1917; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. M. SCHOONEN.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhoven's Dagblad: Wal 2; f. 1914; Roman Catholic; Dirs. N. J. VAN HUSSEN and P. G. SIJPKENS; circ. 107,000.

ENSCH EDE

Dagblad Tubantia, Hengelosch Dagblad: Getfertsingel 41; f. 1872; democratic, independent; circulation 60,000.

GOUDA

Goudsche Courant: Markt 26; Dir. S. H. VON DER KRAATS; circ. 14,000.

Het Nieuwe Dagblad: Dubbele Buurt 3; f. 1896; Roman Catholic; evening; Editor J. KUIJPERS.

Vrije Volk, Het: Zeugestraat 32; f. 1927; evening; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN; circulation 5,700.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: Zuiderdiep 24; f. 1888; independent; Man. Dirs. R. HAZEWINKE L and S. S. F. HAZEWINKE L; Editor-in-Chief G. VADERS; circ. 116,000.

Nieuwe Prov. Groninger Courant (*New Provincial Groningen Newspaper*): Wipstraat 12; f. 1886; Protestant (Conservative); Editor E. v. RULLER; circulation 8,500.

Vrije Volk, Het: Stoeldraaierstraat 25; evening; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad-Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant: Grote Houtstraat 93 (*Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* f. 1856, *Haarlems Dagblad* f. 1883); amalgamation in 1945; independent; Chief Editors Jos L. LODEWIJKS and E. KONING; circ. 64,000.

THE HAGUE

Binnenhof, Het: Prinsegracht 42; P.O.B. 9; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 33,000.

Haagsche Courant (*The Hague Newspaper*): Wagenstraat 35-37; f. 1883; evening; independent; Dirs. A. G. SIJTHOFF, J. J. NOUWEN; Chief Editors H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS, B. KLAVERSTIJN; circ. 165,000.

Nieuwe Haagse Courant: Parkstraat 22; f. 1913; evening; Christian National; Dir. T. MENSES; Chief Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circ. 26,000.

Vaderland, Het: Parkstraat 25-27; f. 1869; evening; Liberal; Publisher TH. D. STRUICK; Editors J. W. JONGEDIJK and Dr. W. VAN WIJK; circ. 40,000.

HEERENVEEN

Friese Koerier: Heideburen 11, P.O. Box 3; independent-progressive; Editor L. O. TEN CATE; circulation 21,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: Nobelstraat 21; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor Drs. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN; circulation 74,000.

DEN HELDER

Helderse Courant: Spoorstraat 14; f. 1873; independent; circ. 14,100.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: Markstraat 3; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; circulation 23,000.

HENG ELO

Hengelosch Dagblad: Nieuwstraat; f. 1945; democratic; independent; circ. 15,000.

Twentsche Courant: 30 Brinkstraat; f. 1846; Roman Catholic; Editor B. PLEGT; circulation 40,500.

'S HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad (*Newspaper for the Province of North Brabant*): Emmaplein 2; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Man. Dir. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; Editors Drs. J. P. H. NANINCK, Drs. J. OYEN; circ. 83,500.

HILVERSUM

De Gooi- en Eemlander: Groest 21; f. 1871; independent; Editor Dr. G. PIKKEMAAT; circ. 54,500.

HOORN

Dagblad voor West-Friesland: Breed 21; Dirs. J. P. VERHOEK, L. CHRISTOPHERSEN; circ. 7,000.

Noordhollands Dagblad (voor Alkmaar, Schagen, Den Helder, Hoorn): Draafsingel 57-59; f. 1905; evening; progressive Catholic; Chief Editors J. M. ONSTENK, J. TOES; publishers M. A. J. STUMPEL and H. B. A. A. STUMPEL.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

LEEUEWARDEN

Leeuwarder Courant: Voorstreek 99; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS; circ. 88,620.

Friesch Dagblad: Galileer Kerkstraat 17; f. 1899; Protestant; Editor H. ALGRA; circ. 20,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Nieuwestad 54; f. 1931 as *Volksblad voor Friesland*, reorganized 1945; Socialist; Chief Editor E. MESSER.

LEIDEN

Leidsch Dagblad: Witte Singel 1; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. E. A. E. VAN DISHOECK; Editor J. BROUWER.

Leidse Courant, De: Papengracht 32; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 14,500.

MAASTRICHT

De Nieuwe Limburger: Wolfstraat 17; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor G. A. KNEPFLÉ; circ. 67,000.

MIDDELBURG

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Markt 51; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. F. B. DEN BOER, F. VAN DE VELDE, Jnr; Editor-in-Chief G. A. DE KOK; circ. 50,000.

NIJMEGEN

Arnhemsche Courant (incl. *Nijmeegs Dagblad*): van Broeckhuysenstraat 46; independent; circ. 20,000.

Gelderlander-Pers, De: Lange Hezelstraat 21; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dir. Drs. A. A. V. TUMMERS; Head Editor L. FREQUIN; circ. 97,000.

ROERMOND

Maas-en Roerbode: St. Christoffelstraat 10; f. 1857; Roman Catholic; Editor A. I. M. THOMASSEN; circulation 32,000.

ROOSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molenstraat 11; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editors W. ASSMANN and C. MEERBACH; circulation 38,000.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: Witte de Withstr. 73; f. 1946; independent; Editor H. N. APPEL; circ. 250,000.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (*Shipping Daily*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1886; midday on Exchanges, Rotterdam and Amsterdam; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Editor H. VAN HOEK.

Handels and Transport Courant: Coolsingel 141; f. 1939; trade, transport and industries; Ed. J. J. VAN RAALTE; circ. 2,500.

Maasbode, De (*The Meuse Messenger*): Kortenaerstraat 1; f. 1868; Roman Catholic; Dir. J. KUIJPERS; Editors J. KUIJPERS, Dr. L. WUST; circ. 43,000.

Nieuwe Dagblad, Het (*The New Daily*): Kortenaerstraat 1; f. 1908; evening; Roman Catholic; Dir. J. KUIJPERS.

NRC Handelsblad (*New Rotterdam Business News*): Witte de Withstraat 73; f. 1970; evening; Liberal progressive; Mans. W. PLUYGERS, E. G. STIJKEL; Editors H. J. A. HOFLAND, A. S. SPOOR, J. L. HELDRING; circ. approx. 110,000.

Rotterdammer-Kwartet, De (combine of four papers published in Rotterdam, The Hague, Leiden, Dordrecht): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1903; evening; Christian National; Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circulation 100,000.

Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad: Schiedamsevest 1; f. 1878; independent; Dirs. D. BROEREN, C. H. EVERS; Editor H. W. ELDERMANS; circulation 65,000.

Het Rotterdams Parool: Westblaak 9-11; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Man. J. VAN GINKEL; circ. 26,800.

Vrije Volk, Het (*Free People*): Slaak 34; f. 1900; evening; Editor Dr. Th. W. VAN VEEN; circ. 113,000 (Rotterdam edition).

SCHAGEN

Schager Courant: Herenstraat 9; f. 1936; independent; circ. 8,600.

SCHOONHOVEN

Nieuwsblad voor Zuid-Holland en Utrecht, Schoonhovense Krant: Haven 25; f. 1868; independent; Chair. T. KERREMANS; Editor J. H. KERREMANS; circ. 28,100.

TILBURG

Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden, Het: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1913; independent; Dir. J. W. OLTHTEN; Editor Drs. L. VAN VLYMEN; circ. 147,000.

UTRECHT

Dagblad Het Centrum (*Roman Catholic Newspaper of Utrecht*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 66; evening; Roman Catholic; Editor A. J. ROETENBERG; circ. 25,000.

Nieuw Utrechts Dagblad (*New Journal of Utrecht*): Korte Jansstraat 3; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; circ. 20,100.

Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad (*Utrecht Daily News*): Drift 23; f. 1893; independent; Dirs. A. M. E. H. N. KOEMANS, Drs. J. R. NIEUWENHUIS; Chief Editor Drs. M. L. SNIJDERS; circ. 77,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Steenweg 66-68; morning; Socialist; Editor Dr. Th. W. VAN VEEN.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: Grote Kerkstraat 18; morning; Roman Catholic; Editor M. PLUKKER; circ. 35,000.

VLISSINGEN

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Walstraat 58-60; f. 1758; independent; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circulation 50,000.

WINSCHOTEN

Winschoter Courant: Liefkenstraat 67; published by J. D. v. d. Veen Ltd.; f. 1871; independent; circulation 23,000.

ZUTPHEN

Zutphens Dagblad: Markt 66; publ. by Maatschappij Deventer Dagblad N.V., Assenstraat 6-8, Deventer; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor A. DE VRIES; circulation 8,500.

ZWOLLE

Prov. Overijsselsche en Zwolsche Courant: Blaloweg 20; f. 1790; independent; Man. J. J. DIKKERS; Chief Editor C. L. MENSCHAAR; circ. 46,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

Elseviers Weekblad: Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1945; Dir. MARTIN W. DUYZINGS; Chief Editors Drs. F. A. HOOGENDIJK, J. A. VERMEULEN; circ. over 135,000.

Financiële Koerier, De: Herengracht 247; f. 1942; financial; Editor J. LIST; circ. approx. 10,250.

Groene Amsterdammer, De: 16 Westeinde; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. P. VAN LEEUWEN; Editors R. H. DIJKSTRA, LL.D., S. DAVIDS, LL.D., JOKE REYNDERS, Dr. WOUTER GORTZAK, Dr. W. G. WOLTERS; Sec. IRMA HOLST; circ. 21,700.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

HP Magazine (Haagse Post) (Hague Post): N.Z. Voorburgwal 116-118; f. 1914; independent; Editor W. L. BRUGSMA; circ. 50,000.

Linie, De Nieuwe: Prinsengracht 463; f. 1946; independent; Editor-Dir. G. VAN DEN BOOMEN; circ. 26,000.

Nederlands Voetbal: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1903; contains official communications of the Royal Dutch Football League.

Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel: Jan Tooropstraat 109, Amsterdam; f. 1834; weekly publishers' and book-sellers' trade paper.

Tijd en Taak: Bentveldweg 5, Bentveld; f. 1910; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. ADRIAN VAN BIEMEN, Bentveldweg 5, Bentveld.

Vrij Nederland: Raamgracht 4; f. 1940; Left; Editor M. D. FERDINANDSE; circ. 90,000.

Zakenwereld: O.Z. Voorburgwal 241, Amsterdam; general trade and business magazine.

DEVENTER

Economische Voorlichting: N.V. Uitgev. Æc. E. Kluwer, Polstraat 10; trade and industry, finance; circ. 4,500.

Vraag en Aanbod voor Nederland: Polstraat 9; f. 1897; technical weekly; circ. 29,000.

Weekblad voor Fiscaal Recht: Polstraat 10; fiscal review.

THE HAGUE

Hoefslag: Wagenstraat 70; illustrated weekly for horse-lovers; Editor A. M. C. STOK.

Ingenieur, De: 23 Prinsessegracht; f. 1886; Editor J. LIGTHART; general technical review; circulation 16,000.

HILVERSUM

Varagids: Vara, P.O. Box 175; radio and television guide; circ. 503,000.

ROTTERDAM

Economisch-Statistische Berichten (Economic Statistical Intelligence): 50 Burg Oudlaan; f. 1916; Editorial Board: H. C. BOS, R. IWEMA, L. H. KLAASSEN; H. W. LAMBERS; P. J. MONTAGNE; A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. P. A. DE RUITER.

De Vereenigde Verzekeringsspers (Insurance): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1943; weekly on Fridays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editor A. DE BRUIJN.

Vrijheid en Democratie (Freedom and Democracy): Witte de Withstraat 73; f. 1949; weekly of People's Party for Freedom and Democracy).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Art and Auctions: 218d Oostzeedijk, P.O.B. 4115, Rotterdam; 22 issues a year; international distribution among art dealers, collectors and museums.

Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1846; Editor DIRK DE JONG; monthly.

Central Asiatic Journal: (Languages, Literature, History and Archaeology of Central Asia): K. Doormanlaan 27, Utrecht; f. 1955; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. JAHN.

English Studies (Journal of English Letters and Philology): 347B Heereweg, Lisse; f. 1919; bi-monthly; Editor R. DEROLEZ.

Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts: published by Uitgeverij G. van Saane, "Lectura Architectonica",

P.O.B. 507, Hilversum; six times a year in Dutch and English; circ. 1,700.

Indo-Iranian Journal (Linguistics, History, Religion, Philosophy and Epigraphy): Mouton & Co., The Hague; P.O.B. 1132; f. 1957; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Canberra), Prof. Dr. F. B. J. KUIPER (Kern Institute, Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden), Prof. Dr. J. C. HEESTERMAN; quarterly.

Plan: Zeverijnstraat 6, Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1882; official organ BNA (*Royal Dutch Society of Architects*); circ. 3,400.

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (Historical Review): Wolters-Noordhoff N.V., P.O.B. 58, Groningen; f. 1886; 4 issues a year; Editors Prof. Dr. G. J. D. AALDERS H. WZN., Prof. Dr. J. CRAEYBECKX, Prof. Dr. J. G. VAN DILLEN, Dr. H. A. ENNO VAN GELDER, Prof. Dr. C. V. D. KIEFT, Dr. W. PREVENIER, Prof. Dr. B. W. SCHAPER, Prof. Dr. I. SCHÖFFER, Dr. R. SHATING, Prof. Dr. CH. VERLINDEN.

Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde (Journal of Netherlands Language and Literature): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1881; Editorial Board: Sec. Dr. C. KRUYSKAMP, Rapenburg 49, Leiden; circ. 500; quarterly.

Toeristenkampioen: Vassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; twice monthly; tourism, natural beauty and historical monuments; Editor CHARLOTTE NOË; circ. 14,000.

T'oung Pao: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1890; Chinese and Japanese languages and history; Editors PAUL DEMIÉVILLE, A. F. P. HULSEWÉ; circ. 500.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Ariadne: A. J. Ernststraat 169, Amsterdam; weekly; marketing, advertising, press and publicity.

Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht spraak: Polstraat 10, Deventer; fortnightly; tax information.

Common Market: P.O. Box 176, The Hague; monthly review of European integration and economic development.

Conservator, De: Nieuwe Achtergracht 104, Amsterdam; f. 1936; fortnightly; circulation 4,000.

Economische Voorlichting: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; weekly; trade and industry, finance; circulation 7,000.

Economist, De (The Economist): Gerrit van der Veenstraat 137, Amsterdam; f. 1852; monthly; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. P. HENNIPMAN.

Elsevier Exporter: N.V. Uitg. Mij. Bonaventura, P.O. Box 1165, Amsterdam C; English language; monthly.

Euromarkt-Nieuws: Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; European trade.

Gids, De (The Guide): Rokin 44, Amsterdam; f. 1837; literary and scientific monthly; Chief Editor ED. HOORNIK.

Holland Shipping Trading: Van Kouteren's Uitg.-Mij., St. Jobsweg 40, Rotterdam; English language; every four weeks; international trade.

Internationale Spectator (Journal of International Politics): Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken; Chief Editor Dr. L. G. M. JAQUET; fortnightly.

Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant: P.O. Box 824, Rotterdam; weekly (airmail) edition of the daily of the same name.

Socialisme en Democratie (Socialism and Democracy): Chopinlaan 27, Rosmalen; f. 1939; monthly; Editorial Staff: Prof. Dr. J. P. KRUIJT (Chair.), F. J. A. VAN MAANEN (Sec.).

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (*Journal of Economic and Social Geography*): Banierstraat 1, Rotterdam 1; f. 1909; bi-monthly; Chair. Board of Editor Drs. D. DE BOER; Sec. Drs. F. SCHUURMANS.

Tijdschrift voor de Politie (*Police Monthly*): Postbus 1148, Arnhem; f. 1938; Editor-in-Chief F. PERRICK.

Tijdschrift voor Vennootschappen, Verenigingen en Stichtingen (TVVS): Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; trade, finance and economics.

LAW

Common Market Law Review: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1963; quarterly; Editors H. H. MAAS, K. R. SIMMONDS, L. J. BRINKHORST.

Delikten Delinkwent: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1970; Editors Prof. CH. J. ENSCHEDÉ, Prof. Dr. W. BUIKHUISEN; Prof. L. HULSMAN, G. KAL, Prof. A. MELAI, Drs. N. PIECK, Prof. A. ROOSENBURG, Prof. T. VAN VEEN, P. J. BAAUW.

Ned. Tijdschrift voor Internationaal Recht (*Netherlands International Law Review*): Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor L. ERADES; Sec. of Board W. DOMMERING.

MISCELLANEOUS

Autokampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; weekly; Editor I. IZAAKS; circ. 82,000.

t'Buitenspoor: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; tourism; circulation 5,000.

Forum der Letteren: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1962; quarterly; Editors S. DRESDEN, J. C. KAMERBEEK, F. W. N. HUGEN HOLTZ, C. F. P. STUTTERHEIM, E. M. UHLENBECK.

Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communications Studies*): Polstraat 10, P.O.B. 23, Deventer; Editorial: Keizersgracht 604, Amsterdam; quarterly; press and publicity.

Het Nederlandse Tijdschrift: Herengracht 257, Amsterdam; monthly; printing and publishing; circ. 600.

Kampioen: Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB), Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; Editor J. P. KORSTJENS; circ. 1,160,000.

Kentering: Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Badhuisweg 232, The Hague; bi-monthly; Editors OTTO DIJK, WIM HAZEU, WILLEM M. ROGGMAN, JAN VAN DER VEGT.

Koeltechniek: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1908; monthly; refrigeration and air-conditioning.

Militaire Spectator, De (*Military Spectator*): Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence.

Natuur en Landschap: Herengracht 540, Amsterdam-C; four times a year; nature conservation; circulation 8,500.

Nederlands Transport: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1949; fortnightly, Saturdays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editors J. W. TH. COHEN STUART, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Nibeg: Nieuwe Herengracht 87, Amsterdam; f. 1945; official journal for Dutch in the Far East, and for former P.O.W.s now in the Netherlands; Editor W. C. VAN MEURS; Sec. B. A. VAN KETEL; circ. 18,000.

Ons Reisblad: Rijnstraat 9, The Hague; fortnightly; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Openbaar Vervoer: published by Ceres N.V. Eendrachtstraat 2, Meppel; formerly *Spoor-en-Tramwegen*; fortnightly publication on public transport.

Plattelandsvrouw, De: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; ladies' journal; circulation 65,000.

PTT-Nieuws (*Post, Telegraph, Telephone*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1932; monthly; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Editor F. P. STAL.

Publieke Werken (*Municipal Works*): Wibautstraat 3, Room 6002, Amsterdam; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. JANSSEN.

Reizen: Leidsegracht 11, Amsterdam; bi-monthly; tourism and travel; circ. 22,400.

Toneel/Teatraal, Het (*The Stage*): Nieuwe Uitleg 15, The Hague; f. 1889 (Toneel), 1963 (Teatraal), combined 1968; quarterly on Dutch and foreign theatre; Editors GERRIT ALTES, WILBERT BANK, NIC BRINK, HANS CROISET, ELSA DEN HERTOOG, ANDRÉ RUTTEN, B. STROMAN; circ. 1,750.

Uitgever, De (*The Publisher*): Herengracht 209, Amsterdam; f. 1900; monthly; Editors P. HAGERS, J. TEN HAVE, G. LUBBERHUIZEN, Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN, J. N. VAN ROSMALEN, P. JAARMA.

Verkeerstechniek: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; traffic engineering and traffic facilities; Editor J. KUIPER; circ. 9,000.

Voedingsmiddelentechnologie: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1952; monthly journal for food industry.

Vrouw en haar Huis, De (*Women and Home*): Leidersgracht 11, Amsterdam; f. 1906; illustrated monthly; Editor Dr. M. G. SCHENK (N.Z. Voorburgwal 171, Amsterdam); circ. 18,500.

Waterkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; f. 1927; twice monthly; yachting revue; Editor J. A. KUITERT; circ. 45,000.

Weg en Waterbouw: Mathenesserlaan 310, Rotterdam; f. 1941; monthly; Editor J. STUVEL.

PHILOSOPHICAL

Algemeen Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wijsbegeerte (*Philosophical Review*): B. de Koninklijke van Gorcum & Co., Assen; f. 1907 by Dr. J. D. Bierens de Haan; four issues annually; publ. by Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Wijsbegeerte (*General Dutch Philosophical Society*).

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Acta Biotheoretica: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1938; Editors Prof. Dr. M. JEUKEN, Prof. Dr. H. R. VAN DER VAART, Prof. Dr. A. A. VERVEEN; circ. 600.

Electrotechniek: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1923; fortnightly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering.

Geneeskundige Gids: Published by Verenigde Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1923; monthly publication on medical science and public health.

Lastechniek (*Welding*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1935; monthly; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; publ. *Ned. Inst. voor Lastechniek*.

Mens en Maatschappij (*Man and Society*): P.O.B. 1823, Amsterdam; f. 1925; sociological bi-monthly; Editorial Sec. Prof. Dr. H. M. JOLLES.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (*Netherlands Journal of Medicine*): Jan Luykenstraat 5, Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. L. B. W. JONGKEES; Sec. H. DE VOS, M.D.; the Editorial Staff forms the Board of Dirs.; weekly.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Netherlands Journal of Zoology (*Archives Néerlandaises de Zoologie*): E. J. Brill, Leiden; f. 1934; Editors D. J. KUENEN, K. BAKKER, H. H. BOER, CHR. P. RAVEN.

Rode Kruis Koerier (*Red Cross Courier*): N.V. 't Koggeschip, Nieuwe Achtergracht 104, Postbox 1198, Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. W. VAN ESVELD; circ. 12,500.

Schip en Werf (*Shipping and Shipbuilding*): Burg. s'Jacobplein 10, Rotterdam 2; fortnightly; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, Prof. Ir. J. H. KRIETEMEIJER, Prof. Dr. Ir. W. P. A. VAN LAMMEREN, J. G. F. WARRIS.

Simon Stevin Wis-en Natuurkundig Tijdschrift: 22 Boteringestraat, Groningen, and 6 Rozier, Ghent (Belgium); f. 1922 as *Christian Huygens*; science, physics, mathematics; Editors Prof. Dr. J. BILO, Prof. Dr. V. VAN BOUCHOUT, Prof. Dr. S. C. VAN VEEN, Prof. Dr. J. J. SEIDEL.

Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie (*Journal of Parapsychology*): Statenlaan 96, The Hague; 6 issues yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. H. C. TENHAEFF.

Water: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1917; monthly; leading paper on drinking water supply and waste water treatment.

Wetenschap en Samenleving (*Science and Society*): Ritzema Boslaan 47, Utrecht; f. 1946; illustrated monthly; Prof. Dr. K. C. WINKLER.

Zoologische Mededelingen (*Zoological Communications*): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1915; Editor Prof. Dr. L. D. BRONGERSMA; circ. 600.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (*Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics*): Ostduinlaan 2, The Hague; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. CH. W. VERSTEGE; also *Statistical Year Book*.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Netherlands News Agency*, "A.N.P."): Parkstraat 32-36, The Hague; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; f. 1934; Gen.-Man. Dr. J. JOLLES; Chief Editor J. A. BAGGERMAN; Photo Dept. (*ANP-FOTO*): Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: The Hague, Prins Bernhardlaan 33, Voorburg; Bureau Chief LUCIANA DE VRIES ZANUCCOLI.

Antara: The Hague, 36 Parkstraat.

AP: Amsterdam C Rapenburgerstraat 73, Postbus 1016; Bureau Chief HENDRIK KERSTING.

UPI: The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

ASSOCIATIONS

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladders (GEBUCO) (*Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press*): Amstel 224-226, Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. W. ALTINK.

De Nederlandse Dagbladders (*Vereniging van Uitgevers van Dagbladen—The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Proprietors*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, Amsterdam; Chair. C. J. HOUWERT (Enschede); Gen. Sec. K. J. VAN DER ZANDE.

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (*Netherlands Association of Periodical Proprietors*): Raamweg 12, The Hague; f. 1945; Chair. H. G. JUSSEN; Sec. Dr. J. L. JANSSEN, Dept. Sec. E. H. A. WYLER; 200 mems.; publs. *Het Nederlandse Tijdschrift* (monthly).

Buitenlandse Persvereeniging in Nederland (*Foreign Press Assn. in Holland*): Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 29; f. 1925; 70 mems.; H. G. KERSTING (Pres.), PAL BALÁZS (Sec.).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten (*Association of Netherlands Journalists*): Joh. Vermeersstraat 55, Amsterdam; f. 1968; 3,100 mems.; Pres. J. J. VAN RAALTE; Vice-Pres. H. P. ESTER; 2nd Vice-Pres. K. D. DOKKUM; Sec. A. E. VAN RANTWIJK; publ. *De Journalist*.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladders" (N.N.P.) (*Netherlands Newspaper Press*): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 153 mems.; Pres. A. M. BANDA; Sec. N. ZEGVELD; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladders* (monthly).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Persbureaux (*Netherlands Association of Press Bureaux*): Middenweg 200, Amsterdam; f. 1949; 13 press agencies are affiliated; Pres. J. H. MATLA; Sec. Nico J. P. SMITH; Treas. WILLEM N. FRENJ.

PUBLISHERS

There are approximately 400 publishers in the Netherlands; 250 of these produce less than 10 titles a year. In 1967 6,249 new titles were printed and 5,013 reprints.

G. Alsbach & Co.: Amsterdam, Leidsegracht 11; f. 1866; music.

N.V. Drukkerij en Uitgeversmaatschappij De Arbeiderspers: Amsterdam, Hekelveld 15 (C.); Rotary, book, offset printers; publishers of *Het Vrije Volk* and 60 periodicals; also booksellers; Dirs. Drs. H. CLAUS; Deputy Man. Dir. B. BOLT.

Associated Publishers Amsterdam N.V.: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 370; f. 1966 by amalgamation of 12 small companies; reprints in history, philosophy, oriental studies and bibliography.

H. J. W. Becht's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; f. 1892; literature, science and non-fiction; Dirs. A. BECHT, J. J. F. ALEVA, L. TH. DOMHOFF.

Coöp. Vor. de Bezige Bij g.a.: Amsterdam, Van Miereveldstraat 1 (Z.); Dir. G. LUBBERHUIZEN.

Bigot & Van Rossum N.V.: Blaricum, Bloemlandsew 6; Dir. Mrs. M. H. VAN ROSSUM-BERG.

Erven J. Bijleveld: Utrecht, Janskerkhof 7; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and fiction; Mans. J. BONMELJÉ, Jr.

N.V. de R. K. Boekcentrale (Roman Catholic Book Centre Ltd.): Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, P.O.B. 374; f. 1912; Catholic; Man. Dir. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL.

Boekcentrum N.V.: The Hague, Scheveningseweg 72; novels, science, art, religion, textbooks, bibles, service books, hymn books.

Uitgeverij G. de Boer Jr.: Bussum, P.O.B. 17; f. 1870; fiction and non-fiction, sea, shipping and travel books; *De Blauwe Wimpel*, *Marineblad*, *Hockey Sport*.

Affiliated house:

Uitgeverij G. van Saane "Lectura Architectonica": Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1935; books and periodicals on architecture; Dirs. JOH. T. HULSEKAMP and B. KORTHUIS; *Bouwhoudig Weekblad*, *Forum*.

De Erven F. Bohn N.V.: Haarlem, 91 Ged. Oude Gracht; f. 1752; scientific, theological, law and medical books and periodicals; Man. H. E. STENFERT KROESE.

J. A. Boom and Sons: Meppel, Hoofdstraat 87; f. 1840; geographic, sociological, political, psychological, psychiatric books, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. J. H. BOOM, Dr. M. J. BOOM.

Born N.V.: Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Haspelsstraat 2-4; f. 1885; general, technical and scientific books and periodicals, paperbacks, maps; Dirs. H. BORN, G. W. H. TIEBOSCH, O. NORBRUIS.

Born N.V. Publishers: Assen, Esstraat 10; Postbox 22; f. 1887; Dirs. H. BORN, Dr. O. NORBRUIS; transport, film, tourism, education, newspapers.

Bosch & Keuning N.V.: Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1925; educational, religious, literature; BBB, *Sesam* pocket series; Dirs. P. N. GOUDSWAARD, D. VAN DER STOEP, A. DE VISSER (Adj.), C. LOOISE (Adj.).

L. J. C. Boucher: The Hague, Noordeinde 39A; f. 1842; philosophy, art, general and literary works; also booksellers; Man. L. J. C. BOUCHER.

Uitgev. Paul Brand: Bussum, Nwe's Gravelandseweg 17-19 (P.B.17); religion, psychology, sociology; Dir. PAUL BRAND.

E. J. Brill N.V.: Leiden, Oude Rijn 33A; f. 1683; scientific and foreign books, orientalia, scientific, religious and historical periodicals in many languages; Dir. F. C. WIEDER, Jr.

H. Ten Brink's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam, Singel 124; f. 1948; periodicals; Man. Dir. J. LAND.

S. Gouda Quint-D. Brouwer & Zoon: Arnhem, 17 Bakkerstraat; f. 1735; law, medicine; also booksellers; Man. J. H. BROUWER.

A. W. Bruna en Zoon's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.: Utrecht, Brigittenstraat 7; f. 1868; general literature; pocket series *Zwarte Beertjes*; Dir. A. W. BRUNA.

W. L. & J. Brusse's Uitg.-Mij.: Rotterdam, Prof. Bolkslaan; f. 1903; scientific, artistic, music (theoretical), nature, educational books, fiction and poetry; Dir. M. T. BRUSSE.

J. H. de Bussy Ltd.: Amsterdam, Rokin 62; financial, economical, insurance, sociology, art, non-fiction quality paperbacks; Man. Dirs. J. J. F. ALEVA, A. BECHT; publ. *Oud Holland* (art quarterly with English summary).

Uitgev. G. F. Callenbach N.V.: Nijkerk, Hoogstraat 24; f. 1854; theology, psychology, general and children's books; Man. G. F. CALLENBACH.

N.V. Drukkerij Jacob van Campen: Amsterdam, O.Z. Voorburgwal 87-89 (C.); f. 1918; Dir. H. H. VERLIND.

N.V. Uitg. Mij. Centrex: P.O.B. 76, Eindhoven, Nieuwe Emmasingel 9; f. 1960; scientific medical and popular; Dirs. J. J. TH. M. TAKS, S. D. BOON.

Uitg. "Contact": Amsterdam-C, Prinsengracht 795; art, belles-lettres; Dirs. G. P. DE NEVE, CHR. BLOM.

D. A. Daamen N.V.: The Hague, Koninginnegracht 26; f. 1893; general literature and periodicals; Mans. BERT BAKKER.

N.V. Dekker & van de Vegt: Nijmegen, Oranjesingel 4; Utrecht, Oude Gracht 206; f. 1856; theology, philosophy, early-Christian language and literature, religion, medicine; also bookseller; Mans. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM, P. G. M. VAN ROSSUM, C. F. J. SIMONS.

Diligentia Publishing Co.: Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 18-20-22; f. 1929; scientific, technical and economic journals and trade books, directories; Man. Dir. R. B. VAN DEN BIGGELAAR.

N.V. Uitgeverij "Djambatan" (De Brug): Amsterdam, J. J. Viottastraat 41 (Z); f. 1948; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps, history, political and social science; Dir. H. M. VAN RANDWIJK.

Elsevier N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij: Amsterdam, Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1880; literature, art, reference books, atlases; Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia; scientific books and journals, trade and technical journals, news magazines; seventeen subsidiary companies in European countries; Man. Dir. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK.

Elsevier Publishing Co., N.V.: Amsterdam, 335 Jan van Galenstraat, P.O.B. 211; assoc. cos. in U.K. and U.S.A.; English language books and periodicals in natural

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS)

- science, medicine, technology, engineering and building, physics, mathematics, geology, geophysics, economy, multi-lingual dictionaries; Man. Dir. P. BERGMANS.
- Excerpta Medica** (*International Medical Abstracting Service*): 119-123 Herengracht, Amsterdam-C; f. 1947; monthly abstract journals in 34 series; Dirs. J. CAUVERIEN, P. J. VINKEN, P. A. WARREN.
- Focus, N.V. Publishing Co.**: Haarlem, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 16; f. 1914; photographic and cinematographic magazines, photographic books; Man. Dir. DRICK BOER.
- Uitg. De Fontein N.V.**: De Bilt, Prinsenaan 3; literary, children's; Dir. A. H. BLOEMSMA.
- G. B. van Goor Zonen's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.**: The Hague, Frankenslag 173, Post Box 290; f. 1839; dictionaries, educational, juvenile, first aid, games; Mans. Dr. P. A. F. VAN VEEN, G. L. A. NEIJENHUIS, H. DE BRUIJN.
- Koninklijke van Gorcum & Comp.**: Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; publishers and printers specializing in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dirs. H. M. G. PRAKKE and Dr. H. J. PRAKKE.
- J. H. Gottmer N.V.**: Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, religion, education.
- G. van Herwijnen & Zn.**: Dordrecht, Kromhout 197, and Reeweg 11; f. 1907; technical books; also booksellers; Man. G. H. van HERWIJNEN.
- W. Hilarius' Wzn's Drukkerij en Uitgeverij N.V.**: Almelo, Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1923; Man. T. POTJEWIJD.
- W. van Hoeve, N.V. Uitgeverij**: The Hague, Van Aerssenstraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; literature, scientific and photographic books; Man. Dir. Dr. P. A. F. VAN VEEN.
- Uitg. Mij. "Holland" N.V.**: Haarlem, Spaarne 110; Dir. D. VAN ULZEN, I. VAN ULZEN-WELDINK.
- Uitgeverij Hollandia N.V.**: Baarn, Beukenlaan 16-20; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history; Dir. JAN MUNTINGA.
- International Publishing Co., The World's Window Ltd.**: Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, P.O.B. 4; f. 1947; Youth Bible, culture, philosophy, theology, politics, art, travel-literature; Man. Dirs. J. M. PH. UITMAN and J. J. KONING.
- Dr. W. Junk N.V., Publishers**: The Hague, Van Stolkweg 13; f. 1899; natural sciences and medicine, periodicals; Dir. S. P. BAKKER.
- P. N. van Kampen & Zoon N.V.**: Amsterdam, Singel 330; f. 1841; art, history, literature, popular science; Mans B. VAN KAMPEN, J. H. STRAAT-VAN-ZUYLEN.
- Kluitman Uitgeverij Alkmaar**: Alkmaar, Oudegracht 287; Post Box 123; f. 1864; books for children; Man. P. KLUITMAN.
- N.V. Uitg. mij. Æ. E. Kluwer**: Deventer, Stromarkt 8; f. 1889; technical, fiscal, juridical, social science, economic books and periodicals; Man. Dir. Dr. A. M. W. RESIUS; Mans. R. VISSER, A. W. HANSEN.
- Æ. E. Kluwer—Technische boeken**: Deventer, Polstraat 10; Man. Dir. A. J. KORNET.
- N. Kluwer**: Deventer, Menstraat 17-21; oriental and philosophical, children's books, sports, hobbies, cookery; Man. Dir. P. KLUWER.
- J. H. Kok N.V.**: Kampen, Oudestr. 5; f. 1894; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; Mans. J. A. G. KOK, W. E. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications.
- Kosmos Uitg.-Mij. N.V.**: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; literature, science, hobbies, travel; Dir. M. T. ZWIERS.
- Kruseman's Uitgeversmij. N.V.**: The Hague, Nassauplein 1B; f. 1909; literature, art, reference books; Man. Dir. P. VAN ECK.
- Allert de Lange N.V.**: Amsterdam, Damrak 62; f. 1880; general; Dirs. Y. J. HOEKSTRA, A. P. J. KROONENBURG.
- Universitaire Pers Leiden**: Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1945; languages, literature, history, law, philosophy religion and medicine; Dirs. Prof. Dr. L. LUKENHEIM EZN (Chair.), J. R. DE GROOT (Sec.); Man. F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- Lemniscaat**: Rotterdam, Vijverlaan 48; children's books, general, religion, art.
- Uitgeverij Leopold N.V.**: The Hague, Statenlaan 96; f. 1923; general; Gen. Dir. D. KOK.
- Van Loghum Slaterus' Uitg. Mij. N.V.**: Deventer, Polstraat 10; W. VAN ZEYTVELD.
- Maatschappij tot verspreiding van Goede en Goedkoop Lectuur N.V. Wereld Bibliotheek** (*World Library, Good and Cheap Reading Company Ltd.*): Amsterdam, Admiraal de Ruiterweg 545; f. 1905; science and literature; Man. L. REINALDA.
- L. G. G. Malmberg N.V.**: 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeghwaterl. 16 (P.B. 233); Dir. Mr. F. A. M. CUPPEN; Editor Dr. F. X. KOOT.
- Meulenhoff Nederland N.V.**: 468 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam; P.O.B. 100; f. 1895; literature, historical, political, social/cultural, art and pocket books; (Publishing Dept. of Meulenhoff-Bruna N.V.); Man. D. W. BLOEMENA; Editor T. A. SONTROP.
- Uitg. Mij. "C. Misset" N.V.**: Doetinchem, IJssolkade 32 (P.O.B. 4); f. 1873; trade journals and other specialized periodicals; Dir. H. A. CHRISTERN.
- Moussault's Uitg. N.V.**: Amsterdam-Z, Sarphatipark 23; Dirs. P. JAARMA, M. F. JAARMA-BUIJSERD.
- N.V. Uitgeverij Mouton & Co.**: The Hague, Herderstraat 5, P.O.B. 1132; anthropology, archaeology, architecture, art, history, literary science, languages, linguistics, mechanical translations, philosophy, psychology, religion, sociology, social sciences, economy and medicine; Pres. J. DOCTER.
- J. Muusses, N.V.**: Purmerend, Kerkstraat 20-33; f. 1873; textbooks; Dirs. J. MUUSSES, D. STRUVING.
- Uitg. H. Nelissen**: Bilthoven, Laurillardlaan 30; f. 1922; general, science, religious (R.C.), education; Dir. R. M. M. NELISSEN.
- N.V. Uitgev. Nijgh & van Diltmar**: The Hague, Badhuisweg 232; f. 1837; Man. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT; branch at Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112.
- N.V. Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel on Uitg. Maatschappij**: The Hague, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, Post Box 269; f. 1853; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, govt. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency; Man. Dr. H. J. H. HARTGERINK.
- North Holland Publishing Co.**: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 305-311, P.O.B. 3489; f. 1931; physics, biology, mathematical, technological, economic and philological books and journals; Dirs. M. D. FRANK, Drs. E. VAN TONGEREN; Man. Editor Dr. W. H. WIMMERS.
- G. A. van Oorschot**: Amsterdam-C, Herengracht 613; Dir. G. A. VAN OORSCHOT.
- N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij.**: Utrecht, Domstraat 11-13; f. 1899; medical, science, history, periodicals, encyclopaedias; also booksellers; Man. L. BUNGE.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS)

- Uitgeverij H. J. Paris N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 104; f. 1922; science, art, theology, fiction; Dir. J. BOERWINKEL.
- PAX, Nederland Uitgeversmaatschappij:** The Hague, Witte de Withstraat 62; f. 1965; literature, school and reference books; Man. A. B. N. PEETERS.
- G. P. J. van der Peet:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; literature, children's books, general non-fiction; antiquarian department specializing in Africana, Americana, Orientalia, Chinese and Japanese art; there is also a second branch which deals with general old books, bibliography, art; br. in Haarlem, Jansweg 39; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- Uitgeverij Ploegsma:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dirs. F. LANKAMP, J. C. BRINKMAN, W. F. LANKAMP, P. BRINKMAN.
- Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V.:** Amsterdam, 262, Singel; f. 1915; literature, cultural history; Mans. TINE VAN BUUL, REINOLD KUIPERS.
- D. Reidel Publishing Company:** Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17, Singel 419-421; f. 1960; publishers and printers of books and journals on philosophy, logic, mathematics, linguistics, soviet philosophy, social history, economics, econometrics, geophysics, etc.; Pres. A. REIDEL.
- Wed J. R. van Rossum:** Utrecht, Korte Minrebroederstraat 1-3 and Oudkerhof 2-6; f. 1797; Catholic church music; religious art; booksellers; Mans. P. M. A., W. J. C. and J. R. VAN ROSSUM.
- Rotterdam University Press:** Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112; university and college textbooks, economics, sociology, chemistry and technology; Mans. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT, H. M. J. BROEKHUIS; Man. Dir. W. PIERSMA.
- G. J. A. Ruys Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam-C, 62 Rokin (P.B. 289); popular science, economics, cookery books; Dir. J. J. ALEVA.
- Samsom N.V.:** Alphen o/t Rhine; f. 1882; books, forms, systems and periodicals on jurisprudence, law, administration, business management and schools; Mans. R. H. and J. F. SAMSOM, G. DE FLINES.
- Scheltema & Holkema's Bookhandel en Uitgevers Maatschappij, N.V.:** Amsterdam, Rokin 74-76; f. 1853; booksellers and publishers; medical, general; Dir. P. NIJHOFF ASSER.
- Scheltens & Giltay:** Amsterdam, 268 Keizersgracht; f. 1904; literature, popular science, travel; Man. J. GILTAY.
- D. van Sijn & Zonen:** Rotterdam, Schiekkade 42-44; f. 1855; law, science, education, music, etc.; also printers; Mans. J. A. VAN SIJN, H. VAN SIJN.
- A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgeversmij. N.V.:** Leiden, Doezastraat 1; f. 1851; European integration, international law, copyright law, Eastern European law, philological, foreign and general literature, bibliography; publishers for the Académie de Droit international de la Haye and distributors for the International Court of Justice; Man. G. DE FLINES.
- Uitgeverij Het Spectrum N.V.:** Utrecht, P.O.B. 2073; f. 1935; paperbacks, literature, art, science, schoolbooks, dictionaries, religion, periodicals, part-works; Man. Dirs. H. C. DE WIR, Dr. M. F. J. PIJNENBORG.
- Uitgeverij De Spiegel:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; f. 1926; general; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- C. A. Spin & Son, Ltd.:** Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 271-287; f. 1819; Man. Dir. P. J. W. VAN ZIJL.
- Staflou & Zoon:** Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1947; medical and general; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU.
- Staflou en Tholen N.V.:** Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, Leiden, P.O.B. 138; dental publishers; f. 1969; proprs. J. B. OONK.
- Technical Publication, H. Stam:** Culemborg, Industrieweg 1; general and technical education; Dirs. J. H. v. d. VEEN.
- 'De Steenuil', Uitgeverij:** Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1928; literature, pocket books; Man. Dir. H. E. JONKERS.
- H. E. Stenfort Kroese N.V.:** Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1933; scientific, medical, and economics; Dir. F. L. STENFORT KROESE.
- N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon:** The Hague, Post Box 123, Hartogstraat 3 and Plaats 12; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. H. SLOTERDIJK.
- A. A. M. Stols/J.-P. Barth:** The Hague; f. 1922; art, literature, history, science, medicine, and private press editions; Dir. J.-P. BARTH.
- A. J. G. Strengtholt's Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam-C, Leidsegracht 11; f. 1928; books, music, plays, records, magazines; Pres. A. J. G. STRENGTHOLT; Vice-Pres. H. CH. GOMPERS; Dirs. F. E. BREITENSTEIN, H. TH. KATZ, G. JANSEN, Jr.
- Swets & Zeitlinger, N.V.:** Lisse, Heereweg 347A; f. 1901; publishers, scientific periodicals, reprints; Mans. W. A., R. J. and A. W. SWETS, W. J. TIELEMAN.
- N. V. W. J. Thieme & Cie:** Zutphen, Groenmarkt 15-21; f. 1863; educational, scientific books; Mans. G. C., D. W. and W. SCHILLEMANS.
- De Tijdstroom N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Lochem, Bagijnestraat 11; literature, schoolbooks, medical, applied arts, cultural history, periodicals; Man. Dirs. J. H. SCHEEN, J. v. d. TOORN, J. BOTTEMA.
- Kon. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij van de Erven J. J. Tijl N.V.:** Zwolle, Blaloweg 20; f. 1777; daily newspapers, letterpress and offset printing, book publishing; Mans. J. DIKKERS, J. J. DIKKERS, E. RITTERSHAUS.
- W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink N.V.:** Zwolle, Melkmarkt 2; f. 1838; law books and periodicals; agriculture and education; Mans. P. L. C. TIDEMAN and J. KOMEN.
- H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V.:** Haarlem, Klein Heiligland 4-8; f. 1874; scientific, artistic, historical, religious, and law books; Dir. E. LEFEBVRE.
- Unieboek N.V.:** Bussum, Nieuwo's-Gravelandseweg 17-19; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, medical, chemical, social, economics, religion, textbooks, etc.; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOECK, A. E. STHEEMAN, H. DYKSTRA, P. J. ZWAAN.
- "Urbi et Orbi" N.V.:** Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, Box 374; Gen. Man. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL; Man. H. H. J. VINKENBURG.
- Under the same management: C. L. Van Langenhuyzen; school books; R. K. Boekcentrale (*Catholic Book Centre*); C. A. Spin & Son.
- L. J. Veen's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V.:** Amsterdam, Leidsegracht 76-78; f. 1887; technical books, literature, hobbies; Dirs. L. J. VEEN, J. C. JANSEN.
- H. Veenman and Zonen N.V.:** Wageningen, P.O. Box 71; f. 1903; agricultural and theological.
- R. van der Velde:** Leeuwarden, P.O.B. 401; f. 1892; Frisian language and Frisian music; also bookseller; Mans. A. R. VAN DER VELDE, J. M. VAN DER VELDE-TIEMERSMA.
- W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, 2E Oosterparkstraat 221-3; f. 1875; educational books; Man. H. M. A. BAKKER.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

J. N. Voorhoeve: The Hague, Dunne Bierkade 16-17; f. 1876; Dir. J. H. C. VOORHOEVE.

West Friesland, Uitgeversmaatschappij: Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1939; literature, childrens' books, pocket books; Man.-Dir. PH. J. ZWAAN.

Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij N.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation): Amsterdam-C, Singel 262; Dirs. Mrs. LINE VAN DIJK, Drs. A. F. WYERS.

Wolters-Noordhoff N.V.: Groningen, O. Boteringestraat 22; f. 1836; scientific and educational books, dictionaries, atlases and wall maps, periodicals; Mans. R. BEUMER, B. BOERMA, J. KIST, Drs. J. W. DE VEN, Drs. R. K. AENEAE VENEMA, Dr. A. G. DE MAN, Ir. M. VERVERS.

Wyt and Zonen, N.V.: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1804; books and periodicals, especially on transport.

N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keuning: Wageningen, Laurens Janszoon Costerweg 5; f. 1919; religious books, bibles,

practical handbooks, nature, gardening, fiction periodicals, bookclub; Dir. A. VERMEER.

De Zuid-Hollandsche Uitg.-Maat.: The Hague, Wagenstraat 70; f. 1932; Gen. Man. A. M. C. STOK.

ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Uitgeversbond (Royal Netherlands Publishers' Association): Amsterdam, Herengracht 209; f. 1880; Chair. Dr. F. A. M. CUPPEN; Sec. Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN; 241 mems.; publ. *De Uitgever* (monthly).

Grafisch Exportcentrum: Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 668; handles the export of books and printed matter originating in the Netherlands.

Vereniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (Asscn. for promoting the interests of the book trade): f. 1815; Chair. R. VISSER (Deventer); Sec. C. VRIJ, Amsterdam, Jan Tooropstraat 109; 2,300 mems.; publ. *Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation): P.O.B. 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

The Foundation was set up in 1969 by the union of *Nederlandse Radio-Unie (N.R.U.)* with the television organization *Nederlandse Televisie Stichting (N.T.S.)*.

There are seven associate companies (*Algemene Vereniging Radio-Omroep, Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, Omroepvereniging VARA, Katholieke Radio-Omroep, Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio-Omroep, Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting, Evangelische Omroep*) the first five of which in 1947 agreed upon a Charter by which their various possessions—studios, technical equipment, records, and music libraries—were merged for joint use into one foundation called the Netherlands Radio Union (*Nederlandsche Radio Unie*). The members of this Union still retain individual autonomy in planning and broadcasting their programmes during the hours allotted to them by the Government decree. The Nederlandsche Radio Unie provides a joint programme (15 to 40 per cent of total broadcasting time).

The licence fee for radios is 24 guilders per annum.

Advertising started in March 1968.

There is no preventive censorship.

At the end of 1970 there were 630,477 radio licences and 3,085,886 combined radio/TV licences issued.

BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

HOME BROADCASTING

Algemene Vereniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.) (General Broadcasting Association): Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 107; f. 1923; independent; membership 400,000; Pres. Dr. L. H. SLOTEMAKER; Dirs. J. C. BONGENAAR (Finance), J. M. VAN OVERVEST (Radio), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Television); publ. *Avro-bode*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (Vara Broadcasting Corporation): Hilversum, Heuvelaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist and Progressive; membership over 500,000; Pres. A. H. KLOOS, M.P.; Radio and T.V. Sec. J. L. DE TROYE; publ. *Varagids* (Editor G. P. BAKKER).

Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio Omroep (V.P.R.O.) (Free Protestant Radio and Television Company): Hilversum, 's-Gravelandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 115,000; Pres. Dr. K. H. ROESSINGH; Sec. Ir. R. MARIS; Chief Editor (vacant); publ. *Vrije Geluiden*.

Katholieke Radio Omroep (K.R.O.) (Catholic Broadcasting Society): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52; f. 1926; Catholic; 500,500 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. W. VAN DOORN; Sec. Dr. A. M. RUDING-FEHMERS; Dir. Drs. A. J. J. VAN DER MADE; publ. *Katholieke Radio en Televisie Gids, Studio*.

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (N.C.R.V.) (Netherlands Christian Radio Society): Hilversum, Schuttersweg 8; f. 1924; Protestant; membership over 470,000; Pres. Rev. Dr. J. OZINGA; Dir. Dr. A. H. VAN DE VEEN, LL.D.; publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting (T.R.O.S.) (Television and Radio Broadcasting Foundation): Lage Naarderweg 45-47, Hilversum; independent.

Evangelische Omroep (E.O.): Utrechtse Straatweg 8, Hilversum.

There are also two regional stations *Regionale Omroep Noord en Oost (RONO)* and *Regionale Omroep Zuid (ROZ)*; and a station broadcasting only religious services and music, *Radio Bloemendaal*. The *American Forces Network (AFN)* is relayed in the Netherlands by the Benelux Transmitter.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (Netherlands World Broadcasting): Hilversum, Witte Kruislaan 55, P.O.B. 222; f. 1947; Dir.-Gen. L. F. TIJNSTRA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. J. W. ACDA; Dir. General Programme Service H. J. P. J. VAN EIJDHOVEN; Dir. Central Production Service B. H. STEINKAMP; Dir. News Service F. DEKKER; Dir. Transcription Service J. VAN DE WALLE; Admin. G. R. DE VRIES; Dir. Technical Service V. J. DE GRIJS; Dir. Training Centre J. A. VAN DER STEEN.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Afrikaans, Indonesian and Arabic.

THE NETHERLANDS—(FINANCE)

TELEVISION

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting: Post Box 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

Television programmes are provided by seven private Broadcasting Corporations and N.O.S. Studios, staff and technical facilities are provided by N.O.S. and financed by Government-collected licence fees.

The Board of N.O.S. consists partly of leading members of the broadcasting corporations; other members are appointed by the Crown and cultural organizations; the

Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The financial management is supervised by the Government.

There are two television channels broadcasting daily the evenings. Advertising is permitted up to 80 minutes per week.

The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint TV programme for 25 to 40 per cent of broadcasting time.

The annual licence fee for television is 75 guilders.

Colour television started in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Amsterdam, Westeinde 1; P.O.B. 98; f. 1814; cap. subs. and p.u. 20 million guilders, all the share capital is owned by the State; res. 267.8m.; specie and bullion 6,226.4m. guilders; notes in circ. 9,275.9m. guilders; 15 brs.; Pres. Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. C. T. DE BIJLL NACHENIUS.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam, 32 Vijzelstraat; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (f. 1824) and De Twentsche Bank N.V. (f. 1861); amalgamated with Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V. 1968; cap. subs. and p.u.m.; 213 dep. 8,856.5m. (August 1970); Chair. A. TH. VAN DER LECQ; Pres. J. C. WURFBAIN.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amro Bank): Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolsingel 119; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of the Amsterdamsche Bank and the Rotterdamsche Bank; cap. subs. and p.u. 215m.; dep. 12,919m.; Chair. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK.

Labouchere and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 12 Tesselschadestraat, P.O.B. 154; f. 1917; cap. 2.5m.; Man. Dir. J. H. I. VAN ECK.

Bank en Assurantie Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 548; f. 1967 as holding company for **Bank Mees and Hope N.V.** (banking and securities), **Investeringsbank Amsterdam N.V.** (investment banking) and **R. Mees en Zoonen Assurantiën** (insurance); cap. 62,602m.; Man. Dirs. A. RUYS, J. KEUNING.

H. Albert de Bary and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 448-454 Herengracht; f. 1919; cap. 15m.; Gen. Mans. P. A. VAN GARDEREN, E. J. FISCHER, Dr. W. O. KOENIGS.

Bax' Bank N.V.: The Hague, Nieuwe Uitleg 26; subsid. of Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.; f. 1930; Chair. L. H. BAX; Man. Dr. E. IDEMA GREIDANUS.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank en Aangesloten Banken (*Co-operative Central Agriculture Credit Bank and Member Banks*): St. Jacobsstraat 30, Utrecht; f. 1898; (1970) res. 356m.; dep. 9,357m.; Man. Dirs. R. MANSCHOT, J. W. HUDIG, Jonkheer J. C. GREVEN, T. J. JANSSEN-SCHOONHOVEN.

De Nationale Investeringsbank (Herstelbank) N.V. (*National Investment Bank of the Netherlands*): Carnegieplein 4, The Hague; f. 1945; medium and long-term credit

for investment purposes; cap. 100m.; Man. Dirs. C. A. BARON BENTINCK (Pres.), P. C. MAAS (Sec.), H. J. MANSCHOT, H. H. LAMBERS; the Bank also manages:

De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (*Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries*): f. 1965; loans in behalf of developing countries; initial cap. p.u. 1m.

Theodoor Gilissen N.V.: Amsterdam, N. Doelenstraat 12-14; f. 1881; Man. Dirs. H. W. C. NIEUWENHUYNS, L. J. P. M. THOLE, C. A. A. DE WIT.

Indonesische Overzeese Bank: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 664-8; f. 1965; cap. 20m.; dep. 287m. (1967); Man. Dirs. R. B. GANDASOEBRATA, A. FAISAL.

Kas-Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam C., Spuistraat 172; f. 1806; cap. 10m.; dep. 554m. (1967); Man. Dirs. Dr. A. RUTGERS, Dr. F. WINKLER.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 568-582; f. 1927; cap. 80.1m.; dep. 5,305.9m. (June 1970); Man. Dirs. J. F. H. WIJSEN, J. J. GROULS, B. A. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, L. P. NIJENBANDRING DE BOER, C. STEHOUEWER, J. J. C. N. WOUTERS.

Slavenburg's Bank, N.V.: Rotterdam, 63 Coolsingel; f. 1925; cap. and res. 58m.; dep. 544m.; Mans. P. SLAVENBURG, LL.D., L. H. NIENHUYNS MULDER, R. SLAVENBURG, J. VAN DER MEER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamsche Bankiersvereniging (*Assn. of Amsterdam Bankers*): Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMAN.

Nederlandsche Bankiersvereniging (*Netherlands Bankers' Association*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 136; Pres. J. C. WURFBAIN; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMAN.

Rotterdamsche Bankiersvereniging (*Assn. of Rotterdam Bankers*): 34 Blaak; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. A. RUYS; Sec. Dr. C. J. PH. DE PRIESTER.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Vereeniging voor den Effectenhandel te Amsterdam (*Amsterdam Stock Exchange*): Amsterdam, Beursplein 5; f. 1836; Pres. J. C. VAN MARKEN; Dir. U. J. N. DE GRAAFF; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER; publ. *Officiële Pryscurant*; circ. 4,000.

Vereeniging van Effectenhandelaren te Rotterdam (*Stock Exchange of Rotterdam*): Coolsingel, Beursgebouw, Room 24D; f. 1898; open only to members of the Assn. Stock-dealers, Rotterdam; 54 mems.; Sec. Drs. E. ROELOFSZ, Wijnhaven 87-89.

THE NETHERLANDS—(FINANCE)

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, The Hague, and Schiekade 130, Rotterdam; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 82m.; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Vice-Chairs. M. P. STEENBERGHE, L. J. M. BEEL; Pres. Exec. Board J. VAN DER VELDEN.

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering-Bank N.V. (*National Life Insurance Ltd.*): Rotterdam, Schiekade 130; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

N.V. Assurantie Maatschappij De Nederlanden van 1845 (*The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1845; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Nationale-Nederlanden Schadeverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (*General Insurance*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1915; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. P. D. PESTMAN and C. D. HENNY.

Eerste Rotterdamse Maatschappij van Verzekering N.V. (*First Rotterdam Insurance Company Ltd.*): The Hague, 15 Pr. Beatrixlaan; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Fatum Ongevalleverzekering Maatschappij van De Nederlanden van 1845 (*Fatum Accident Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1899; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

N.V. Levensverzekering-Maatschappij van De Nederlanden van 1845 (*N.V. Life Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845, Ltd.*): Rotterdam, Schiekade 130; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

N.V. Transportverzekering Maatschappij van De Nederlanden van 1845 (*N.V. Marine Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1867; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Hollandsche Sociëteit van Levensverzekeringen N.V. (*Holland Life Insurance Soc. Ltd.*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 475, Post Box 1048; f. 1807; Man. Dirs. J. J. VAN OOSTERWIJK BRUYN, J. C. TUPKER, J. P. PORTIELJE, A. DE HULLU.

Amstleven, Amsterdamse Maatschappij van Levensverzekering, N.V. (*Amsterdam Life Insurance Co.*): Amsterdam, N. Spiegelstraat 17; f. 1892; Man. Dirs. Mr. C. A. H. LOUDON, Mr. F. G. KOOL, Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.

De Olveh van 1879 U.A. (*Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): The Hague, 1 Kortenaerkade; f. 1879; Gen. Manager W. A. H. C. BOELLAARD; publ. *Olveh Foon*.

Algemeene Friesche Levensverzekering Maatschappij (*Gen. Frisian Insurance Co.*): Leeuwarden, Burmaniahuis, Nieuwestad 9; f. 1844; mutual; Man. Dirs. H. BEUCKER ANDREAE, C. COLEBRANDER, T. M. HALBERTSMA, J. VISSER, L. J. VAN VLOODORP; publ. *De Wacht* (monthly).

Nieuwe Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekeringsbank N.V. (*New First Netherlands Insurance Company Ltd.*): The Hague, Churchillplein 1; f. 1902; Gen. Man. B. P. VAN DER VEEN.

Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekering Maatschappij op het Leven en tegen invaliditeit N.V. (*First Netherlands Life and Disablement Insurance Co. Ltd.*): The Hague, Churchillplein 1; f. 1882; life; Man. Dirs. Dr. P. N. DE VRIES D'AMBLÉE, H. GERRITSEN, M. J. VAN DER BENT.

Nilimij Leven N.V. (*Nilimij Life Assurance Co.*): The Hague, Stadhoudersplantsoen 214; f. 1859; Man. Dirs. G. J. KNIPPENBERG, J. F. PETERS, F. BERKHOUT.

N.V. Rotterdamse Verzekering Sociëteit (R.V.S.) (*Rotterdam Insurance Socs.*): Rotterdam, Westerstraat 3 Rotterdam 3002; f. 1838; Man. Dirs. L. VAN DEN BRINK, L. L. COLLIGNON, Th. G. H. VISSER, L. SPOEL.

N.V. Brand-en Variaverzekering Maatschappij (R.V.S.) (*Fire and Casualty Insurance*): Westerstraat 3-Rotterdam 3002.

N.V. Schadeverzekeringmaatschappij Nilimij (*Nilimij Fire and Accident Insurance Co.*): The Hague Stadhoudersplantsoen 214; f. 1962; Man. Dir. P. LEVER.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" (*"Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, 2 Leidseweg; f. 1883; Man. Dirs. Th. R. BAKKER, D. VAN DEN HEMEL, R. VAN ZINNICO BERGMANN, K. J. WILDSCHUT, F. ROOS, Drs. B. J. V. SMIT, S. GRATAMA, G. F. M. GOUGE (Belgium), F. V. ZIERAU (Denmark), J. LAGUILHAUMIE (France), C. SPOELDER (Belgium).

"Tiel-Utrecht" Brandverzekering 1811 (*"Tiel-Utrecht" Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 72-82; f. 1811; cap. subs. 2,312,000 guilders; p.u. 1,088,000 guilders; gross premium receipts 13,712,058 guilders; res. fund 5,123,640 guilders; Dirs. Jhr. Dr. J. J. D. P. REUHLIN (Chair.), Dr. P. H. A. DRESSELHUYIS (Vice-Chair.), Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

N.V. Haarlemsche Brandverzekering Maatschappij van 1846 (*Haarlem Fire Insurance Co. of 1846*): Haarlem, P. Box 59, Kruisweg 70; f. 1846; cap. subs. 600,000 guilders; p.u. 100,000 guilders; Man. Dirs. J. W. GRATAMA, W. H. IJSSEL DE SCHEPPER, M. J. LEEM BRUGGEN, J. G. SCHOUTEN.

ASSOCIATIONS

Actuarieel Genootschap (*Society for Actuarial Science*): Utrecht, Leidseweg 2; f. 1888; Chair. A. W. ASSINK; Sec. J. J. VAN DEN HEILIGENBERG.

Kring van Nederlandsche Actuarissen (*Dutch Actuaries, Club*): Leeuwarden, Engelstraat 2; f. 1922; Pres. F. J. SCHMIDT; Sec. J. YPMA; 23 mems.

Nederlandse Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Levensverzekeringwezen (*Dutch Life Insurance Association*): 's-Gravenhage, Groot Hertoginnelaan 8; f. 1923; Chair. J. P. BARTH; Gen. Sec. W. J. VAN NES; publs. *De Verzekeringsbode*, *Wekelijks Mededelingen*, *Het Verzekerings-Archief*.

Vereniging voor Verzekerings-Wetenschap (*Assn. for the Science of Insurance*): Amsterdam-W, Nachtwachtlaan 20; f. 1919; Chair. Prof. Dr. D. G. POSTMA; Sec. Dr. R. W. ASSER; 425 mems.; publ. *Het Verzekerings-Archief* (quarterly).

Verzekeringskamer (*Chamber of Insurance*): Apeldoorn, John F. Kennedylaan 32; established in 1923; is now participating in the administration of the Life Insurance Act, the Building Societies Provisional Act, the Pension and Savings Fund Act, The Compulsory Third Party Liability Motor Insurance Act, the Non-Life Insurance Act; Pres. Drs. G. L. POPKEN; mems. C. J. F. CALJÉ, W. MEIJER, J. H. P. V. HAITSMA MULIER; Sec. C. C. M. COLLARD

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (*Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1921; Pres. Jhr. H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK; Sec. Dr. E. D. DE MEESTER, The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5.

There are thirty-seven Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam*): Koningin Wilhelminaplein 13, Amsterdam 1017; f. 1811; Pres. W. REHBOCK; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIM-SHEIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam (*Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Exchange Building, Coolsingel 58; f. 1803; Pres. Dr. W. H. FOCKEMA ANDRAE; Sec.-Gen. J. G. M. VAN NASS; Sec. C. JANSSEN.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague*): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. W. VAN GELEUKEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. P. LEEWENS; Sec. Dr. J. H. LUIJERINK; Asst. Sec. R. E. HANRATH.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Centrale Kamer van Handelsbevordering (*Council for Trade Promotion*): The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 7.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Verbond van Nederlandsche Ondernemingen (*Federation of Netherlands Industry*): The Hague, P.O.B. 2110, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5; f. 1968 by merger of Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers and Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond; the organization covers industry, transport, finance, trade and fisheries; Pres. Drs. S. C. BAKKENIST; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. D. KUIPERS, P. VAN MEETEREN; Gen. Dirs. Dr. C. H. A. VAN VULPEN, Dr. P. DELFOS, Dr. G. C. VAN DIJK, Dr. C. E. J. MAITLAND; publ. *De Nederlandse Onderneming* (weekly).

Federatie van Katholieke en Protestants-Christelijke Werkgeversverbonden (*Netherlands Federation of Christian Employers*): The Hague, Raamweg 32; f. 1968; secretariat for the following organizations:

Nederlands Katholiek Werkgevers Verbond (*Netherlands Fed. of Catholic Employers*): The Hague, Raamweg 32; f. 1915; Chair. Dr. P. M. H. VAN BOVEN; membership 2,300.

Verbond van Protestants-Christelijke Werkgevers in Nederland (*Federation of Christian Employers in the Netherlands*): The Hague, Raamweg 32; f. 1918; 678 mems., 50 branch organizations; Chair. H. H. WEMMERS.

Publication: *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (*Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce*): Haarlem, Florapark 11; P.O. Box 205; f. 1777; objects: the promotion of general, industrial and commercial interests; Chair. L. SCHEPERS; Sec.-Gen. J. A. v. LANSCHOT HUBRECHT; membership over 8,800; publ. *Maatschappij Belangen* (monthly); circ. 10,000.

De Ondernemersraad voor Indonesië (*Council of Employers for Indonesia*): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 1; f. 1921; Chair. K. F. ZEEMAN; Sec. J. J. TH. HOLTKAMP.

Bedrijfscontact Nederland-Suriname (*Trade Contact, Netherlands-Surinam*): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 1; f. 1950; Sec. EITEL ROSS; membership 37; publ. *Annual Report*.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z. (*Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.*): The Hague, Van de Spiegelstraat 16; f. 1900; a federation of 7 unions of 280 co-operative dairy factories; Chair. G. H. E. M. VAN WAES; Sec. Dr. E. VAN DE WIEL; publ. *Officieel Orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z.* (weekly).

Koninklijk Nederlandsch Landbouw Comité (*Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board*): The Hague, Prins Mauritsplein 23; Chair. C. S. KNOTTNERUS; Sec. E. KUYLMAN; membership 57,600; publ. *De Landbode*.

Nederlandse Tuinbouwraad (*Netherlands Horticultural Board*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 5; f. 1908; Chair. Dr. A. J. VERHAGE; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

Nederlands Elektronica- en Radiogenootschap: Leidschendam, P.O.B. 39; f. 1969.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organized on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (N.V.V.) (*Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8110; f. 1906; Pres. H. TER HEIDE; Vice-Pres. A. DE BOON; Gen. Sec. P. DAMMING; Treas. BEREND TER BORCH; Dir. Internat. Dept. O. G. DE VRIES REILINGH; membership 600,000; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1949; publs. *De Vakbeweging* (The Trade Union Movement), weekly, *De Band* (fortnightly); *International Information Bulletin* (irregular), in English 600 copies.

Sixteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren (*Civil Servants*): Stadhouderslaan 9, The Hague; Pres. J. HOOGERWERF; Gen. Sec. J. v. D. PLOEG; 118,763 mems.

Algemene Bond van Onderwijzend Personeel (*Teachers*): Herengracht 56, Amsterdam; Pres. E. STEENBERGEN; Sec. D. H. HUIZINGA; 30,000 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Bond voor de Bouw- en Houtnijverheid (*Building and Wood Workers*): Plein 40-45, Amsterdam-Slotermeer, P.O.B. 8106; Pres. A. BUYS; Gen. Sec. H. KAPER; 97,314 mems.

Algemene Bedrijfsgroepen Centrale (*General and Factory Workers*): Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; f. 1907; Pres. W. LIEFAARD; Gen. Sec. L. VAN HATTEM 49,994; mems.; publ. *Welvaart* (fortnightly).

Nederlandse Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Railway, Tram, Inland Waterways, and Transport Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. G. J. H. ALINK; Gen. Sec. A. DE BUIN; 46,024 mems.

Agrarische en Voedings Bedrijfsbond (*Agricultural and Food Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. S. VAN DER PLOEG; Sec. P. HOOGERLAND; 38,728 mems.

Algemene Bond Mercurius, Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen en de Vrije Beroepen (*Shop Assistants, Administrative*

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Workers, Commercial Travellers, etc.: Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. C. Z. DE VRIES; Gen. Sec. K. J. KOLHORN; 38,518 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Grafische Bond (*Printing and Allied Trades*): Koninginneweg 20, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. M. VAN DEN BOOGAART; Gen. Sec. W. H. RELAGE; 32,576 mems.

Algemene Bedrijfsbond Textiel en Kleding de Eendrach, (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): P.O.B. 8108, Amsterdam; Pres. TH. DE JONG; Gen. Sec. W. J. KOEVOET; 15,435 mems.

Metaalbedrijfsbond N.V.V. (*Metal Workers, Electricians Diamond Workers, etc.*): Andries Bickerweg 6, The Hague; f. 1886; Pres. M. ZONDERVAN; Gen. Sec. C. DE HAY; 111,595 mems.; publ. *De Metaalkoerier* (weekly).

Nederlandse Politiebond (*Police*): Stadhouderskade 34, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. K. MUD; Gen. Sec. E. H. DE VRIEZE; 8,248 mems.

Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (N.K.V.) (*Catholic Trade Union Federation*): Utrecht, Oudenoord 12; f. 1909; affiliated to I.F.C.T.U.; Chair. P. J. J. MERTENS; Sec. P. J. J. VAN HOUT; membership 400,000; publs. *Ruim Zicht* (fortnightly), *De Volkskrant* (daily).

Nineteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Unie van Beambten en Hoger Personeel (*Non-manual Employees, Office and Staff Personnel*): Maliestraat 5, Utrecht; f. 1967; Dep. Pres. G. J. H. KRIEK; Treas. A. N. B. C. MAURITZ; 13,000 mems.; publ. *Medium* (bi-monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Personeel in de Handel (*Personnel in retail and wholesale trade and auctions*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. P. A. H. KAFOE; Sec. P. J. M. MALTHA; 9,000 mems.; publ. *Handel-post* (fortnightly review).

Vereniging van Werknemers in Bank- en Verzekeringsbedrijf en Administratieve Kantoren (*Workers in banking, insurance and administrative offices*): Neudeflat, Neude 15, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. A. W. JANSSEN; Sec. TH. G. STEINMETZ; 7,500 mems.; publ. *Perspectief* (monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in Ind. Bedrijven (*Industrial Workers*): Nassau Zuilensteinstraat 3, The Hague; Pres. H. M. DE GROODT; Sec. J. M. NOOY; 45,000 mems.

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in het Kleding-en Textielbedrijf (*Textiles*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; Pres. H. A. C. HUYSMANS; Sec. J. W. DE WOLF; 17,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Werknemers in de Bouwnijverheid (*Buildings*): Drift 8, Utrecht; f. 1917; Pres. L. BROUWER; Sec. P. VAN DER VEN; 79,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Grafische Bond (*Printing*): P. C. Hoofstraat 172, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. B. J. VAN WERKHOVEN; Sec. A. J. M. MUTSAERS; 16,500 mems.

Kath. Bond van Personeel in Agrarische- Voedings- en Genotmiddelen-, Tabakverwerkende- Horeca- en aanverwante bedrijven (*Agriculture*): Zaanenstr. 18, Haarlem; Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; Sec. J. J. M. SENS; 29,000 mems.

Kath. Bond van Werknemers in het Metaal- en het Elektrotechnisch Bedrijf en in Aanverwante Bedrijven "Sint Eloy" (*Metal and Electricity*): Maliebaan 34, Utrecht; f. 1902; Pres. P. BRUSSEL; Gen. Sec. P. ZIJM; Treas. A. P. H. v. D. BOOM; 60,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Mijnwerkersbond (*Mining*): Schinkelstr. 13, Heerlen; Pres. FR. DOHMEN; Sec. J. M. WEIJERS; 23,500 mems.; publ. *De Mijnwerker* (fortnightly).

Kath. Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Mesdagstr. 118 The Hague; Pres. A. WEYTERS; Sec. A. A. OP DE BEEK; 45,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Vervoerspersoneel—KBV (*Transport*): Drift 12, Utrecht; Pres. A. F. JENTJENS; Sec. C. A. VAN DER WAARDEN; 27,000 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (C.N.V.) (*Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands*): Utrecht Maliebaan 8-8a; f. 1909; Pres. J. LANSER; Vice-Pres. A. BORSTLAP; Gen. Sec. A. HORDIJK; Secs. L. C. VAN DALEN, L. DE GRAAF, H. J. MOES, P. TJEERSDMA, C. A. BAKKER, G. J. VIJNDERINK; Treas. J. VAN RHEENEN; membership 239,000; Protestant; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij* (monthly).

Twenty-four affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, de Administratieve Kantoren en de Vrije Beroepen (H.B.V.) (*Civil Servants*): De Lairessestr. 129, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1897; Pres. P. M. DE WIT; Sec. L. KOOLMAN; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Beginsee en Bedrijf* (fortnightly).

Christelijke Bedrijfsgroepen Centrale in Nederland (*General*): Javastr. 2b, 's-Gravenhage; f. 1916; Pres. J. SCHOTMAN; Sec. J. H. SPOELSTRA; 21,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Grafische Bedrijfsbond (*Printing*): Valeriusplein 30, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. G. JENS; Sec. L. BLAAUW; 7,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Werknemers in de Hout- en Bouwnijverheid (*Wood and Building*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, Utrecht; Pres. J. H. HAZES; Sec. D. H. GRASMAN; 44,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Agrarische Bedrijfsbond (*Agriculture*): Mauritsstr. 45-47, Utrecht; Pres. A. IJKA; Secs. J. ANBEEK, B. HOLWERDA, I. VERMAAS; 20,000 mems.

Vereniging van Christelijke Leraren en Leraressen bij het Beroepsonderwijs (*Teaching*): Beneluxlaan 52, Utrecht; Pres. H. F. VAN LEEUWEN; Sec. B. GROENEVELD; 3,900 mems.

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Metaalnijverheid en Elektrotechnische Industrie (*Metal and Electricity*): Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. C. VAN DIJK; Sec. J. DE GRAAF; 37,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Bankplein 3, 's-Gravenhage; Pres. J. TEN HEUVELHOF; Sec. W. WIERINGA; 53,500 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Werknemers in de Textiel- en Kledingbedrijven "Unitas" (*Textiles*): F. C. Dondersstraat 11, Utrecht; Pres. J. NIEUWENHUIS; Sec. L. OOSTEROM; 6,600 mems.

Protestants-Christelijke Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Transport*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 50, Utrecht; f. 1903; Pres. J. J. DASSEL; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 9,200 mems.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (*Foundation of Labour*): The Hague; 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 18 mems., Pres. Ir. J. BOSMA, A. H. KLOOS; Secs. Dr. P. S. PELS, H. P. ENGL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (Social Economic Council): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; Tripartite advisory body established by the Industrial Organisation Act (1950) to advise the Government on social and economic problems and to administer certain statutory regulations; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands Federations of Trade Unions (7 belong to the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, 5 to the Netherlands Roman-Catholic Federation of Trade Unions and 3 to the Protestant Christian National Federation of Trade Unions), 15 belong to the Employers' Organisations, and 15 Independent Experts in Social and Economic Affairs; Pres. J. W. DE POUW, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jaarbeurs (Int.) (Royal Netherlands Industries Fair): Utrecht; f. 1916; organizers of annual Utrecht Spring Fair and Autumn Fair (consumer goods) and of following specialised trade events: Leather Goods Fair, Souvenir Fair, Shoe Fair (annual); Furniture Fair, Het Kind junior articles and fashions Fair, Inter Decor, Keur handicrafts Fair, Indro druggist's Fair, Perfumery Fair, Machevo (processing industry), Macropak (packaging industry), Macro-Plastic (plastic industry), Medica (hospital equipment), Garden and Park, Eurofinish/VOM (metal finishing), ROK'A Food Fair, Techni-Show Building and Heating exhibition; Man. Dir. J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: The Hague Dr. Plesmanweg 1-6; is the authority responsible for land reclamation and waterways.

Without intensive land protection schemes nearly the whole of the north and west of the Netherlands (about 40 per cent of the total area of the country) would be inundated by sea-water twice a day. A large part of the country (as, for example, the Zuyder Zee) has already been drained by the creation of polders—a piece of land surrounded by a dike from which all superfluous water can be drained off into a canal or the sea by the aid of pumps. Despite the vast system of sea-dikes, such as the *Weskapelse Sea-Dike* on the Island of Walcheren, and the *Hondsbosse and Pettemer Sea-Dike* to the north of Alkmaar in the province of North Holland, storm-tides can still create disaster. The great disaster of February 1953, in which 1,835 people lost their lives, and 450,000 acres of land were flooded, resulted in the formation of the Delta Commission to investigate a project for "sealing off" the Rhine and the Scheldt estuaries of Zeeland and South Holland.

The Delta Plan, which was accepted by the Second Chamber of the States General in 1957, will shorten the southern coastline by 435 miles and protect the estuaries of Zeeland and Southern Holland. The Scheme consists of 4 closing dams across the mouths of the Eastern Scheldt and 4 regulating dams, three in the Scheldt estuary and one on the Hollandsche IJssel. Roads crossing the dams will link the islands of the Scheldt estuary to the mainland. The whole scheme is expected to take 25 years to complete.

The main works under the Plan are:

1. Haringvliet Closing Dam: between Voorne and Goeree Overflakkee; date of completion 1971.
2. Brouwershavensche Gat Closing Dam: between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouwen Duiveland; date of completion 1972.
3. Eastern Scheldt Closing Dam: between Schouwen Duiveland and Noord Beveland; date of completion 1978.
4. Veeregat Closing Dam: between Noord Beveland and Walcheren; closed by means of seven 5,000-ton caissons 1961; a dike in which the caissons disappear has been constructed.
5. Three Secondary dams: Volkerak (between the Hollandschdiep and the Eastern Scheldt estuary); Grevelingen (between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouwen Duiveland); Zandkreek (between Noord

and Zuid Beveland). This dam, together with the Veeregat, forms the Three Islands Plan, linking the islands of Noord and Zuid Beveland and Walcheren. Dates of completion of all secondary dams 1961-70.

6. Kapelle Moveable Flood Barrier: on the Hollandsche IJssel east of Rotterdam. This barrier was finished in 1958.

The whole scheme is also designed to create a fresh-water lake in the Eastern Scheldt estuary, thereby improving water supplies and permitting the reclamation of saltings and other saline land.

The total cost is estimated at about 2,500 million guilders (£250 million). Part of the cost will be defrayed by the use of counterpart funds, accumulated out of American economic aid to the Netherlands between 1948 and 1953. By agreement with the United States the money will be distributed as follows:

Delta Plan: 40m. guilders; Reinforcement of dikes: 30m. guilders; Road Construction: 30m. guilders; Tunnel under the North Sea near Velsen: 10.78m. guilders; final recovery of Walcheren Island: 5m. guilders.

The Plan does not affect the Western Scheldt Channel, which gives access from the Belgian port of Antwerp to the North Sea through Dutch territorial waters, and on which freedom of navigation is guaranteed to Belgium under international treaty.

Europoort: The original plan was put forward in 1955 to build an extensive port west of Rotterdam on the coast, at a cost of some 1,000 million guilders. A number of oil refineries have been built between the Europoort and Rotterdam and a channel in the North Sea bed is being dredged to accommodate the new giant tankers of up to 225,000 tons. Existing land area is not sufficient and new areas are being consolidated from dredged material, and projected uses of this land include additional refineries steelworks, shipyards for the repair of giant tankers and ore carriers and depots for repairing and refuelling the freighters of the future. The first 200,000 tons tanker arrived December 1969.

Natural Gas has been found in extensive quantities in the Northern provinces of the Netherlands, and in the North Sea. A pipeline system has been extended throughout the country and natural gas is used in nearly all Dutch homes. Agreements have been signed to export natural gas to Belgium, Germany, and France and negotiations are taking place with Austria and the United Kingdom.

THE NETHERLANDS—(LAND RECLAMATION, TRANSPORT)

NATURAL GAS RESERVES

(1969—billion cubic metres)

	ASCERTAINED RESERVES	PROBABLE ADDITIONAL RESERVES	POSSIBLE FURTHER RESERVES
Groningen (concessions granted) .	1,650-1,850	—	—
Friesland, Drenthe, North Holland (concessions granted)	74	83	79

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nederlandse Spoorwegen: Moreelsepark 1, Utrecht; length of lines 3,148 km.; Pres. Dr. M. G. DE BRUIN; Man. Dir. Ir. P. H. BOSBOOM.

All railway lines in the Netherlands are operated by the Nederlandse Spoorwegen, a limited liability company of which the State is the sole shareholder, and which company was formed by the amalgamation of the *Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen* and the *Hollandse IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij*. Half the Dutch railway network is electrified; the remaining track carries diesel electric stock.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: The Hague, Dr. Plesmanweg 1-6; there are some 852 km. of governmental highways and 74,001 km. of road in the Netherlands.

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond ANWB: The Hague, Wassenaarseweg 220; f. 1883; 1,307,000 mems.; Dir. Gen. A. BLANKERT.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Automobiël Club (K.N.A.C.): The Hague, Sophialaan 4; f. 1898; 13,000 mems. Pres; W. VAN ANDRINGA DE KEMPENAEER; Secs. Gen. H. J. BAAY, H. A. R. SCHUIT, J. CORSMIT; publ. *Auto Viste* (weekly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: Dr. Plesmanweg 1-6, The Hague; responsible for all waterways, water control construction of dykes and land reclamation.

An extensive network of rivers and canals has led to an outstanding development in Dutch inland shipping. Approximately 50 per cent of goods transported inside the Netherlands are carried on the canals and waterways. Dutch inland shipping has access to Germany along the Rhine and its branch rivers, and to France and Belgium along the Meuse. Ocean traffic reaches Rotterdam via the New Waterway, and Amsterdam is connected to the North Sea by the 18-mile-long North Sea Canal.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Shell Tankers N.V.: Rotterdam, P.O.B. 874; total d.w. tonnage on Jan. 1st, 1971, 2,332,902 (53 tankers); Man. Dir. D. RODENBURG.

N.V. Hollandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 3; f. 1885; gross tonnage

30,77; regular freight services between Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp/Ghent and British Isles; Man. Dir. G. L. MEDENDORP.

Royal Inter-ocean Lines (Koninklijke Java-China-Paketaart Lijnen N.V.): Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; Hong Kong, Inter-ocean House, 191 Java Road; f. 1902; gross tonnage 282,155; regular freight and passenger services in the Far East; between the Far East, Africa, S. America and Australia/New Zealand; between Australia/New Zealand and Africa and South America; between Australia, the Fed. of Malaysia and India and Pakistan; between Africa and the Persian Gulf; Man. Dirs. H. M. VAN DER SCHALK (Amsterdam), W. M. DE HAAN, D. REYNEKER, Dr. F. TERWOGT (Hong Kong).

Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd N.V. tot Voortzetting van de: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 12, P.O.B. 132; gross tonnage 50,254; freight services from Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; Mans. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam; Head Office: "Het Scheepvaarthuis", Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; f. 1856; deadweight capacity 239,805 tons; regular freight and passenger services to European and Transatlantic ports; also inter-American services; Man. Dirs. M. C. KIEFT, A. J. C. VAN RIETSCHOTEN, R. W. LE POOLE, G. VERMEULEN, S. DOYER.

KPM-Lijnen N.V.: Amsterdam, Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114, gross tonnage 110,223; freight service between Singapore and Timor Dily; Man. Royal Inter-ocean Lines.

Wm. H. Müller & Co. (Batavier) N.V.: Rotterdam, Westervlaan 1, P.O.B. 958; shipping; 8 vessels with gross tonnage of 4,977; freight services between the Netherlands and Bordeaux, Casablanca, Guernsey, Jersey, Le Havre, Boston (Lincs.), King's Lynn, London, Rochester, Middlesbrough, Stockholm, Vasterås, Oxelösund, Gärike, Norr Köping; Man. Dir. Dr. H. P. VAN DIJK.

N.V. Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland": Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; gross tonnage 367,403; freight and passenger services between European ports, Singapore, Malaya, Bangkok, Sabah-ports, Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, China, Pacific Islands, Papua, Australia, New Guinea, West Irian and New Zealand; freight and passenger services, Malaya, Thailand, U.S.A., Mexico, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, South-East Africa, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South America and Caribbean; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. A. G. JONCKHEER, P. DE JOSSELDIN DE JONG, J. A. WARNING, Jhr. M. F. VAN LENNEP, Dr. L. TER BRAAKE.

N.V. Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn": Rotterdam, Wilhelminalade 86; f. 1873; gross tonnage 200,344; freight and passenger services from Rotterdam/Antwerp/Hamburg/Bremen/Bremerhaven/Le Havre/Southampton/London/Ireland to and from the U.S.A. East Coast, Canada East Coast, Mexico, Gulf ports and North Pacific Coast, the West Coast of Central America and Mexico; cruises from U.S. and Europe to all parts of the world; Man. Dirs. Jhr. H. REUCHLIN, A. M. LELS, J. W. BRAND, N. VAN DER VORM.

Nedlloyd N.V.-Koninklijke: Rotterdam, Van Vollenhovenstraat; f. 1970; gross tonnage 770,461; freight services with limited passenger accommodation between Europe and West Africa, South and East Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines, Australia, Pacific Island and New Zealand; from Gulf of Mexico and U.S. Atlantic Coast to Arabian Peninsula, Iran and back via Belawan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong; between Pacific Coast U.S.A./Canada and South and East Africa and (in conjunction with Hoegh, Oslo) between Pacific Coast U.S.A. and Canada/Malaysia, Singapore, India, Pakistan, Arabian Peninsula and Iran.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Oceaan" N.V.: Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 159; gross tonnage 46,409; associated with Ocean Steam-Ship Co., see U.K.; freight services from Netherlands, German and British ports to Indonesia and Malaya; Man. Dirs. T. G. GLEICHMAN, J. F. DUDOK VAN HEEL.

S.S.M. Transport N.V.: Rotterdam, Veerkade 5; gross tonnage 9,780; freight services from Rotterdam and Harlingen to British ports; Man. Dir. G. VINK.

Phs. van Ommeren N.V.: Rotterdam, Westerlaan 10, P.O.B. 845; f. 1839; ocean-going tankers, bulk carriers, freighters, coastal vessels, inland tank shipping, tow-and push-boats; tank storage installations, ship insurance and chartering brokers, ship managers; consulting naval architects and marine engineers; marine and insurance agents; international road transport, air chartering; agents for regular liner services; Dirs. C. D. MATTHIJSEN, P. VAN DER VORM, R. F. DE WAAL.

N.V. Gebr. van Uden's Scheepvaart-en Agentuur Maatschappij: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 14; gross tonnage 61,000; regular freight services between Netherlands and German ports and South America; from North France to Morocco; also between Netherlands and Belgium and Denmark and Sweden; Man. Dirs. J. PH. M. VAN 'T HOFF, C. VAN 'T HOFF, I. P. R. NIENHUYSEN MULDER, H. M. DE BOER, PH. VAN 'T HOFF, Jr.

Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co. N.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 2, P.O.B. 825; f. 1905; regular services for cargo and passengers; *Rotterdam South America Line:* Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, South America; *The Holland Pan-American Line:* East Coast South America, East Coast U.S.A., Mediterranean, *Lignes de l'Etoile Blanche:* France, Italy, Morocco, Greece, Lebanon; *Portugal Line:* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Portugal; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. A. REUS, M. C. VAN HAERINGEN.

Vinke and Co.: Amsterdam, De Ruyterkade 107; Rotterdam, Parklaan 28; br. offices at Antwerp, Cape Town; shipowners, shipbrokers, forwarding and passenger agents; services: Independent Gulf Line, New York Bermuda Service; Dirs. A. VINKE, E. VINKE, G. W. VINKE, TH. W. VINKE.

N.V. Maatschappij Vrachtwagen: Rotterdam, Willemskade 14; f. 1916; gross tonnage 6,626; regular service: Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, to Brazilian ports, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and vice versa; Man. Dirs. D. G. VAN BEUNINGEN, W. WESTRA.

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Postvaart N.V.: P.O.B. 2, Hook of Holland; f. 1875; gross tonnage 12,910, twice daily passenger and freight service between Holland and England; Gen. Man. WM. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

N.V. Maatschappij Zeevaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 23; f. 1959; gross tonnage 2,291; liner service; Man. Dirs. W. VEDER, G. A. FONTJIN.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Readersvereniging (Royal Netherlands Shipowners' Asscn.): The Hague, Stationsweg 135; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. H. R. HOEKSTRA; Dir. Tech. and Nautical Affairs Ir. A. VAN DER TOORN; 53 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

K.L.M./Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.): Schiphol Airport; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. G. VAN DER WAL; Deputy Pres. F. BESANÇON; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. A. VAN DE KAMP; J. LUYMES, S. ORLANDI; fleet: 11 DC-8-33/53/55, 5 DC-8F Jet Trader, 11 DC-8-63, 4 DC-9-15, 9 DC-9-32, 7 DC-9-33 RC, 1 F-27.

Regular air services throughout Europe; Intercontinental Services between Europe, Near, Middle and Far East, Australia, North, Central and South America, Africa.

Schiphol International Airport outside Amsterdam is served by 35 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vreemdelingen-verkeer (ANVV) (*Netherlands National Tourist Office*): The Hague, Parkstraat 38; f. 1915; Dir.-Gen. Drs. C. H. L. SMITS.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Stubenbastei 12, A 1010 Vienna.
Belgium and Luxembourg: 41 rue de la Science, Brussels 4.
France: 1 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.
Germany (Federal Republic): 05-Köln, Schildergasse 84.
Sweden, Norway and Denmark: Kungsgatan 29 VI, Stockholm-C.

Switzerland and Northern Italy: 8001-Zürich, Talstrasse 58.

There are also offices in New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare: 370 Steenvoordelaan, Rijswijk, ZH, near the Hague; Minister Dr. M. A. M. KLOMPÉ.

Nederlands Impresariaat: government subsidized foundation; organizes concerts and other performances.

Council of the Arts (Konstraad): advises the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare in all fields of the arts.

NATIONAL THEATRES

De Nederlandse Comedie: Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam.

De Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, The Hague; f. 1947; Man. PAUL STEENBERGEN, CARL VAN DER PLAS.

Nieuw Rotterdams Toneel: van Oldenbarneveltstraat 105, Rotterdam.

OPERA AND BALLET

De Nederlandse Operastichting (*Netherlands Opera Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, P.O.B. 1519, Amsterdam; f. 1965; Dir. Dr. J. DEN DAAS; publ. *Opera* (bi-monthly).

Stichting Het Nationale Ballet (*National Ballet Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam; Artistic Dirs. R. VAN DANTZIG, R. KAESSEN; Man. A. L. GERRITSEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouworkest: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

Residentie-Orkest: Statenlaan 28, The Hague.

Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o De Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, Rotterdam-2; Conductors JEAN FOURNET, EDO DE WAART.

All these and 10 others receive State subsidies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centrale Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Central Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1963 to advise the Government on nuclear affairs; Chair. Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Council: J. H. BRINK, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN, Ir. C. J. VAN DAATSELAAR, Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Dr. N. J. A. GROEN, Ir. W. A. DE HAAS, Dr. H. HUIZENGA (Dep. Chair.), Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS, Dr. E. L. KRAMER, J. P. KRUSEMAN, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Ir. H. W. SLOTBOOM, Sec. Mrs. E. A. C. MEIJLINK.

Wetenschappelijke Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Scientific Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1962; to advise state and private institutions on nuclear research; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN; Members J. H. BANNIER, Dr. T. J. BARENDREGT, Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO (Dep. Chair.), Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Ir. H. RINIA, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Sec. Mr. W. ANTHEUNISSEN.

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indie, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Members: H. H. WEMMERS (Pres.), H. W. BLOEMERS, LL.D. (Vice-Pres.), Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Ir. W. A. DE HAAS, Dr. E. L. KRAMER, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Ir. L. F. OTTO, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Prof. Ir. H. W. SLOTBOOM.

The first nuclear power plant, a 54 MW boiling-water reactor, at Dodeward (nr. Nijmegen), was brought into operation at the end of 1968. A second power plant with a 450 MW pressurized water reactor is being built at Borssele (nr. Flushing); expected completion date December 1973.

Public Health Council: 8 Dr. Kuyperstraat, The Hague; to inform the ministers on the current state of science as it regards public health, including nuclear aspects.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs (Directorate of Nuclear Energy), 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost Indie, The Hague; f. 1964; co-operation between various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (*Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter*): Lucas Bolwerk 4, Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Jutphaas (Utrecht) is a centre for thermonuclear research, established 1959. FOM organises research on nuclear physics, atomic physics, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and thermonuclear reactions.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (*Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research*): Ooster Ringdijk 18, Amsterdam; Excc. Dir. Prof. Dr. A. H. WAPSTRA.

The Institute is equipped with a 180-cm. cyclotron, a 85 MeV linear electron accelerator and a 14 MeV neutron generator. Both the Institute and FOM (above) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandsche Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO) (*Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O. Box 297.

THE NETHERLANDS—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

The Hague; 4,300 employees; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS.

Industrial Liaison Dept. TNO, P.O.B. 215, Delft; research services.

Materials and engineering research pertaining to nuclear reactors (with emphasis on research connected with coolants, e.g. helium, terphenyls, sodium); radioisotope applications including labelled molecules, radiobiology.

Operation of a 50 MW sodium test installation.

Association Euratom—ITAL (*Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture*): Keyenbergseweg 6, Wageningen; f. 1957; 110 mems.; Dir. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW; Tech. Dir. Drs. W. F. OOSTERHEERT.

Irradiation facilities include a 100-kW reactor especially designed for agricultural research, a 1.7 MeV electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3,000 Curie Cs. 137, X-ray machine.

Stichting Kernvoortstuwing Koopvaardijsschepen—(SKK) (*Foundation for Nuclear Propulsion of Merchant Vessels*): 18 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague; f. 1957; Chair. J. P. KRUSEMAN.

Established by members of the Royal Netherlands Ship-Owners Association and a number of shipyards and engineering industries to carry out studies on nuclear ship propulsion.

Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) (*Netherlands Reactor Centre*): Scheveningseweg 112, The Hague; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. E. L. KRAMER; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Prof. Ir. J. PELSER, Dr. R. W. R. DEE.

The RCN organises and finances applied nuclear research. It is a foundation in which the government, electricity producing companies, a number of Dutch industries and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter are represented. The RCN has a scientific and technical centre at Petten, with laboratories for chemistry and physics and a 10-kW research reactor. A laboratory for metallurgy and a laboratory for highly radioactive objects have been built.

A 45 MW materials testing reactor has been built, but has been handed over to Euratom on the understanding that the RCN continues to operate and to maintain the reactor. Furthermore, a coupled fast thermal reactor system has been built. RCN also undertakes research on radioisotopes and organizes specialized training courses and a technical information centre.

In collaboration with the nuclear research centres at Karlsruhe (Germany) and Mol (Belgium) RCN undertakes research on fast breeder reactors.

An agreement with EURATOM was concluded in July 1961 to set up a nuclear research centre in Petten, adjacent to the RCN centre.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiteit van Amsterdam: Amsterdam; 250 professors, 18,415 students.

Vrije Universiteit: Amsterdam; 103 professors, 6,318 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen: Groningen; 293 teachers, 10,300 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden: Rapenburg; 365 teachers, 11,236 students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen: Nijmegen; 315 teachers, 9,023 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht: Utrecht; 600 teachers, 15,728 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Hogeschool te Delft: Delft; 204 professors; 9,684 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Eindhoven: 120 professors; 4,000 students.

Technische Hogeschool Twente: Enschede; 1,450 students.

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe. Within the Arctic Circle a section of Norwegian territory adjoins Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long, indented coast faces the Atlantic. Climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. There are two forms of the Norwegian language, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools learn the older form *Bokmål* as their principal language, whereas only 20 per cent learn the newer form *Landsmål* (Neo-Norwegian). The Evangelical Lutheran State Church is the established religion. The flag carries a blue cross with white borders on red. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway remains a full participant in the Western alliance. In 1953 it became a founder member of the Nordic Council. During many years of rule by the Labour Party, a Conservative administration took over for less than a month in 1963. The non-socialist coalition government of Per Borten took office following the general election of September 1965. The Coalition government remained in power with a narrow majority of two seats in the general election of September 1969. In July 1967 Norway applied to join the European Economic Community.

Government

The Kingdom of Norway is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is nominally vested in the King, legislative power lies with the *Storting* (Parliament) and judicial power with the judiciary. The King's executive power is exercised through the Government, headed by the Prime Minister. The King appoints the Government in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, which is elected for a four-year term by adult universal suffrage. The *Storting* votes a quarter of its number to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters being the members of the *Odelsting*.

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. Out of a total budget of 23,700 million kroner for 1971, 2,932 million kroner is allocated to defence. There is compulsory national service, lasting a minimum of twelve months, to which all men between the ages of 20 and 44 are liable. The total strength of the Armed Forces is 41,000, comprising Army 23,500, Navy 8,600, and Air Force 9,000. There is also a mobilization reserve of 110,000 and a Home Guard of 70,000.

Economic Affairs

Foreign trade plays a dominant role in Norway's economy. Two-thirds of her exports go to European countries, most important trade partners being Sweden, the U.K., and Federal Germany.

Norway's chief exports are aluminium and other non-ferrous metals, woodpulp, paper and fish. She also produces metal ore and steel, and is now the sixth largest shipbuilding nation in the world. It is expected that recently discovered oil deposits under the North Sea bed, off the

Norwegian coast, should prove very productive. Norway is a member of the European Free Trade Association and has applied to join the European Economic Community.

Value added tax was introduced in January 1970, and during the winter of 1969-70 a price freeze was enforced. The 1971 budget introduces increased taxation on a number of consumer goods such as alcohol, tobacco and petrol, in order to cut private consumption and give priority to the public sector. A 5.5 per cent increase in the gross national product is forecast for 1971.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 4,242 km., more than half of which is electrified. There are about 70,700 km. of road, 23,980 km. of which are main roads. The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,199 ships (Dec. 1969), totalling nearly 18.5 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme came into force in January 1967, and covers old age, disability, widows, widowers, children, and rehabilitation. Existing health insurance and other compensation schemes will be incorporated. Financed by premiums from those covered, employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings. Since the office was introduced by law in 1963, an *Ombudsman* has been elected by the *Storting* every four years. The *Ombudsman* provides a free service to all citizens to "try and ensure against the public administration committing any injustice to the individual citizen" and "that civil-servants and others employed in the state administration do not make mistakes or fail in their duties". His field of activity does not cover private legal affairs, and he does not have the right to reverse an official decision. In practice, however, his pronouncements are normally complied with. A separate organization, the *Trygderetten* deals with complaints concerning state insurance and pension schemes.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Elementary education lasts from 7 to 9 years. General secondary education can be obtained at a continuation school (*framholdsskole*) or lower grammar school (*realskole*). The pupil may then progress to an upper grammar school (*gymnas*) where a certain degree of specialization takes place. Success in the matriculation examination at the end of the *gymnas* course qualifies the pupil for university entrance and other forms of higher education. After the age of 17, a pupil wishing to obtain further general education may apply for a 6 to 8-month course in one of the Folk High Schools (*folkehøgskole*). There are three universities and six colleges of university standing.

NORWAY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports. Receipts from tourism in 1969 amounted to \$119 million and expenditure to \$111 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

Skiing originated in Norway and remains the most popular sport, closely followed by ice skating in which the

Norwegians excel. Football is also popular. There is no professional sport.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 8 (Maundy Thursday), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 17 (Constitution Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), December 24 (half-day), 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Kroner which is divided into 100 Ore.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 kroner.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 ore, 1 kroner.

Exchange rate: 17.05 kroner = £1 sterling
7.15 kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. kilometres		POPULATION 1969
Norway	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	Norway and Svalbard
323,878	62,049	3,866,468

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1969)

Oslo (capital)	487,363	Stavanger	81,741
Trondheim	126,190	Kristiansand	56,119
Bergen	115,738	Drammen	49,250

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS (per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1963	17.3	6.6	10.1
1964	17.7	6.8	9.5
1965	17.8	6.5	9.5
1966	17.9	7.4	9.6
1967	17.6	7.7	9.6
1968	17.7	8.0	9.7
1969	17.6	7.7	9.9

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

YEAR	IMMIGRANTS FROM OVERSEAS COUNTRIES				EMIGRANTS TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES			
	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*
1967	2,748	294	151	4,493	2,266	417	185	3,833
1968	2,887	338	176	4,778	2,261	423	312	4,016
1969	2,975	350	154	5,090	1,806	316	335	3,722

* Including others.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND
Thousand hectares . .	829	159	8,330	21,471
Percentage	2.7	0.5	27.1	69.7

CROPS

	AREA (¹ 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (¹ 000 quintals)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	3	5	4	106	164	111	32.1	34.1	29.0
Rye	1	1	1	23	42	42	32.8	33.6	30.9
Barley	179	176	185	4,855	6,213	4,856	27.2	35.3	26.3
Oats	45	50	54	1,228	1,756	1,397	27.3	35.2	25.8
Potatoes	40	38	33	8,068	9,123	7,206	201.0	239.8	220.8

LIVESTOCK (¹000)

	1967	1968	1969
Horses	53	47	41
Cattle	996	1,008	972
Sheep	2,067	1,946	1,841
Goats	108	98	91
Pigs	590	610	621

DAIRY PRODUCE (¹000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Milk	1,539.8	1,616.5	1,601.1
Butter	18.1	21.9	19.6
Cheese	49.7	45.7	49.4
Eggs	38.0	37.1	38.6

FORESTRY (1968)

	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED	TOTAL
Productive Forest (hectares) . .	5,266,300	1,216,200	6,482,500
Percentage	81.24	18.76	100
Roundwood Cut (cubic metres)* .	7,182,000	887,000	8,069,000

* 1969 figures.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

VALUE (million kroner)				QUANTITY (‘000 tons)			
	COASTAL WATERS	DISTANT WATERS	TOTAL		1967	1968	1969*
1966 . . .	878	459	1,337	Cod . . .	208	245	273
1967 . . .	781	407	1,188	Winter Herring . . .	372	26	15
1968 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,063	Fat and Small Herring . . .	453	356	36
1969 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,053*	Sprats . . .	13.6	8.4	16.0
				Iceland Herring . . .	53	35	0.6
				North Sea Herring . . .	336	286	135
				Mackerel . . .	869	779	683

* Provisional figure

* Preliminary figures.

WHALING

	NORTHERN GROUNDS			ANTARCTIC GROUNDS		
	1967	1968	1969	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Companies	2	2	2	2	2	1
Catchers	4	4	4	21	21	5
Floating Factories	—	—	—	2	2	1
Shore Stations	2	2	2	—	—	—
Whales Caught	56	77	128	4,767	3,740	1,106
Oil Production (‘000 barrels)	2.2	2.8	6.4	127	107	34
Value of oil and by-products (million kroner)	2.0	2.0	3.0	76	53	20*

* Partially estimated.

MINING

(‘000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Coal*	434	427	346
Copper Ore	30	33	39
Pyrites	677	637	693
Iron and Ferro-titanium Ores	2,820	3,803	4,106
Zinc and Lead Ores	33	31	30

* From Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

INDUSTRY

(million kroner)

	1966	1967	1968
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	8,230.8	8,860.8	9,132.7
Textiles	1,209.3	1,193.4	1,102.0
Footwear and Clothing	1,387.7	1,370.8	1,332.7
Wood and Cork	1,333.5	1,460.0	1,540.7
Paper and Paper Products	3,097.1	3,197.3	3,411.9
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	4,192.3	4,218.3	4,431.5
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	952.7	1,073.5	1,163.2
Basic Metals	3,766.1	3,956.1	4,572.3
Metal Products	1,917.5	2,141.2	2,187.9
Machinery	1,324.4	1,473.5	1,503.3
Machinery (Electrical)	1,545.1	1,736.2	1,768.2
Transport Equipment	4,077.4	4,687.6	4,788.5
Electric Power	2,447.4	2,639.1	2,997.8

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 kroner=100 ore.

17.05 kroner=£1 sterling; 7.15 kroner=U.S. \$1.

100 kroner=£5.87 sterling=U.S. \$14.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1971 (million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Tax	2,145	Defence	3,030
Customs and Excise	380	Social Services	3,673
Purchase Tax	10,100	Church and Education	2,995
Tax on Alcohol	1,164	Communications	3,474
Tobacco Tax	630	Aid to Underdeveloped Countries	350
TOTAL (incl. other items)	20,668	TOTAL (incl. other items)	23,700

A revised long-term Economic Programme (1970-73) was published in March 1969.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million kroner)

	1967	1968*	1969*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	61,756	66,487	70,947
Income from abroad	-894	-864	-724
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	60,862	65,623	70,223
Less depreciation	-13,542	-14,827	-15,577
NET NATIONAL INCOME	47,320	50,796	54,646
Taxes less subsidies	6,040	6,273	6,893
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	53,360	57,069	61,539
Depreciation allowances	13,542	14,827	15,577
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	66,902	71,869	77,116
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	837	-1,650	-1,175
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	67,739	70,246	75,941
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	34,017	36,556	40,695
Government consumption expenditure	8,881	9,785	11,009
Fixed capital formation	24,281	23,985	24,528

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1968=100)

	1967	1968	1969
Food	97	100	104
Heating	96	100	102
Clothing and Footwear	98	100	102
Miscellaneous	96	100	103
Rent	96	100	103
AVERAGE	96.6	100	103.1

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1967	1968	1969
Gold Fund	84	124	181
Notes and Coin in Circulation	6,184	6,538	6,947
<i>of which:</i>			
Notes	5,918	6,258	6,649
Coin	266	280	298

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million kroner)

	1968			1969		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	19,642	13,934	—5,708	21,381	15,836	—5,545
Non-factor services	6,043	13,657	7,614	6,231	13,207	6,976
Factor income	1,487	623	— 864	1,699	975	— 724
Total	27,172	28,214	1,042	29,311	30,018	707
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>	225	149	— 76	299	130	— 169
CURRENT BALANCE	27,397	28,363	966	29,610	30,148	538
<i>Capital Transfers:</i>						
Private	—	117	117	—	122	122
Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLOBAL BALANCE	27,397	28,480	1,083	29,610	30,270	660

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ('000 kroner)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Bilateral Aid:</i>						
Norwegian projects	22,213	31,573	28,301	88,938	99,112	122,100
Subsidies to joint Scandinavian projects	6,094	6,262	4,129	4,264	3,386	3,000
Multilateral Aid	55,504	68,530	74,505	92,865	108,276	137,200
Total Government Aid	83,811	106,365	106,935	186,067	210,774	262,300
Humanitarian Aid Services	905	7,372	3,302	5,016	2,950	10,100

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1966	1967	1968
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Assets	454	585	677
<i>of which:</i>			
U.S.A.	93	70	85
United Kingdom	128	43	66
Sweden	109	41	45
Canada	4	291	295
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Assets	955	1,054	1,171
<i>of which:</i>			
U.S.A.	282	302	314
United Kingdom	191	203	201
Switzerland	140	135	149

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kroner)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports . . .	17,169	19,627	19,331	21,011	16,207
Exports . . .	11,168	12,411	13,841	15,741	11,104

* Jan.—Aug.

COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Wheat and Spelt, unmilled	143	141	119
Cereals (excl. Wheat) and Cereal Preparations	215	137	149
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	132	139	111
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, Oil Seed, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	221	234	182
Chemicals	1,697	1,939	1,441
Textile Fibres and Waste	90	88	63
Textile Yarn and Thread	194	248	177
Textile Fabrics, made-up articles and related products	620	714	482
Clothing	609	774	528
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	1,520	1,539	1,234
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	893	881	830
Iron and Steel	908	1,221	1,159
Base Metals, n.e.s.	483	622	404
Manufactures of Metals	457	549	455
Machinery (other than electric)	2,084	2,365	1,916
Electric Machinery	1,077	1,270	959
Ships	2,726	1,687	1,465
Transport Equipment (excl. Ships)	1,287	1,874	1,090
Products, n.e.s.	3,925	4,589	3,383
TOTAL	19,331	21,011	16,207

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	795	923	697
Fish and Fish Preparations, canned or not	216	211	176
Hides, Skins and Fur Skins, undressed	274	248	134
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	205	295	198
Fertilizers, manufactured	372	385	254
Pulp and Waste Paper	598	642	479
Paper, Paperboard and manufactures thereof	1,078	1,228	871
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	286	318	247
Iron and Steel	973	1,101	815
Base Metals, n.e.s.	2,503	3,065	2,192
Ships and Boats	1,965	2,319	1,297
Products, n.e.s.	4,576	5,006	3,744
TOTAL	13,841	15,741	11,104

* Jan.—Aug.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million kroner)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Belgium-Luxembourg	428	530	411	235	315	225
Brazil	185	231	193	136	124	80
Canada	821	801	771	91	88	59
Denmark	1,314	1,374	942	977	1,145	795
Finland	325	378	341	247	394	260
France	651	793	527	342	505	375
Federal Germany	2,673	3,137	2,454	1,816	2,288	1,931
Italy	398	443	335	454	414	324
Japan	1,140	652	563	116	145	81
Netherlands	616	754	546	391	483	357
Spain	137	138	98	140	152	116
Sweden	3,711	3,988	2,999	2,098	2,457	1,737
Switzerland	342	438	312	154	191	154
U.S.S.R.	194	161	119	136	109	103
United Kingdom	2,390	2,792	2,129	2,666	2,713	1,997
U.S.A.	1,473	1,655	1,229	1,140	1,080	658
Venezuela	177	218	110	36	19	12

* Jan.-Aug.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

CATEGORIES	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passengers Carried ('000)	34,345	32,632	30,664	29,311
Goods Carried ('000 metric tons)	24,481	26,971	31,200	30,234
Passenger-kilometres . . (millions)	1,749	1,712	1,647	1,568
Goods, ton-kilometres . . (millions)	2,208	2,409	2,597	2,597

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger Cars (including Taxis) . .	515,879	569,199	619,039	699,683
Buses	6,627	6,927	7,100	7,304
Lorries, Vans and Special Vehicles . .	164,240	166,777	173,891	181,998
Motor Cycles and Mopeds	182,915	178,477	174,074	172,726
TOTAL	869,661	921,380	974,104	1,061,711
Trailers	38,589	43,483	50,806	60,185

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1966	513	9,254,000	2,300	16,748,000
1967	515	9,963,000	2,323	18,733,000
1968	475	9,615,000	2,281	19,074,000
1969	386	8,905,000	2,199	18,418,000

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	With Cargo		Without Cargo		With Cargo		Without Cargo	
	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)
1967	12,273	13,930	5,970	10,712	14,203	18,121	4,058	6,487
1968	12,887	14,402	6,556	12,283	15,077	19,886	4,293	6,772
1969	12,791	14,889	6,597	12,665	15,313	20,855	4,095	6,677

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

YEAR	DISTANCE FLOWN (^{'000} km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	of which Post (^{'000})
1967	32,304	1,798,163	1,440,495	169,364	7,321
1968	35,997	1,960,967	1,608,337	199,151	8,286
1969	37,553	2,194,952	1,737,000	224,000	8,000

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS
1965	160,257
1966	191,251
1967	215,626
1968	218,410

From non-Nordic countries.

Tourist Accommodation: 139,000 beds, including 34,000 hotel beds (1968).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	987,292	1,036,027	1,090,662
Radio Licences	1,135,051	1,152,156	1,171,223
Television Licences	662,415	738,562	796,442
Books Published (No. of Titles)	2,557	2,988	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	81	81	82

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS (Full-time)	STUDENTS
Primary	3,171	17,557	391,503
Secondary	1,178	15,364	234,449
Vocational	686	5,460	77,115
Teacher-Training	25	679	7,837
Higher	10	n.a.	27,414

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvold.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy". The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not less than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have completed their twentieth year, are eligible to vote. By a law passed in 1948 they are also, at the age of 21, eligible

for election to the Storting. The Storting has 150 members, who elect one-fourth of their own body to constitute the Lagting; the other three-fourths compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the following next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V; succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957; Crown Prince (heir to the throne) HARALD.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Centre, Conservative, Liberal and Christian People's Parties, first formed October 1965.)
(February 1971)

Prime Minister: PER BORTEN (Centre).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: SVENN STRAY (Conservative).

Minister for Defence: GUNNAR HELLESEN (Conservative).

Minister for Industrial Affairs: SVERRE WALTER ROSTOFT (Conservative).

Minister for Municipal and Labour Affairs: HELGE ROGNLIEN (Liberal).

Minister for Fisheries: EINAR MOXNES (Centre).

Minister for Agriculture: HALLVARD EIKA (Liberal).

Minister for Finance: OLE MYRVOLL (Liberal).

Minister for Transport and Communications: HÅKON KYLLINGMARK (Conservative).

Minister for Justice: EGIL ENDRESEN (Conservative).

Minister for Trade and Shipping: OTTO GRIEG TIDEMAND (Conservative).

Minister for Social Affairs: EGIL AARVIK (Christian People's).

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education: KJELL BONDEVIK (Christian People's).

Minister for Consumer and Family Affairs: ELSA SKJERVEN (Christian People's).

Minister for Prices and Incomes: DAGFINN VÅRVIK (Centre).

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHANNESSEN.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Maj.-Gen. HARALD LØKEN.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Rear-Admiral HANS SIGURD SKJONG.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Maj. Gen. KÅRE STENWIG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(Oslo, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: London, S.W.7, England.
Algeria: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Argentina: 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. SILVA GUZMÁN (also accredited to Iceland).
Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Austria: 3 Riddervolds Gate; *Ambassador:* ERNST LUEGMAYER.
Belgium: 103C Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* LÉON VAN DEN BERGHE (also accredited to Iceland).
Botswana: London, S.W.1, England.
Brazil: 82C Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JAYME DE SOUZA GOMES (also accredited to Iceland).
Bulgaria: 71 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* BORIS POPOV.
Burma: London, W.1, England.
Burundi: Bad Godesberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
Cameroon: London, W.11, England.
Canada: 20 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* GEORG KINNEAR GRANDE (also accredited to Iceland).
Central African Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Chile: 5 Meltzers gate; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO DIAZ ALEMANY.
China, People's Republic of: 11 Inkognitogaten; *Chargé d'Affaires:* LIU MING HUA.
Colombia: 27A Bygdoy allé; *Chargé d'Affaires:* LACIDES MORENO BLANCO.
Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels 4, Belgium.
Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa): Stockholm, Sweden.
Costa Rica: London, W.8, England.
Cuba: 18 Tostrups gate; *Ambassador:* RAUL PRIMELLES XENES (also accredited to Iceland).
Cyprus: London, W.1, England.
Czechoslovakia: 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* JOZEF KRIZ.
Dahomey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany.
Denmark: 7 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* Count EGGERT ADAM KNUTH.
Ecuador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
El Salvador: London, W.1, England.
Ethiopia: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Finland: Drammensveien 40; *Ambassador:* PENTTI SUOMELA (also accredited to Iceland).
France: 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* Count PIERRE DE VAUCELLES.
Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
German Federal Republic: 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* GERHARD RITZEL.
Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Greece: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Guatemala: 532 Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany.
Hungary: 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* PÁL SCHIFFER.
Iceland: 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* AGNAR KL. JÓNSSON (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy and Poland).

India: 48 Professor Dahls gate; *Ambassador:* J. K. GANJU.
Indonesia: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Iran: 7 Tidemands gate; *Ambassador:* AHMAD EGHBAL.
Iraq: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Irish Republic: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Israel: 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* AVIGDOR DAGAN (also accredited to Iceland).
Italy: 7 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* GENNARO DE NOVELLIS (also accredited to Iceland).
Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Japan: 3 Riddervolds gate; *Ambassador:* HISAJIRO FUJITA.
Jordan: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korean Republic: Stockholm NO, Sweden.
Kuwait: London, W.1, England.
Lebanon: London, W.8, England.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Madagascar: London, S.W.7, England.
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Mexico: 108B1, Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO USIGLI.
Mongolia: London, S.W.7, England.
Morocco: Copenhagen K, Denmark.
Netherlands: 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JOOST GERARD KIST.
Niger: Brussels, Belgium.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Pakistan: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Panama: Paris 2e, France.
Peru: Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
Philippines: London, W.8, England.
Poland: 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* PRZEMYSŁAW OGRODZINSKI.
Portugal: 89 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* MARTIN MACHADO DE FARIA e MAYA (also accredited to Iceland).
Romania: Lidingö, Stockholm, Sweden.
Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Senegal: Paris 16e, France.
Sierra Leone: London, W.1, England.
Spain: 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JUAN DE LAS BARCENAS (also accredited to Iceland).
Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Sweden: 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* RICHARD HICHENS-BERGSTRÖM.
Switzerland: 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* GUIDO KEEL (also accredited to Iceland).
Tanzania: Stockholm NO, Sweden.
Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Tunisia: Stockholm C, Sweden.
Turkey: 25 Kristinelundveien; *Ambassador:* CİHAD RUSDU VEYSELLİ (also accredited to Iceland).
U.S.S.R.: 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* S. K. ROMANOVSKI.
United Arab Republic: 1 Fritznersgate; *Ambassador:* AHMAD M. EL-MESSIRI.

NORWAY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

United Kingdom: 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* THOMAS FRANK BRENCHLEY.

U.S.A.: 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PHILIP KINGSLAND CROWE.

Uruguay: 11 Vitaminveien; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Yugoslavia: 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* DRAGO KUNC (also accred. to Iceland).

PARLIAMENT

(THE STORTING)

President: BERT INGVALDSEN.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election September 1969)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Labour . . .	74	1,004,348	46.53
Conservative . .	29	422,466	19.57
Centre Party . .	20	227,354	10.53
Christian People's Party . . .	14	202,893	9.40
Liberal . . .	13	202,553	9.38

POLITICAL PARTIES

Høyre (Conservative): f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative and personal liberty. The party participated in the non-Socialist Coalition Government, August-September 1963, and is the leading party in the present Coalition Government, with six Ministers.

Headquarters: Stortingsgt. 20 Oslo; Chair. SJUR LINDEBRÆKKE; Sec.-Gen. GUDVIN LÅDER VÆ; Chief of Press Bureau R. HALLE.

Leading members of the party in the Storting: KÅRE WILLOCH (Leader of Parliamentary Party), B. INGVALDSEN (President of the Storting).

Forty-six press organs, including *Aftenposten*, Oslo; *Tønsbergs Blad*, Tønsberg; *Adresseavisen*, Trondheim; *Morgenavisen*, Bergen; *Drammens Tidende*, Drammen.

Senterpartiet (Centre Party): f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (*Farmers' Party*), name changed 1959. Aims at upholding democratic government, law and order, protecting the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and pursuing a policy of retrenchment in the administration.

Headquarters: Arbeidergt. 4, Oslo; Chair. JOHN AUSTRHEIM; Sec.-Gen. JOHN HOLM.

Leading member of the Party in the Storting: JOHN AUSTRHEIM (Leader of Parliamentary Party); outside the Storting: Sec.-Gen. JOHN HOLM.

Press organ: *Nationen*, Oslo.

Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People's Party): f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; three mems. in Government.

Headquarters: Skedsmogt. 25, Oslo 6; Chair. LARS KORVALD; Sec. M. D. KRISTIANSEN; Leading member of the party in the Storting, LARS KORVALD.

Press organs: *Folkets Framtid* (weekly), Skedsmogt. 25, Oslo 6.

Venstre (The Liberal Party): f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature.

Headquarters: Möllergaten 16, Oslo; Chair. HELGE SEIP; Sec.-Gen. ASBJØRN LILAND; Chief of Press Bureau H. KONGSHAUG.

Leading member of the Party in the Storting: HELGE SEIP.

Press organs: *Dagbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Tidende*, Bergen; *Stavanger Aftenblad*, Stavanger; *Nidaros*, Trondheim, etc.

Arbeiderpartiet (The Labour Party): f. 1887. A Labour party aiming at the establishment of a Socialist community.

Headquarters: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; Chair TRYGVE BRATTELI; Vice-Chair. REIULF STEEN; Sec. RONALD BYE.

Leader in the Storting: TRYGVE BRATTELI.

Press Organs: *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen; *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim; *Rogaland Avis*, Stavanger, etc.

Sosialistisk Folkeparti (Socialist People's Party): f. 1961; a party of the left formed by former members of the Labour Party; opposes nuclear weapons and the Atlantic alliance and advocates a policy of total, unilateral disarmament, neutralism and a planned socialist economy; 7,000 mems.

Headquarters: St. Olavsgate 27, Oslo 1; Chair. TOROLV SOLHEIM; Sec.-Gen. PER EGGUM MAUSETH; Chair. of Parliamentary Party FINN GUSTAVSEN.

Press organ: *Orientering* (weekly), circ. c. 15,000.

NORWAY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (*The Communist Party of Norway*): f. 1923. The aim of the party is to overthrow capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic.

Headquarters: Grønlandsleret 39, Oslo 1; Chair. REIDAR T. LARSEN.

Press organs: *Friheten*, Oslo; *Ny Tid*, Oslo; *Arbeidet*, Bergen.

Norges Sosial-demokratiske Parti (*Norwegian Social Democratic Party*): Oslo; f. 1956. Aims to end Norwegian membership of NATO and to reduce the military budget. Chair. HARALD KVALUM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Attorney-General: LAURITZ JENSSEN DORENFELDT.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. ROLV RYSSDAL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. HANS FR. MARTINUSSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. G. M. SVERDRUP-THYGESON.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. KRISTEN SYVERTSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. HARALD MAGNE ELSTAD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. MATS STENSRUD.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Council (Forliksråd) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle, in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved, minor cases.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (Herredsrett, Byrett), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (Lag-

mannsrett or "Lagmann's" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (Høyesterett). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging an appeal case.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (Forhørsretten), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the "Lagmann's" Court. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The "Lagmann's" Court is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (Høyesterett) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished, except for certain military and treasonable offences in time of war.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 10 dioceses, 91 archdeaconries and 562 clerical districts.

The salary and pensions of clergy are fixed by law, and clergymen are economically independent of the members of their congregation.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: FRIDTJOF BIRKELI, Oslo; ALEX JOHNSON, Hamar; PER LÖNNING, Borg; DAGFINN HAUGE, Tunsberg; K. STÖYLEN, Agder; OLAV HAGESAETHER, Stavanger; PER JUVKAM, Björgvin; T. GODAL, Nidaros; BJARNE O. WEIDER, Sør-Hålogaland; MONRAD NORDERVAL, Nord-Hålogaland.

The Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f. 1856; 25,000 mems.; Bishop Dr. OLE E. BORGES, Söbyllegat 18, Stockholm.

The Norwegian Baptist Church: f. 1860; 7,000 members; Gen. Sec. H. ASAK KRISTIANSEN, Hausmannsgt. 22, Oslo.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church: f. 1877; 19,160 mems.; Head and Chair. of Synod Rev. LEIF NILSEN, Jonas Liesgt. 13, 1700 Sarpsborg; Sec. EIGIL AEHEIM, Synod Office, Josefines gt. 5, Oslo 3.

The Norwegian Mission Covenant Church: 8,340 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: 9,000 members; Diocese of Oslo (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo; Vicariate Apostolic of Central Norway (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES RÜTH, Prinsengate 2 a 2, Trondheim; Vicariate Apostolic of North Norway (est. 1955): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES WEMMER, Storgaten 94, Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press; newspapermen are subject like any other citizen to the penal and other laws. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare.

A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

Norway has 158 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,730,000. Of these 84 are dailies accounting for some 1,385 copies. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation; the average daily sells some 5,000 copies. The non-dailies mostly appear three times a week, averaging 3,000 copies.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has nine dailies (circulation 500,000) which are especially influential throughout this area, and three of these—*Aftenposten*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition.

Daily and non-daily newspapers are characterized by a high proportion of serious and informative matter such as cultural, historical and economic articles, for the newspaper profession in Norway has traditionally felt its mission to be partly educational.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no publishing chains although in 1967 the owners of *Aftenposten* bought *Verdens Gang* which was in financial difficulties. Newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties. The Labour Party and the National Trade Union Federation (LO) own and subsidize the labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, *Libertos*, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent.

Papers tend to have strongly marked political allegiances. The Conservative Party with 43 papers leads the circulation with 560,000 copies, followed by the Liberal and Independent Liberal Parties whose 31 papers have a 406,000 circulation, and the Labour Party with 41 daily papers and 402,000 copies. These circulation figures do not correspond closely with the percentages of votes polled by the respective parties in the 1969 elections, which were Conservative 19.4 per cent, Liberal 9.3 per cent and Labour 46.7 per cent. The chief organs of the parties are respectively, *Aftenposten*, *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*.

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers sometimes with different

political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages.

In order of circulation the most popular daily newspapers are Oslo's *Aftenposten* (morning 189,630, evening 156,689) and *Dagbladet* (107,487), the *Bergens Tidende* (78,336) at Bergen, *Adresseavisen* (74,085) at Trondheim, Oslo's *Arbeiderbladet* (74,091) and *Verdens Gang* (59,026) and Stavanger's *Aftenblad* (45,788).

The privately owned Conservative *Aftenposten* leads in prestige, having some of the standing of the U.K. *Times*. It is followed by *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*, both having a high standard of news coverage, though the latter is more of a popular family paper. Outside the capital one should note among the serious papers *Stavanger Aftenblad* and *Bergens Tidende*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor J. S. LARSEN.

Sunnmørsposten: f. 1882; Liberal; circ. 30,000; Editors DAGFINN FLEM, MAGNE FLEM.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 15,450; Editor EINAR GAUSLAA.

Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 2,905; Editor O. LIEN.

ASKIM

Øvre Smaalenene: Post Box 52; f. 1902; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor BIRGIT BORGERSEN WIIG.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 333; f. 1927; Labour; circ. 19,231; Editor O. R. TORVIK.

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873; f. 1868; Liberal; circ. 78,336; Editor INGEMUND FØNN.

Dagen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; circ. 12,027; Editors ARTHUR BERG, FINN WIG SJURSEN.

Gula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; circ. 5,615; Editor PER HÅLAND.

Morgenavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative morning daily; circ. 9,591; Editor JACOB R. KUHNLE.

BODØ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1910; Labour; circ. 12,000; Editor LARS ODLAND.

Nordlandsposten: Box 310; f. 1862; Conservative; circ. 12,649; Editor JOH. M. ELLINGSEN.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; circ. 5,500; Editor-in-Chief JOSTEIN PEDERSEN.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: Bragernes Torv 13, Box 131; f. 1832 and 1883; Conservative daily; circ. 32,049; Dir. JAN PARMO; Editor LARS SØRENSEN.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; circ. 17,674; Editor JON VRAA.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

ELVERUM

Østlendingen: f. 1901; Agrarian; circ. 17,171; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN.

FAGERNES

Valdres: P.O.B. 55, 2901 Fagernes; f. 1903; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,361; Editor-in-Chief HALLVARD DOKKEN.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; six times weekly; circ. 4,897; Editor-in-Chief KRISTIAN FAHLSTRÖM.

FÖRDE I SUNNFJORD

Firda: f. 1918; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 8,926; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: Social-Democrat; circ. 7,200; Editor ERLING B. KVAALE.

Fredriksstad Blad: f. 1889; Conservative; circ. 15,540; Editor ROLF HENRY HAUGEN.

GJÖVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 15,799; Editor-in-Chief ARVID DYRENDALH.

Samhold i Velgeren: f. 1860; Agrarian; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief ARNE KIND.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; circ. approx. 8,045; Editor ODDVAR DALASTÖL.

Smaalenenes Amtstidende: Box 70; f. 1832; Conservative; circ. 3,300; Editor E. NISTAD.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 23,084; Editor KAAARE WILHELMSSEN.

Stiftstidende: f. 1847; Conservative; Editor ROLF BORGE-AASERUD.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmark Dagblad: f. 1913; Social-Democrat; daily; circ. 7,300; Editor-in-Chief HALVOR BROX.

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1886; Conservative; circ. 13,000; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN.

HAUGESUND

Haugesunds Dagblad: Torggaten 4; f. 1912; Conservative; circ. 11,412; Editor KNUT BERG.

Haugesunds Avis: f. 1895; Liberal; circ. 22,000; Editor BJARNE AAGAARD STRÖM.

HERMANNSVERK

Sogn og Fjordane: f. 1933; Liberal; three times weekly; circ. 7,637; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS.

HÖNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: Conservative; circ. 8,367; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR RSØTE.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; circ. 3,610; Editor-in-Chief A. PEDERSEN.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: Conservative; circ. 5,064; Editor H. C. OSET.

KIRKENES

86r-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; twice weekly; circ. 2,750; Editor-in-Chief EDVARD FLOTTEN.

KONGSBERG

Büskerud Bygdeblad/Kongsberg Tidende: f. 1957; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Laagendalsposten: U.V.; three times weekly; circ. 5,777; Editor-in-Chief EDWIN WADD.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: Social-Democrat; circ. 18,512; Editor-in-Chief EGIL TORENG.

KRISTIANSAND S.

Christianssands Tidende: f. 1882; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief PAUL OTTO JOHNSEN.

Fedrelandssvennen: f. 1857; Liberal; circ. 29,998; Editor JOHS. SELAND.

Sörlandet: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 6,646; Editor ODD LIEN.

KRISTIANSUND N.

Romdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; circ. 8,809; Editor NAR ALVER.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Social-Democrat; circ. 9,603; Editor P. C. HAUGEN.

LARVIK

Nybrott: Social-Democrat; Editor A. TUMYR.

Østlands-Posten: f. 1881; Liberal; circ. 10,000; Editor JAN L. NAESS.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 9,200; Editor JOH JOHANSEN.

Gudbrandsdölen og Lillehammer Tilskuer: f. 1894; Centre Party; circ. 11,500; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG.

LILLESTRÖM

Akershus Arbeiderblad & Romerikes Blad: Social-Democrat; three times weekly; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief TOR ERLING HANSEN.

MANDAL

Lindesnes: f. 1888; Liberal; circ. 5,647; Editor-in-Chief VIKTOR NYGAARD.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1947; Labour; circ. 8,542; Editor O. HIRSTI.

MOLDE

Fylket: Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief ELIAS H. GISKE.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief O. NORBORG; circ. 7,618.

Romsdal Folkeblad: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJÖRN EIDE.

MOSS

Moss Avis: f. 1875; Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor PHILLIP RÖNNEBERG.

Moss Dagblad: Organ for Labour Party; circ. 3,700; Editor FRANK BERG.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalenenes Avis: f. 1899; circ. 5,878; Editor-in-Chief ARNE LÖKEN.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Social-Democrat; circ. 10,000; Editor AAGE ULVIK.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

Ofotens Tidende: Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief CARL NÆSJE.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgaten 51; f. 1860; Conservative; circ. morning 189,630, evening 156,689; Chief Editors H. HUITFELDT, R. LUNDE, H. VATNE.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; circ. 74,091; Editor REIDAR HIRSTI.

Dagbladet: Akersgate 49; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. daily average 107,487; Editor R. STORSLETEN.

Morgenbladet: P.O.B. 86, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1819; Independent Conservative; circ. 14,458; Editors CHR. CHRISTENSEN.

Morgenposten: Nedre Vollgate 8; f. 1861; non-political; circ. 26,991; Editor LEIF HUSEBYE.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Centre Party; circ. 22,783; Editor VÅRVIK MARTIN.

Uorges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7; f. 1889; Independent; Editor TERJE BAALSRUD; circ. 14,147.

Verdens Gang: Akersgata 34; f. 1945; Independent; circ. 59,026; Editors OSKAR HASSELKNIPPE, VEGARD SLET- TEN.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; circ. 20,175; Editor in chief HAAKON FRED. BREEN.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunn Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; circ. 8,700; Editor K. R. ERTSAAS.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief ARNE HOFFSTAD.

Vestfold Fremtid: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief IVAR TOLLNES.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; four times weekly, circ. 19,000; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE.

SARPSBORG

Sarpen: f. 1854; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief E. NISTAD.

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Social-Democrat; circ. 14,877; Editors-in-Chief NILS HÖNSVALD, BJARNE NYGÅRD.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Social-Democrat; circ. 20,600; Editor ALF SKÅUM.

Varden: f. 1874; Conservative; circ. 22,890; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJÖRN JACOBSEN.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; circ. 10,000; Editor JON BERGSÅKER.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-11; f. 1899; Labour; circ. 15,000; Editor EINAR OLSEN.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 1A; f. 1893; Liberal; circ. 45,758; Editor PER THOMSEN; Man. Dir. S. KVERNELAND.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: f. 1896; non-political; circ. 20,000; Editor BJÖRN PAULSEN.

TÖNSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; circ. 19,221; Editor SVERRE MITSEM.

Vestfold: f. 1909; Labour; circ. 15,200; Editor EINAR OLSEN.

TROMSÖ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; circ. 22,758; Editor MAGNE JØNSON.

Tromsö: Liberal; circ. 17,274; Editors SVERRE LARSEN, KIELL LARSEN.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; circ. 74,085; Editors REIDAR STAVSETH, F. M. ÄLDSTEDT.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 18,666; Editor EIGIL GULLVÅG.

VADSÖ

Finnmarken: Social-Democrat; circ. 5,421; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSEN.

Voss

Horda Tidend: twice weekly; Editor J. K. RINGHEIM.

Hordaland: f. 1883; Liberal; circ. 6,000; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief OLAV SKRAM.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Aktuell: Youngstorget 2 B 11, Oslo 1; popular illustrated; circ. 56,990.

Alle Kvinner: Akersgt. 8, Oslo 1; women's weekly; circ. 113,968.

Allers: Persveien 20, Oslo 5; family weekly; circ. 220,830.

Den Nye: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; teenager's weekly; circ. 124,853.

Hjemmet: Kristian IV's Gt. 13, Oslo 1; family weekly; circ. 162,955.

Illustrert: Sehestedsgt. 4, Oslo 1; family weekly; circ. 126,190.

Kvinner og Klaer: Persveien 20, Oslo 5; women's weekly; circ. 84,122.

NÅ: Oscars gate 53, Oslo 3; popular illustrated; circ. 54,151.

Norsk Ukeblad: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; family weekly; circ. 275,214.

Programbladet: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsonspl. 1, Oslo 3; radio and television weekly; circ. 124,000.

Vi Menn: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; men's weekly; circ. 105,630.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(Q. quarterly; M. monthly; F. fortnightly; W. weekly)

Aschehougs Leksikonsservice: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1962; Q; international affairs and general information; circ. 12,500; Editors ÖIVIND BLOM, EGIL TVETERÅS.

Bedriftsökonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE FOSTVEDT.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, Oslo; bi-M.; literary and library; circ. 5,000; Editor ANDERS ANDREASSEN.

Bonytt: Bygdö Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; M.; architecture, interior design, design; circ. 20,000; Editor TORE GILJANE.

Bygg: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1952; monthly; civil engineering; circ. 8,800; Editor IVER DAHL TOMTER.

Edda: Universitets Forlaget, Blindern, Oslo; Q.; literary; Editor Prof. EDVARD BEYER.

Elektro-Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1888; 24 issues yearly; power, lighting, electronics, automation, data-handling; circ. 9,200; Editor KNUD ENDRESEN.

European Shipbuilding: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1952; every two months; shipbuilding; Editor TERJE SÖNTVEDT.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

Farmand: Roald Amundsenstg. 1, Oslo; f. 1891; W.; economic and financial; Neo-Liberal; circ. 33,000; Publishers/Editors T. J. B. HOFF, PH.D., O. J. HOFF.

Filmjournalen: Parkveien 5, Oslo 3; youth and film monthly; circ. 12,500.

Friheten: Grønlandsferet 39; f. 1940; Communist; weekly; Editor A. JØRGENSEN.

Fri Fagbevegelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Oslo; f. 1906; circ. 43,000; M.; Editor KNUT RIBU.

Internasjonal Politikk: publ. by Chr. Michelsen's Institute, Bergen, and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Bygdøy Alle 3, Oslo Dep.; Q.; international affairs; Editor Dr. JOHN SANNESS.

Kirke og Kultur: Ø. Slottstg. 25, Oslo; f. 1894; M. (except July and August); moral and social problems, religion, literature.

Kjemi: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1940; monthly; chemical engineering; circ. 4,500; Editor ARVID HASTING.

Kunsten Idag: P.O.B. 218, Lysaker; f. 1946; Q.; art; Editor PER ROM.

Maskin: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 1; f. 1968; monthly mechanical engineering; circ. 8,400; Editor MARTIN LARSEN.

Naturen: Bergen; Address: Editorial, University of Bergen, P.O.B. 2637; subscriptions, Universitetsforlaget, P.O.B. 307, Oslo 3-Blindern; f. 1877; 9 issues a year; natural science; Editor Dr. KNUT FAEGRI.

Norges Industri: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; F.; organ of the Norwegian Federation of Industries; Editor T. N. TREIDER.

Norges Utenrikshandel: f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; bi-W.; foreign trade; Editor GUNNAR JERMAN.

Norsk Landbruk: Schweigaardsgate 34, Oslo 1; f. 1882; W.; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; circ. 19,000; Editor KAARE SINGSAAS.

Norsk Skogindustri: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; f. 1913; M.; timber, wallboard, pulp and paper; circ. 2,300; Editor ODD GJELSVIK.

Norway Exports: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Q.; export journal, also in French and German.

Norwegian Shipping News: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1945; F.; shipping and shipbuilding; Editor P. ØIVIND SELVIG.

Økonomisk Revue: Haakon VII's gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1916; W.; finance; circ. 2,500.

Reiseliv i Norge: H. Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1923; M.; for Norway Travel Association; circ. 3,000; Editor ARVID FLAGESTAD.

Samtiden: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1890; M. (except July and August); politics, literature and social problems; circ. 6,500; Editor TORKEL OPSAHL.

Sosialistisk Perspektiv: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1947; M.; Labour; circ. 5,000; Editor INGE SCHEFLO.

Statøkonomisk Tidsskrift: Norges Handelshøyskole, Bergen; f. 1887; Q.; economics; circ. 1,250; Editor Prof. GERHARD STOLTZ.

Syn og Segn (Review, *Past and Present*): Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1894; 10 numbers yearly; national language; circ. 14,000; Editors BJARNE FIDJESTØL, BERGE FURRE.

Teknisk Ukeblad: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1854; 53 per year; industrial and technical weekly; circ. 26,500; Editor KNUT ENDRESEN.

Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening: Oslo; f. 1881; F.; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; circ. 6,950; Editors: Medical Scientific Section Dr. O. K. HARLEM; Organization Section Dr. ODD BJERCKE, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo.

Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap: Institutt for Privatrekt, Karl Johans gate 47, Oslo 1; f. 1888; 5 issues a year; law; circ. 2,700; Editor CARSTEN SMITH.

Vårt Blad (previously *Kooperatøren*): Revierstredet 2, Oslo; f. 1905; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 255,000; Editor NIC GULBRANDSEN.

Vinduet (*The Window*): Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1947; literary; Q.; Editors KJELL HEGGELUND, JAN ERIK VOLD.

NEWS AGENCIES

Norsk Telegrambyrå A/S (*Norwegian News Agency*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor ROLV WERNER ERICHSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Oslo

AP: Fridtjof Nansens plass 5, V. 201; Bureau Chief GEORGE J. F. BOULTWOOD.

Novosti: Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief M. TEPLOV.

UPI: Lille Grensen 5; Bureau Man. MICHAEL SARS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Tass; all these have their offices in Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Norsk Presseforbund (*Norwegian Press Association*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. VEGARD SLETTEN; Sec. MILL AAKRANN.

Norwegian Association of Journalists (*Norsk Journalistlag*): Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 1,000 mems.; Pres. TRYGVE MOE.

Norwegian Newspapers Association: Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists (*Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo (see below, affiliates of *Landsorganisasjonen i Norge*).

Oslo Journalists' Club: Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PUBLISHERS

H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard): Sehestedsgat. 3, Oslo; f. 1872; Dir. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; general books, periodicals, belles-lettres, scientific and educational books and maps.

Forlagsaksjeselskapet Bedriftsøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; educational and commercial.

Borsums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S: Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.

F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag (Publishers): Kongensgt. 10, Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and general.

J. W. Cappelen's Forlag A/S: Kirkegaten 15, Oslo; f. 1829; Chair. JØRGEN W. CAPPELEN; Man. Dir. HENRIK GROTH; general books, school books, popular science, fiction, maps.

N. W. Damm og Son A/S: Ø. Slottsgate 6, Oslo; f. 1843; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books; Man. N. W. and ARNE DAMM, Jr.

Dreyers Forlag: Arbiensgate 7, Oslo 2; successor to Dreyers Forlag, Stavanger; f. 1846; Dirs. BARTHOLD A. BUTEN-SCHÖN, HALFDAN KIELLAND; general.

A/S J. W. Eide Forlag: Fosswinckelsgt. 8, 5001 Bergen; f. 1946; Man. Dir. S. FLATAKER; general.

Fabritius and Sønners Forlag: Ø. Slottsgate 25, Oslo; f. 1844; educational and general; Dir. HANS-GEORG HAUGEN.

Filadelfiaforlaget A/S: St. Olavsgt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1937; juvenile, religious and literary; Dir. KJELL RUUD.

Fonna Forlag: St. Olavspl. 1, Oslo 1; educational and literary, encyclopaedias, children's books.

John Grieg's Forlag: Vaskerelven 8, Bergen; f. 1721; Dir. OLE TSCHUDI IRGENS; general.

Grøndahl og Son: Munkedamsvn 35, Oslo 1; f. 1812; Prop. FINN NYQUIST; Dirs. J. TANDBERG, P. TANDBERG, C. C. GRØNDAHL, J. TANDBERG, Jr.; commercial, agricultural, law, etc.; Book Department: Øvre Slottsgt. 12, Oslo.

Gry Forlag A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; music, religion and fiction.

Gyldendal Norsk Forlag: Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1925; BRIKT JENSEN; general.

Forlaget Land og Kirke: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1945; religious, cultural, general.

Hennys Forlag: Hagalivei 1, Jar-Øslo; f. 1945; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; general.

Lunde & Co's Forlag, A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction.

Lutherstiftelsens Bokhandel og Forlag A/S: Akersgaten 47, Oslo; f. 1868; Dir. GUNNAR PRESBEGÅRD; religious, fiction, general.

Mittet & Co. A/S: Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; Dirs. HARALD GRAV, HANS ROSS; art publishers and wholesale stationers.

Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; Man. Dir. PER R. MORTENSEN; books and periodicals.

Nasjonalforlaget A/S: Bogstadveien 8, Oslo; f. 1928; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN; fiction, history, encyclopædia, medical and pocket books.

Olaf Norlis Forlag A/S: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; educational books; Gen. Man. BIRGER HUSE.

Noregs Boklag: Bøndernes Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1922; Dir. PAUL OS; modern Norwegian literature.

Det Norske Samlaget: Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1868; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books; Dir. JØNS AANDERAA.

Stabenfeldt Forlag: Stabenfeldthus, Box 189, Stavanger; f. 1920; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT; general.

P. F. Steensballes Boghandels Eftg.: Karl Johansgt. 8, Oslo 1; f. 1848; Propr. BJARNE REENSKAUG; general.

Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; professional and educational books; Gen. Man. INGAR TANUM.

Tiden Norsk Forlag: Youngstorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. KOLBJØRN FJELD; general, political and children's.

Universitetsforlaget: Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo and Bergen and various learned societies; learned and general works; University Publisher TONNES ANDENAS.

Útvarp Føroya: Bryggjubakki 12, Tórshavn, P.O.B. 128; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Norske Bokhandlerforening, Den (*Assn. of Norwegian Booksellers*): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1, f. 1851; Chair. ERLING TRIER; Dir. ODD GULLIKSEN; 425 mem. firms.

Norske Forleggerforening, Den (*Assn. of Norwegian Publishers*): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; Dir. TOR ERLING STAFF; 33 mem. firms.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Norsk Rikskringkasting (*Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation*): Bj. Bjornsons Plass 1, Oslo; f. 1933; controls all radio and television; Dir.-Gen. HANS JACOB USTVEDT; Admin. Dir. ODD GRANLUND; Foreign Relations K. C. LYCHE; Press and Inf. Officer O. GRYTHÉ; Dir. of Progr. T. ELSTER; Tech. Dir. E. JULSRUD (Radio); Dir. of Progr. O. NES; Tech. Dir. T. NAVELSAKER (Television); publ. *Programbladet* (weekly; Editor BJÖRN MARTHINSEN).

RADIO

Broadcasting is a monopoly of the State, which operates all transmitters. It is financed by a yearly licence fee of 60 kroner per household and a sales tax of approx. 11 per

cent on receiving sets. There were 1,157,025 holders of licences in June 1970.

TELEVISION

A non-commercial State monopoly. Regular service began August 1960.

Transmissions are obtainable by about 95 per cent of the population. Television is financed by a yearly licence fee of 150 kroner per household and a sales tax of approximately 17.5 per cent on receiving sets.

In S.E. Norway it is possible to receive the Swedish TV programmes.

By the end of June 1970 there were 816,941 television licences held in Norway.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in Norwegian Kroner)

NATIONAL BANK

Norges Bank (*Bank of Norway*): Bankplassen 4, Oslo; f. 1816; with the exclusive right of note issue; cap. p.u. 35m.; dep. 3,772m.; Governor ERIK BROFOSS; Dep. Governor KNUT GETZ WOLD.

Andresens Bank A/S: Torvgaten 2, Oslo; formed 1966 by the merger of Andresens Bank and Folkebanken-Realbanken; cap. p.u. 36m.; dep. 1,095m.; Man. Dirs. OLE N. HAUGE, H. P. SCHNITLER.

Bergens Kreditbank A/S: 14-22 Vaagsalmenning Bergen, and 19 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1928; (Dec. 1969) cap. and res. 42.2m.; dep. 660m.; Gen. Man. Dir. F. HOLCK PISANI.

Bergens Privatbank: Torvalmenning 2, Bergen; f. 1855; (Jan. 1970) cap. p.u. 91m.; dep. 3,343m.; Chair. S. LINDEBRAEKKKE; Chief Gen. Man. FINN B. HENRIKSEN.

Bergens Skillingsbank A/S: 4 Rådstuplass, Bergen; f. 1857; (Dec. 1969) cap. 5.4m.; dep. 125m.; Man. Dir. ARNE HOLM.

Bergens Sparebank: 1 Sparebankgaten, Bergen; f. 1823; (Dec. 1969) Funds 22.2m.; dep. 516m.; Man. Dir. KAARE MELAND.

Bøndernes Bank A/S: Karl Johangate, Oslo; f. 1918; (Jan. 1970) cap. p.u. 27m.; dep. 566m.; Man. Dir. VILHELM KIERULF.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse: Stortorvet 7, Oslo 1; f. 1848; (Dec. 1969) cap. p.u. 98m.; dep. 2,928m.; Man. Dir. SVEN VIIG.

Fellesbanken A/S: Kirkegaten 14-16-18, Oslo; f. 1920; (Dec. 1969) cap. p.u. 84m.; dep. 1,183m.; Chair. JOH. O. ANTHONISEN; Man. Dir. VICTOR PEDERSEN.

Forretningsbanken A/S: Søndre gate 15, Trondheim; f. 1868; (Dec. 1969) cap. 42m.; dep. 885m.; Gen. Man. EINAR MATHISEN.

Kristiansands og Oplands Privatbank A/S: Kristiansand S.; f. 1926; (Dec. 1969) cap. 14.5m.; dep. 152m.; Gen. Man. T. RAVNAAS.

Norges Hypotekforening for Naeringslivet (*The Norwegian Mortgage Association for Industry and Trade*): Haakon VII gt. 6 Oslo; f. 1927; funds 48.1m.; Chair. ERLING LIND.

Norges Kreditforening for Land-og Skogbruk (*Norway Association of Credit for Agriculture and Forestry*): Karl Johansgate 45, Oslo; f. 1915; Chair. JAN E. MELLBYE; Man. EINAR GRÖSTAD.

Norsk Skibs Hypotekbank A/S: 12 Kr. Augustsgt., Oslo; f. 1906; (1962) cap. 23m.; Chair. SVEN VIIG; Man. THORLEIF BERGER.

Norske Creditbank, Den: 21 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1857; (1966) cap. p.u. 100m.; Man. Dir. JOHAN MELANDER.

Oslo Handelsbank A/S: 28 Tollbodgaten, Oslo; f. 1917; (Dec. 1966) cap. 2m.; dep. 72.3m. Kr.; Man. VILHELM TVEDT.

Oslo Sparebank (*Savings Bank*): 3 Övre Slottsgt., Oslo 1; f. 1822; (Dec. 1968) cap p.u. 40m.; dep. 1,086m.; Man. ROLF BJÖRNSKAU.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Norske Bankforening, Den (*Norwegian Banker's Asscn.*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. and Chair. FINN B. HENRIKSEN (Bergens Privatbank); 44 mems.; publ. *Økonomisk Revy* (monthly).

Sparebankforeningen i Norge (*Savings Banks Asscn.*): Boks 703, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. J. M. HAGA (Time Sparebank, Bryne); Man. Dir. HELGE ASDAHL (Oslo); 475 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Oslo Børs: Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; f. 1918; Bourse Commissioner HANS ARNESSEN.

Aalesunds Børs: Keiser Wilhelmgate 60, Aalesund; f. 1905; Royal Commissioner GEORG GARSHOL.

Bergs Børs: Olav Kyrresgate 11, Bergen; f. 1837; Chair. GERHARD SCHERMAN.

Christianssands Børs: Kristiansand (S.); f. 1837; Royal Commissioner GEORG ROSENKILDE.

Drammens Børs: Drammen; f. 1839; Royal Commissioner CHRISTIAN RESCH.

Fredrikstad Børs: Nygaardsgaten 5, Fredrikstad; f. 1921; Royal Commissioner E. SIMONSEN.

Haugesunds Børs: Haugesund; f. 1914; Royal Commissioner J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansunds (N.) Børs: Kristiansund; f. 1894; Royal Commissioner PEDER TODAL.

Stavanger Børs: Stavanger; f. 1878; Royal Commissioner THOR S. NAESHEIM.

Trondheim Børs: Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; f. 1819; Royal Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

Arendal Forsikringsselskab A/S: P.O. No. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 5,000,000 Kr.; reserves and funds 48,290m. Kr.; Chair JENS T. THOMMESEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Assuranceforeningen Skuld: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 177,095,110 Kr.; Chair ODD GOGSTAD.

Brage-Fram Livs-og Pensjonsforsikring A/S: f. 1963 after merger between Brage and Fram; share cap. £120,000; total cap. £52m.

Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norske Sjø: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 15m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Norden: Akersgt. 35, Oslo; f. 1867; cap. subs. 11m. Kr.; r.f. 38.6m. Kr.; p.u. 85.8m. Kr.; Dir. ERIK Ø. POULSSON.

Forsikringsselskabet Viking A/S: Toldbodgt. 27, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; r.f. 5.6m. Kr.; all branches except life; Man. Dir. PER O. KROGH; Chair. PER M. HANSSON.

Forsikringsselskapet Norge A/S: N. Strandgt. 3, Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.

Idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap: Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 809.8m. Kr.; funds 33.6m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. KAARE WEIDER.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Gjensidige-Glitne Sammenslutet: Karl Johansgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1847; life insurance; funds 993m. Kr.; Dir. K. NORMAN.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Hygea: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; r.f. 626.3m. Kr.; Dir. FINN LÖVDAL.

A/S Norske Alliance: Prinsensgt. 26, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3,200,000 Kr.; r.f. 4,100,000 Kr.; marine, fire, miscellaneous; Man. Dir. KNUD DRAGE.

Norske Liv: Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 439m. Kr.; Dir. PER L'ORSA.

Skibsassuransforeningen Unitas: Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vikka, Oslo; f. 1951 by amalgamation of Dampskibsassuransforeningen Nora and Skibsassuransforeningen Vidar; mutual ship insurance; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBORG, Jr.

A/S Stella Assuranceselskap: P.O.B. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 1,642m.; Chair. JENS T. THOMMESEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Storebrand: P.O.B. 1380, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 105.9m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 351.1m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Foreign Man. TORE MELGÅRD.

Trondhjems Forsikringsselskab A/S: Søndregt. 14, Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 4m. Kr.; funds 2m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. REIDAR BREKKE.

Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1880 (amalgamated 1965 with Norsk Forsikringsselskap Æolus A/S).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Joint Economic Board: Prime Minister's Office, Akersgt. 42, Oslo; f. 1965 as a joint organ for the exchange of information and views on Norway's main economic problems; meets quarterly; Board of 25 mems. from the Government, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers' and Trade organizations, including five from science and research; Chair. The Prime Minister.

EXPORT COUNCIL

Export Council of Norway: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Oslo Handelskammer (Oslo Chamber of Commerce): Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; Dir. TORE B. LAURITZEN.

Bergens Handelskammer (Bergen Chamber of Commerce): Olav Kyrresgt. 11, Bergen; Pres. JAN H. FASMER; Sec. GERHARD SCHERMAN.

Haugesunds Handelskammer (Haugesund Chamber of Commerce): Haraldsgt. 165, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Trondheim Handelskammer (Trondheim Chamber of Commerce): Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKØV.

Arendal Handelsforening (Arendal Commercial Association): Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.

Drammens Handelsstands Forening (Drammen Commercial Association): Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (Haugesund Commercial Association): Strandgt. 178, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansands Handelskammer (Kristiansand Chamber of Commerce): Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

Skien Handelsstands og Industriforening (Skien Commercial and Industrial Association): Postboks 302, Skien.

Stavanger Handelsforening (Stavanger Commercial Association): Kongsgt. 10, Stavanger.

Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (Tromsø Commercial Association): Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Norges Industriforbund (Fed. of Norwegian Industries): Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. HARALD THRONE-HOLST; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry to which are affiliated the industrial groups listed below.

Norges Handelsstands Forbund (Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. P. PETERSSON; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 81 local commercial associations, 57 national branch organizations and 4 national group organizations; publ. *Næringsrevyen*.

Norges Skogeierforbund (The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation): Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo 1; f. 1913; 56,000 mems.; aims to promote the economical and technical

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interests of the forest owners, a general forest policy in the interests of private ownership and co-operation between the affiliated associations; Pres. ANDERS B. WERP; Man. Dir. IVAR AAVATSMARK; publ. *Skogeieren* (The Forest Owner); monthly; circ. 55,500.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (*Norwegian Employers' Confederation*): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. KAARE N. SELVIG; Deputy Man. Dirs. VILHELM DAHL, LARS AARVIG; 8,700 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1966); it includes 51 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (bi-weekly).

Norske Håndverks- og Industribedrifters Forbund (*The Norwegian Federation of Enterprises in Handicraft and Small-Scale Industries*): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian master-craftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 10,000 mems.; Pres. OLA FROST, Trondheim, Man. Dir. EIVIND HALLE; publ. *Håndverk og Industri* (monthly).

Studieselskapet for Norsk Industri (*Norwegian Industries Development Assn.*): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; central organization for technical information service in Norway.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (*Assn. of the Mines*): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. BJØRN BJØRNSTAD; Sec. BJØRN R. PAASCHE.

Cellulosefabrikkenes Felleskontor (*Norwegian Cellulose Association*): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo; f. 1890; Chair. BIRGER B. RASMUSSEN; Sec. Miss O. LENAES; 15 mems.

Konfektionsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (*Nat. Assn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): Madsrud Allé 27, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. PER WILLARS NIELSEN; Man. Dir. ARNE RØNNING; 96 mems.

De Norske Sildolje- og Sildemelfabrikkers Landforening (*Assn. of Norwegian Producers of Herring Oil and Meal*): Youngstorgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (*Assn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

Margarinfabrikkens Landsforening (*Margarine Makers' Association*): Prinsengt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. GREGARD HEJE; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 29 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landsforening (*Federation of Engineering Industries*): Oscarsgt. 20, Oslo 3; f. 1889; Pres. KÅRE I. TORP; Admin. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 360 mems., with 66,000 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkenes Landsforening (*Nat. Assn. of Norwegian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages*): Teatergt. 17 II, Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. KR. WELHAVEN; 90 mems.

Norske Fiskeredskapsfabrikanter Forening (*Norwegian Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Assn.*): Oslo; f. 1904; Pres. M. STRØMSHEIM, Oslo; Vice-Pres. A. JOHANNESSEN, Kristiansund N.; Man. M. STØMSHEIM, Oslo; 17 mems.

Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landsforening, De (*Canners' Assn.*): Stavanger; f. 1917; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.

Norske Papirfabrikanter Felleskontor, De (*Norwegian Papermakers' Assn.*): Drammensveien 30, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. K. G. CHRISTOFFERSEN; Man. Dir. E. JENSEN; 38 mems.

Norske Såpefabrikkers Landsforening (*Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Assn.*): Klingenberggt. 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Sec. HALFDAN BOHN; 19 mems.

Norske Skofabrikkers Landssammenslutning (*Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. EINAR STENHAUG; Dir. REIDAR BJELKE; 23 mems.

Norske Sukkervarefabrikkers Forening, De (*Confectionery Manufacturers' Assn.*): Incognito Terrasse 3B, Oslo 2; f. 1909; Pres. ERLING KIELLAND; Sec. ULF ANDERSEN; 12 mems.

Norske Tekstilfabrikkers Hovedforening, De (*Assn. of Norwegian Textile Manufacturers*): P.O. Box 188, Skoyen, Oslo; f. 1898; 85 mems.

Norske Wallboardfabrikkers Forening (*Norwegian Wall-board Producers' Assn.*): Drammensvn. 8, Oslo 2.

Tobaksfabrikkernes Landsforening av 1901 (*Nat. Assn. of Tobacco Manufacturers*): Fr. Nansens plass 9 VIII, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. RASMUS LANGAARD; Sec.-Gen. PAAL BERG; 12 mems.

Trelastbrukenes Felleskontor (*Timber Trade Fed. of Norway*): Rådhusgaten 7B, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. ODD LANGMOEN; Man. ERLING L. JOHANSEN; 157 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO) (*Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions*): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. TOR ASPENGREN; Vice-Pres. ODD HØJDAHL; Secs. TH. ANDRESEN, LEIF HARALDSETH, TOR HALVORSEN; Treas. EINAR STRAND; 588,000 mems., with 37 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (*Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists*): Youngstorgt. 2, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. SIMEN KR. HANGAARD; 461 mems.

Bekledningsarbeiderforbundet (*Union of Clothing Textile and Shoe Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. FINN NILSEN; 24,800 mems.

Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund (*Norwegian Union of General Workers*): Möllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 27,500 mems.

Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. ERLING JOHANSEN; 14,500 mems.

Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer (*Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. FRITZ W. HANNSTAD; 7,800 mems.

Norsk Grafiskforbund (*Norwegian Graphical Union*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. December 1966 by the merger of the Unions of Typographers (f. 1882), Bookbinders and Stationery Workers (f. 1898) and Lithographers (f. 1901); Pres. ARNE LI; 13,800 mems.

Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. HUGO LINDAHL; 1,024 mems.

Norges Handels- og Kontorfunksjonærers Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 41,700 mems.

Norsk Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbundet (*Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1; Oslo 5; Pres. EIVIND STRØMMEN; 10,500 mems.

Norsk Jern og Metallarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1891; Pres. LEIF SKAU; 85,000 mems.

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Norsk Jernbaneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. EGIL HALVARSEN; 17,444 mems.

Norsk Kommuneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 75,000 mems.

Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. O. ANFINSEN; 1,900 mems.; publ. *Lokomotivmands Tidende*.

Norsk Murerforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Storgt. 23C, Oslo 1; f. 1900; Pres. LORANG KRISTIANSEN; 4,500 mems.

Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Torggt. 17, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 29,300 mems.

Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Torggt. 17, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 29,300 mems.

Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; Pres. OLAV BRATLIE; 17,846 mems.

Norsk Sjømannsforbund (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. OLAF KARLING; 32,000 mems.

Norsk Skinn og Lærarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Hide and Leather Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 5; f. 1909; Pres. WIKTOR REMME; 1,070 mems.

Norsk Skog og Landarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. KLAUS KJELSRUD; 15,600 mems.

Norsk Tele Tjeneste Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. HARALD FONDEVIK; 10,700 mems.

Norsk Tjenestemannslag (*Norwegian National Union of Professional Workers and Civil Servants*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. THV. KARLSEN; 22,800 mems.

Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. HENRY NICOLAYSEN; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. E. ERIKSEN; 5,700 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landsforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Kirkegt. 4, Oslo; f. 1906; Chair. PEDER SÖILAND; Dir., Gen. Man. KNUST MOE; 392,000 mems.; 788 affiliated societies.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. EDVARD HEIBERG.

Total length of line operated by Norwegian State Railways is 4,242 km., of which 2,442 km. has been electrified.

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Schwensensgate 3-5, Oslo.

Norway has about 70,700 km. of public roads, 23,980 km. of which are national roads (1970).

MOTORING ORGANIZATIONS

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklub (*Royal Norwegian Automobile Club*): Parkv. 68, Oslo; f. 1907; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSCAR BADE; publ. *Motorliv* (monthly).

Norsk Motor-klubb (*Norwegian Motor Club*): Övre Vollgt. 9, Oslo; 4,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TORE LÖVSKAD.

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,281 vessels totalling 19,074,000 gross tons in Dec. 1968.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Anders Jahre: Sandefjord; shipping firm; total tonnage 1,433,370 d.w. and one whaler catcher of 728 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. ANDERS JAHRE; Co-Dirs. JØRGEN JAHRE, BJØRN BETTUM.

Bachke & Co.: Dronningens gate 7, Trondheim; f. 1872; goods service and regular services agents; routes: W. Norway-Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Swansea, Grangemouth, Aberdeen, New York; total tonnage 37,000 d.w.; Dir. FR. BACHKE.

Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Bradbenken 1, Bergen; f. 1851; total tonnage 49,542 d.w.; passenger mail, goods services; *passenger services*: Bergen-Newcastle, Bergen-Amsterdam, Bergen-Hamburg, express coastal route (Norwegian coast), Spitzbergen route; *cargo services*: West Norway to Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Newcastle, Weston Point, Swansea, Newport; Norwegian Coast; partners in *Norwegian South America Line* (routes between Scandinavia and South America); Man. Dir. CHR. STOCKINGER.

Sigval Bergesen: Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger 4001; Owner CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 3 tankers, 2 cargo vessels and 5 L.P.G. carriers; total gross tonnage 156,517.

Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.: Bergehus, Drammensveien 106, Oslo 2; Partners SIGVAL BERGESEN d.y., J. E. JACOBSEN; 16 tankers and 6 bulk carriers; total tonnage 2,780,960 d.w.

Bruusgaard Kiøsteruds Skibsaksjeselskap: Drammen; f. 1909; total tonnage 116,496 d.w.; tramp and liner service in the Far East; Dirs. BRUUSGAARD KIØSTERUD & Co.; f. 1888; R. ROSE-ANDERSEN, EINAR BRUUSGAARD, KNUST A. WANG.

A/S Thor Dahl: Sandefjord; f. 1887; total tonnage 859,901 t.d.w.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, Jr.

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Brødr. Dall A/S.: Storkaia 8, Kristiansund, N.; f. 1852; shipping, forwarding and insurance agents, travel bureau and tanking station; Man. Dir. WILLIAM DALL.

Fearnley & Eger: Rådhusgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1869; total tonnage 30 vessels of 1,010,038 d.w.t.; routes from U.S.A. to Venezuela, to and from Far East and West Africa; from Norway and Sweden to France and Spain; Partners: NILS ASTRUP, DAGFINN PAUST, THOMAS ASTRUP, NILS J. ASTRUP, Jr.; Dirs. ARNE KILDAHL, FRANTS G. GILL, E. KRISTEN-JOHANSEN.

H. Heitmann & Son A/S: Prinsensgt. 3A, Oslo; f. 1865; forwarding agents and brokers; Dirs. P. M. HEITMANN, JAN HEITMANN, JOHS MADSEN, E. H. CHILDS.

Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S.: Drammensvn. 88B, Oslo; Mans. P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON; 4 m.v., 1 fruit carrier, 5 bulk carriers, 7 m.t.; total tonnage 491,570 t.d.w.

Leif Høegh & Co. A/S: Parkveien 55, Oslo; Pres. LEIF HØEGH; 14 cargo liners, 3 tankers, 4 OBO vessels, 2 gas tankers, 8 car/bulk ships; total tonnage 956,983.

B. Holter-Sørensen & Co.: Haakon VII gt. 9, Oslo 1; f. 1920; goods service, bulk and dry cargo tramp; total tonnage 93,000 d.w.; Man. Dirs. B. HOLTER SØRENSEN, FINN GJERULL, P. HOLTER-SØRENSEN.

A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S.: P.O.B. 108, 1324 Lysaker; f. 1869; tankers, cargo and bulk services; regular services: U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa; total tonnage 340,134 d.w.; Dirs. A. FREDRIK KLAVENESS, DAG KLAVENESS, CHR. BLOM, KRISTIAN HANSEN, ANTON F. KLAVENESS.

Klostere Rederi A/S: Haakon VII gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924; Three cruise passenger liners 15,000 g.r.t. in Caribbean. Also two 17,000 g.r.t. cruise passenger liners under construction for delivery in 1971 and 1972; Mans. MOGENS WIIG KLOSTER, KNUT UTSTEIN KLOSTER.

Knut Knutsen O.A.S.: Møllerveien 6, Haugesund; **Knutsen Line:** regular service North Pacific-Hong Kong-Manila-Singapore-Malaysia-Western Australia and return via Singapore-Malaysia-Hong Kong-Japan; fast cargo liners with reefer space and tankers and reefer cargo ships; 333,041 gross tons.

P. Meyer: Kronprinsesse Märthas plass 1, Oslo 1; 13 motor ships, 2 motor tankers, 2 OBO carriers, 3 LPG carriers, total tonnage 403,266 tons; service every 7 days between Antwerp-Rotterdam-Bremen-Hamburg-Philadelphia-New York; Man. Dirs. SVEN F. MEYER, PER F. MEYER, HANS OTTO MEYER, PETER MEYER.

J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S: Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. A/S Aurland); f. 1912; co-owners of *Norwegian-S. America Line* (Scandinavia-S. America), tramps, tankers and cargo services; total tonnage 464,725 d.w.; Man. Dirs. EINAR ENGELSEN, Jr., TRYGVE FASMER MÖLLER.

Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab Det: Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast, Norway-Grimsby, Norway-Hamburg; also world-wide tank and tramp trade; total tonnage 106,410 d.w.; Man. Dir. ROLF HEILEMANN.

Norske Amerikalinje A/s, Den: Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1910; passenger, mail, goods services; total tonnage 155,971 g.r.t.; routes Norway-New York, Scandinavia-Canada, Scandinavia-Continent-Great Britain, E. Africa-Madagascar; Board of Dirs. LEIF HØEGH, IVAR LYKKE, HALFDAN KUHNLE, THV. L. MOE; Man. Dir. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN.

Norske Syd-Amerika Linje, Den: Oslo, P.O.B. 316; f. 1913; goods service; routes Norway, Denmark, Baltic, Brazil, River Plate (via Portugal and Canary Islands); total tonnage 51,000 d.w.; Man. Dir. ERLING SOLEM.

Fred. Olsen & Co.: Fred. Olsensgt. 2, Oslo; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Oslo-Newcastle, Kristiansand-Harwich, Kristiansand-Amsterdam, Kristiansand-Hirtshals, East Norway-Hamburg, Rhine Ports, Delfzijl, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Rouen, London, Grangemouth; Pacific Coast-Great Britain, Continent, Norway, Canary Islands-London, Canary Islands-Continent, Norway, London, Antwerp-Western and Eastern Mediterranean; 51 vessels; tonnage 1,100,000 t.d.w.; Dir. FRED OLSEN.

Olsen & Ugelstad: Fr. Stangsgt. 22, Oslo; f. 1915; services between European and Great Lake ports (U.S.A. and Canada); 283,894 gross tons; Owners: ROLF UGELSTAD, TRYGVE UGELSTAD, KRISTOFFER OLSEN.

Søndenfjelds-Norske Dampskibsselskab, Det: 1 Prinsensgt., Oslo; f. 1854; cargo services; routes: Hamburg-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo, Bremen-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo, Oslo-Skiensfjord-Finland (and Baltic Sea); Man. Dir. WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

J. B. Stang: Rådhusgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1900; regular liner service, Bristol Channel-Norway.

Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Stavanger; f. 1855; 16,400 gross reg. tons; mail, passenger and cargo services along Norwegian coast; cargo services between West Norway, Sweden, Baltic ports and Finland; Man. Dir. ERLING AANENSEN.

Thor Thoresens Line: Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo; services between East Norway and western British ports.

Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S: Bergen; f. 1905; 500,000 d.w.; *Westfal-Larsen Line* (Pacific-South America run); Dirs. P. SCHUMANN OLSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM, H. P. WESTFAL-LARSEN.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen: Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 62 ships totalling 885,993 gross tons; regular fast freight-reefer-mail and passenger services between Europe and U.S.A., Mexico, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Japan; also U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East; Partners: NIELS WERRING, TOM WILHELMSEN, NIELS WERRING, JR., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

H. M. Wrangell & Co. A/S: P.O.B. 441/443 Haugesund; f. 1880; ship owners; total tonnage 147,420 d.w.; Dirs. WALDEMAR WRANGELL, LARS MELING.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Nordisk Skibsrederforening (*Northern Shipowners' Federation*): Rådhusgaten 25, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN; Vice-Pres. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN; Gen. Man. PER GRAM.

Norsk Skipsmaeglerforbund (*Norwegian Shipbrokers' Asscn.*): Fr. Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. WILLIAM DALL; Sec. KNUT ASKVIG; 260 mems.

Skibstartens Arbeidsgiverforening (*Norwegian Shipping Federation*): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. THOMAS CHR. HAAFLAND; Man. Dir. H. J. DARRE HIRSCH.

NORWAY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Norske Veritas: Grenseveien 92, Oslo 6; f. 1864; Chair. Gen. GEORG VON ERPECOM; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Norske Luftfartsselskap A/S, Det (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. JOHAN NERDRUM. In 1950 DNL together with DDL (Danish) and ABA (Swedish) formed the consortium **Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)**. DNL participates as a holding company in the consortium with two-sevenths of the capital (as compared with two-sevenths for the Danish and three-sevenths for the Swedish Airlines).

Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S. (S.A.F.E.): Ruseløkkvn. 26, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Farsund-Stavanger Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Röros-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen-Ålesund-Trondheim-Bodø-Tromsø-Bardufoss, Stavanger-Bergen; Pres. LUDV. G. BRAATHEN.

A/S. Fred Olsens Flyselskap (*Fred Olsen Air Transport Ltd.*): Oslo Airport; f. 1946; charter and contract operator; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Vice-Pres. K. T. RÖED.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Wergelandsvn. 7, Oslo; f. 1934; amphibious aircraft, feeder lines, taxi and ambulance services in North Norway; charter service, air survey, regional and town planning; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Man. Dir. PER BERGLAND.

Norsk Polar Navigasjon A/S: P.O.B. 914, Trondheim; f. 1958; privately owned company, 360 shareholders; Dir. EINER S. PEDERSEN; Gen. Man. KASPAR ANDRESEN.

Eighteen international airlines also serve Oslo airport.

TOURISM

Norway Travel Association (gives information only; is not a travel agency): f. 1903; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahlgate 1, Oslo 1; Pres. of Council NILS K. HANDAL; Chair. HANS H. RÖER; Dir. ARVID FLAGESTAD.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 19 Bosveldweg, Brussels 18.

Denmark: Borgergade 16, 1300 Copenhagen K.

France: 10 rue Auber, Paris 9e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Skandinavia Haus, Kl. Johannisstrasse 10, 2 Hamburg 11.

Italy: Via Veneto 116, 00187 Rome.

Netherlands: Prins Hendrikkade, 135 Amsterdam C.

Sweden/Finland: Strandvägen 113, S-11527 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Münsterhof 14, 8001-Zürich.

United Kingdom: 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. KOLBJÖRN RÖD.

Oslo Travel Association: Information office; Rosenkrantzgate 28, Oslo; Head Office: Rådhusgt. 19; f. 1929; Tourist Manager, Oslo, ALFHILD HOVDAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Department of Cultural Relations of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo 1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nationalteatret (*National Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1899; Dir. ARILD BRINCHMANN.

Det Norske Teatret (*The Norwegian Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Den National Scene (*The National Stage*): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. KNUT THOMASSEN.

Riksteatret (*State Travelling Theatre*): Sørkedalsv. 106, Oslo 3; f. 1949; Dir. EIVIND HJELMVEIT.

Den Norske Opera (*The Norwegian Opera*): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. ODD GRÜNER-HEGGE.

Den Norske Ballett (*The Norwegian Ballet*): Oslo; f. 1966; Dir. SONIA AROVA.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (*Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra*): Tollbugt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. ØIVIN FJELDSTAD; Man. ALV RASMUSSEN.

Musikskabel Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (*Harmonien Music Society*): Postboks 649, Bergen; f. 1765; Conductors KARSTEN ANDERSEN, SVERRE BERGH; Dir. JAN LAMPE-OLSEN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Norwegian Atomic Energy Council: Secretariat, P.O.B. 40, 2007 Kjeller; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE (acting); Exec. Sec. KNUT GUSSGARD.

Institutt for Atomenergi—IFA (*Atomic Energy Institute*): P.O.B. 40, Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FINN LIED; Man. Dir. VIKING O. ERIKSEN; Asst. Dirs. N. G. AAMODT, H. AGER-HANSSEN; National institute for applied nuclear research with emphasis on power reactor technology, reactor fuel technology, process control and instrumentation, nuclear safety, isotope technology, process chemistry, basic physics; publ. *Kjeller Reports*.

Co-operation. Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

Note. The Halden boiling heavy water reactor "HBWR" started in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., a German Industrial Group under the auspices of OECD.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitetet i Bergen: Bergen; 570 teachers, 4,922 students.

Universitetet i Oslo: Oslo; 1,240 teachers, 14,000 students.

Norges Tekniske Høgskole: Trondheim; 356 teachers, 3,516 students.

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Situated in Eastern Europe the Polish People's Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate in the western region, but to the east it is of the continental type with hot summers and severe winters. Most of the population is Roman Catholic but there are 13 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The flag carries two horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw.

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Józef Cyrankiewicz led a Communist-dominated government elected in 1947, with Władysław Gomułka as deputy premier. As the control of the Communists increased and allegiance to the Soviet Union strengthened, Gomułka was dismissed. The most important members of the Government at this time were Hilary Minc, the economic planner, and Konstanty Rokossowski, a marshal in the Soviet army. The Government's strict control eased slightly with the death of Stalin, but no significant change was felt until 1956, when "bread riots", started by the industrial workers of Poznań, brought a political crisis which resulted in Gomułka's return to office. Soviet intervention was resisted by the new leaders and a period of liberalization followed in which control of the army was given to Poles, the secret police lost much of its power, political prisoners were rehabilitated, the collectivization of agriculture was stopped, censorship was eased and freedom of movement was restored. This period of relaxation was followed by a tightening of control, although Poland remained more liberal than most other members of the Communist bloc.

The steady improvement in foreign relations reached a peak in December 1970 when a treaty was signed with West Germany as a step towards the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Federal Republic now recognizes Poland's western frontier. Later in the same month "bread riots" again broke out in three Baltic towns, sparked off by a sudden increase in food prices and by a feeling of dissatisfaction with economic affairs generally. The situation led to the resignation of several leading members of the Government, including Gomułka, who was succeeded as First Secretary of the Workers' Party by Edward Gierek.

Government

The supreme legislative organ is the Sejm (Parliament), a unicameral body elected by all citizens of 18 years and over for a four-year term. From its number the Sejm elects the 15 members of the Council of State, the President

of which is the Head of State. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. Also responsible to the Sejm is the Supreme Board of Control, an independent body examining and controlling the legality, efficiency and usefulness of general legislation and administration.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Aid Treaty (the Warsaw Pact). The strength of the armed forces is 242,000 comprising Army 195,000, Navy 22,000, Air Force 25,000. Military service lasts for two years in the Army, and for three years in the Navy and Air Force. There are also 45,000 security and border troops. Defence estimates for 1970 total 35,300m. zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Although co-operative and state farms exist, 86 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands. In 1967 the government embarked on an agricultural reform designed to consolidate small inefficient parcels of land and to buy small farms from private owners. Polish farming provides about 8 per cent of European agricultural output. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Industry is publicly owned, private industry accounting for less than 1 per cent of total production. Poland is one of the world's richest countries in copper and sulphur deposits, and there are also deposits of natural gas. Coal output was 135 million tons in 1969, of which nearly one-fifth was exported. Poland ranks among the world's leading ten shipbuilding nations and is the fourth largest exporter of ships. Other important industries are textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. Chief exports are raw and processed materials, machinery and plant, and foodstuffs. A new Five-Year Plan was introduced in 1966 aiming to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent by 1970, to raise the standard of living, to modernize economic structure, to expand foreign trade, and to make industrial enterprises more sophisticated and more highly developed—particularly the chemical plants which exploit Poland's natural resources, and the power, steel and coal industries. Many of these targets, however, have not been achieved. The national income rose 3.5 per cent in 1969 instead of 5 per cent as planned, and agricultural production dropped by 4.7 per cent. The riots of December 1970 were provoked by increases in food prices designed to cut the heavy spending on food and make more available for export. The 1971-75 Economic Plan, drawn up during the latter part of 1970, aims at concentrating industrial effort on increasing exports and satisfying the home market. The change in leadership is expected to bring changes in economic policy. Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

POLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. There are nearly 27,000 km. of railways, 3,378 km. of which are electrified. There are over 131,000 km. of hard-surfaced roads in Poland and more than 4,600 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and international services to the United Arab Republic, Turkey, Lebanon and throughout Europe. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. A merchant fleet of 250 ships with a total tonnage of over 1,800,000 tons has services to Great Britain, the Middle East, South America, the Far East and Scandinavia.

Social Welfare

The Polish social welfare system is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Locally the system is administered by the Health and Social Welfare Departments of the Presidiums of the People's Councils. Medical care and treatment is provided free of charge to all workers. Over the past few years great efforts have been made to offer a universal free health service to all citizens who need medical attention, and it is hoped that in the near future this plan will be fulfilled. Health services for pregnant women have improved; now women in Poland may successfully combine work with motherhood, as they receive maternity leave with full pay, free time for nursing, and free medical care. Social relief benefits are available to all who are in need. These benefits take the form of either cash payments, goods or services. Cash payments are paid to invalids, old people without retirement pay, recently released prisoners, those suffering from ill-health who are unable to work, or any person who is unable to provide for himself. Benefits in kind are supplied to the needy; these take the form of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, dressings, etc. The Polish Red Cross organizes and carries out the care of the sick at home and general home assistance to those who are incapacitated through ill-health, etc. Alimony is organized by the Polish Committee of Social Relief in conjunction with the League of Women. Pensions are organized and managed by the Union of Pensioners, Invalids and Retired Persons. Special houses for social relief are a basic part of the Polish social welfare system. These include homes for pensioners and the aged, homes for blind people, for the mentally deficient, and for those suffering from chronic disease. Many voluntary social organizations contribute to the system in addition to those already mentioned. These include the Union of War Invalids, the Polish Union of the Blind, the Polish Union of the Deaf and Dumb and the Polish Scouting Union.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. Before the age of 7, children may attend crèches (*złobki*) and kindergartens (*przedszkola*); however, there are not enough of this type of school to meet the demand. Basic schooling begins at 7 years of age when a child enters the eight-year school (*szkola podstawowa*). Curricula are uniform throughout Poland and prepared with a view to continuity between each level. There is a small number of private schools run under state super-

vision. On completing his compulsory education at the eight-year school the child is free to go to work. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and more than 78 per cent of pupils continue their studies. Of these, 75 per cent go to vocational and technical schools (*technika zawodowa*), or to basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły*). The latter kind, organized by both the government and by work establishments, provide three-year courses consisting of three days theoretical and three days practical training per week, and in addition some general education is given. Those leaving the basic vocational school generally go straight into industry, agriculture, etc. Vocational technical schools provide five-year courses of general education and vocational training together, and can lead to qualifications for entering higher educational establishments. The remaining 25 per cent of children who leave the eight-year school to continue with their education enter general secondary schools (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), where four-year courses lead to college or university entrance. Here, as in vocational technical schools, the student may receive his leaving certificate (*Matura*). There are 74 higher educational establishments in Poland, including eight universities and nine technical universities. Total investments in education for the period 1966-70 were expected to exceed 8,700m. zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains eight hotels and 226 hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 1,974,900 foreign tourists in 1969.

Sport

Sport in Poland is directed by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and every sport discipline has its own union. The most popular sports are football, boxing, and gliding. In 1969 these unions had a total membership of 3,430,000.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), June 10 (Corpus Christi), July 22 (Polish National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Zloty divided into 100 Groszy.

Notes: Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Zlotys 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Official exchange rate: 9.6 Zlotys = £1 sterling
4.0 Zlotys = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 57.6 Zlotys = £1 sterling

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FORESTS	POPULATION (July 1969)
312,677 sq. km.	155,450 sq. km.	42,244 sq. km.	81,034 sq. km.	32,671,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000) (July 1969)

Warsaw . . .	1,288	Szczecin . . .	337
Łódź . . .	753	Katowice . . .	297
Cracow . . .	577	Bydgoszcz . . .	281
Wrocław . . .	517	Lublin . . .	242
Poznań . . .	462	Zabrze . . .	200
Gdańsk . . .	373	Bytom . . .	187

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION
('000)

	1960	1968	1969
Repatriation to Poland . . .	1.7	0.8	1.0
Emigration . . .	24.1	17.2	22.5

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966 .	16.7	7.1	7.3
1967 .	16.3	7.5	7.8
1968 .	16.2	8.0	7.6
1969 .	16.3	8.3	8.1

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

	1968	1969
Agriculture and Forestry . .	733	744
Industry	3,866	4,006
Building	969	1,008
Transport and Communications .	879	911
Trading	853	872
Local Government and Administration	334	344
Science, Culture and Education .	696	721
Public Health and Social Welfare .	421	437
Others	283	468

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg./hectare)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . .	1,758	1,886.4	1,964.9	3,900	4,670	4,710	22.4	24.8	24.0
Rye . .	4,299	4,300	4,173.9	7,700	8,520	8,166	17.9	19.8	19.6
Barley . .	653	634.3	758.8	1,400	1,494	1,948	21.7	23.6	25.7
Sugar Beet . .	434	414.1	409.5	15,500	14,800	11,321	358	357	276
Potatoes . .	2,763	2,747.3	2,718.4	48,600	50,817	44,935	176	185	165

LIVESTOCK ([']000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses	2,590	2,643	2,673	2,633.3
Cattle	10,390	10,768	10,940	11,048.9
Pigs	14,251	14,233	13,911	14,356.5
Sheep	3,164	3,321	3,328	3,238.6

FORESTRY ([']000 cu. metres)

	1967	1968	1969
Gross Forestry Production (Total)	20,313.1	20,751.6	20,794.1
Coniferous and Broadleaved Roundwood	17,432.7	18,107.9	18,072.9
Broadleaved Roundwood	2,985.7	3,159.0	3,319.2

FISHING

	1967	1968	1969
Sea Fish (['] 000 metric tons)	320.9	385.5	386.8
of which:			
Cod (" " ")	118.4	154.4	145.8
Herrings (" " ")	108.8	124.4	98.1

MINING

	1967	1968	1969
Coal (million metric tons)	124	129	135
Lignite (" " ")	23.9	26.9	30.9
Crude Petroleum ('000 " " ")	450	475	439
Iron Ore (" " " ")	3,077	3,050	2,821
Crude Zinc-Lead Ores (" " " ")	2,885	3,003	3,221
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	1,570	2,558	3,922

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969
Petrol, incl. Synthetic . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,013	1,481	1,499
Combustible Oil . . .	(" " ")	1,264	1,688	1,941
Pig Iron . . .	(" " ")	6,581	6,840	7,028
Crude Steel . . .	(" " ")	10,454	11,007	11,291
Coke . . .	(" " ")	15,200	15,700	16,200
Rolled Steel Products . . .	(" " ")	6,954	7,327	7,655
Heavy Current Cables . . .	('000 km.)	55.5	65.1	67.4
Machine Tools . . .	('000 metric tons)	54.6	56.7	60.4
Industrial Machinery . . .	(" " ")	311.3	330.5	353.3
Motor Cars . . .	(units)	27,700	40,400	50,200
Lorries . . .	(")	32,200	35,100	40,700
Tractors . . .	(")	31,630	37,041	46,106
Radio Sets . . .	(")	612,000	787,000	892,000
Television Sets . . .	(")	495,000	560,000	600,000
Sulphuric Acid . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,213	1,314	1,516
Calcinated Soda . . .	(" " ")	627	637	641
Caustic Soda . . .	(" " ")	276	307	324
Cement . . .	(" " ")	11,138	11,593	11,830
Cellulose . . .	(" " ")	427	461	464
Paper . . .	(" " ")	672	681	701
Soap . . .	(" " ")	86.1	87.3	83.6
Cotton Textiles . . .	(million metres)	824	835	846
Woollen Textiles . . .	(" " ")	90.1	94.5	99
Leather Footwear . . .	(million pairs)	57.6	63.2	68.5
Electric Power . . .	(GWh)	51.3	55.5	60.1

FINANCE

1 zloty = 100 groszy.

9.6 zlotys = £1 sterling; 4.0 zlotys = U.S. \$1.

100 zlotys = £10.41 sterling = U.S. \$25 = 22.11 Soviet roubles.

BUDGET

('000 million zlotys)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Nationalized Enterprises . . .	262.2	286.2	National Economy . . .	186.1	178.2
Other Enterprises . . .	10.7	10.8	Social and Cultural Services	83.1	89.1
Public Taxation . . .	21.4	23.5	Defence . . .	30.3	33.5
Social Insurance . . .	18.7	19.8	Administration . . .	16.6	17.5
Loans . . .	4.5	5.0	Debt Servicing . . .	9.6	25.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	329.7	357.6	TOTAL	326.4	351.5

Currency in Circulation: 54,425 million zlotys (December 1969).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million zlotys)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	7,916	8,289	9,361.2	9,976	10,579	11,412.4	12,838.6
Exports . . .	7,080	8,385.7	8,911.4	9,088	10,106	11,431.2	12,566.1

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969
Crude Oil ('000 metric tons)	3,608	5,582	6,510
Oil Products (" " ")	2,874	2,535	2,397
Iron Ore (" " ")	10,056	11,106	11,575
Manganese Ore (" " ")	354	351	394
Rubber and Synthetic Rubber (" " ")	71.5	76.3	82.7
Cotton (" " ")	133	156	132
Hides (" " ")	52.1	41.2	35.0
Tobacco (" " ")	10.7	5.5	3.9
Fertilizers (" " ")	2,897	3,397	3,859
Wheat (" " ")	1,353	1,068	1,181
Barley (" " ")	418	545	375
Oil Seeds (" " ")	16.4	14.6	32.0
Edible Oils and Fats (" " ")	110	129	132
Leather Footwear ('000 pairs)	2,653	3,116	3,101

EXPORTS

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969
Hard Coal ('000 metric tons)	24,000	26,000	26,400
Lignite (" " ")	3,706	4,002	4,381
Coke (" " ")	2,355	2,410	2,324
Metal Products (" " ")	1,104	1,223	1,262
Zinc and Zinc Sheets (" " ")	86.7	92.9	102.9
Caustic and Calcinated Soda (" " ")	221	243	223
Cement (" " ")	736	225	58
Refined Sugar (" " ")	356	648	302
Meat and Meat Products (" " ")	174	176	176
Sawn Wood (Coniferous) ('000 cu. metres)	741	720	710
Cotton Fabrics (million metres)	129.5	143.8	147.9
Eggs (millions)	551	327	448
Ships and Boats ('000 d.w.t.)	333	339	421
Railway Freight Cars (number)	6,022	4,771	5,077
Passenger Coaches (" ")	354	357	306

COUNTRIES

(million exchange zlotys)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Austria	202.5	203.5	219.2	144.1	162.3	168.4
Czechoslovakia	941.0	914.3	978.9	810.9	982.1	1,082.0
Finland	85.4	81.4	132.8	82.4	87.7	101.0
France	248.8	368.3	376.9	154.1	164.3	191.9
Germany—Federal Republic	375.0	471.5	504.9	424.7	471.1	509.5
Democratic Republic	1,168.4	1,185.0	1,280.1	702.8	916.7	1,111.4
Hungary	416.1	390.6	466.4	453.5	441.4	460.0
Romania	200.6	230.0	240.9	186.2	230.7	264.2
Sweden	129.2	145.9	152.1	136.9	140.5	175.7
United Kingdom	712.1	699.6	735.8	590.5	588.3	554.1
U.S.S.R.	3,684.4	4,042.7	4,800.9	3,607.2	4,168.4	4,485.7
Yugoslavia	189.2	160.2	210.3	193.9	207.7	253.2
Canada	86.9	63.7	32.7	53.2	51.9	49.5
U.S.A.	204.4	192.7	196.2	347.6	340.1	368.3
China, People's Republic	74.8	124.9	93.4	114.2	98.5	73.5

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1960	1968	1969
Number of Visitors . . .	184,000*	1,712,700	1,974,900

* Not including transit traffic.

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
('000)

	1960	1968	1969
Bulgaria	2.6	34.0	47.7
Czechoslovakia	51.8	467.5	643.0
German Democratic Republic	37.5	525.6	542.6
Hungary	10.0	116.0	115.5
Romania	1.2	19.3	24.6
U.S.S.R.	22.9	278.4	319.2
Yugoslavia	2.6	42.2	32.9
Other Socialist Countries	1.4	4.0	6.7
France	9.4	33.6	34.5
German Federal Republic	11.4	22.9	25.7
Italy	7.3	27.2	27.0
United Kingdom	1.6	32.0	34.2
U.S.A.	10.8	20.6	24.2
Rest of the World	12.4	78.7	84.4

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	35,447	35,869.7	37,035.1
Ton-kilometres	88,543	92,636.5	95,024.7

SHIPPING

		1967	1968	1969
Vessels Entered	('000 net reg. tons)	12,925	14,578	14,618
Goods Loaded and Unloaded	('000 metric tons)	28,074	32,349	32,856
Merchant Fleet	(gross tonnage)	1,103,597	1,191,182	1,261,193

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES (at year end)

	1968	1969
Cars	374,560	423,011
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,686,853	1,736,595
Trucks	226,461	244,911
Tractors (in agriculture)	168,357	185,958

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Number of passengers ('000)	696.9	773.8	856.3
Passenger-kms. (million)	453.4	477.4	535.5
Freight ton-kms. (million)	10.94	12.02	14.54

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Radio Licences	5,539,000	5,598,000	5,649,000
Television Subscribers	2,934,200	3,389,000	3,828,000
Daily Newspapers	54	54	54
Telephone Subscribers	898,874	957,694	1,013,933
Book Titles	9,694	10,306	10,445
Daily Newspaper Circulation	7,415,000	7,808,000	8,054,000

EDUCATION

	1968-69			1969-70		
	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS ('000)	STUDENTS ('000)	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS ('000)	STUDENTS ('000)
Primary	26,526	206.9	5,604.0	26,379	210.0	5,443.1
Secondary	861	14.9	311.2	860	15.3	309.7
Technical, Art and Vocational	9,333	58.3	1,523.7	9,142	60.4	1,605.0
Higher	76	27.7	305.6	84	30.0	322.5

Source: *Rocznik Statystyczny*, published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

Political Structure

Article 1—(1) The Polish People's Republic is a State of People's Democracy.

(2) In the Polish People's Republic, the power belongs to the working people of town and country.

Article 2—(1) The working people wield State power through their representatives elected to the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic and to the People's Councils on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

(2) The people's representatives in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and in the People's Councils, are responsible to their constituents and may be recalled by them.

Article 3—The Polish People's Republic:

(1) safeguards the achievements of the Polish working people of town and country and protects their power and freedom against forces hostile to the people;

(2) secures the development and continuous growth of the productive forces of the country by industrialization and through elimination of economic, technical and cultural backwardness;

(3) organizes a planned economy based on enterprises constituting social property;

(4) limits, ousts and abolishes those classes of society which live by exploiting the workers and peasants;

(5) ensures a continual rise in the welfare, health and cultural level of the people;

(6) secures an all-round development of national culture.

Article 4—(1) The laws of the Polish People's Republic express the interests and the will of the working people.

(2) Strict adherence to the laws of the Polish People's Republic is the fundamental duty of every organ of the State and of every citizen.

(3) The functioning of all organs of State power and administration is based on the rule of law.

Article 5—All organs of State power and administration are supported in their work by the conscious and active co-operation of the people, and they are bound:

(1) to account to the nation for their work;

(2) to examine carefully and take into consideration, in accordance with existing legislation, reasonable proposals, complaints and wishes of the citizens;

(3) to explain to the working people the chief aims and guiding principles of the policy of the people's authority in the diverse fields of State, economic and cultural activity.

Article 6—The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the Polish nation and its security and peace.

Social and Economic Structure

Article 7—(1) The Polish People's Republic, on the basis of socialised means of production, trade, communications and credit, develops the economic and cultural life of the country in accordance with the National Economic Plan, and, in particular, through the expansion of Socialist State industry, which is the decisive factor in the transformation of social and economic relations.

(2) The State has the monopoly of foreign trade.

(3) The principal aim of the planned economic policy of the Polish People's Republic is the constant development

of the productive forces of the country, the continuous raising of the standard of living of the working people and the consolidation of the power, defence strength and independence of the country.

Article 8—The national wealth—that is, the mineral deposits, waters, State forests, mines, roads, rail, water and air transport, means of communication, banks, State industrial establishments, State farms and State machinery centres, State commercial enterprises and communal enterprises and utilities—is subject to the special care and protection of the State and of all citizens.

Article 9—(1) The Polish People's Republic strengthens in a planned way the economic union between town and country, founded on brotherly co-operation between workers and peasants.

(2) For this purpose, the Polish People's Republic secures a continuous increase in the production of State industry, serving to meet the all-round needs of the rural population both as producers and consumers; at the same time planning the constant growth of production of agricultural commodities, supplying industry with raw materials and the urban population with foodstuffs.

Article 10—(1) The Polish People's Republic protects the individual farms of working peasants and assists them in order to protect them against capitalist exploitation, to increase production, raise the technical level of agriculture, and improve their welfare.

(2) The Polish People's Republic gives special support and all-round aid to co-operative farms set up, on the principle of voluntary membership, as forms of collective economy. By applying methods of efficient collective cultivation and mechanised work, collective farming enables the working peasants to reach a turning point in production and contributes to the complete elimination of exploitation in the countryside and to a rapid and considerable rise in its welfare and culture.

(3) The main forms of State support and help for co-operative farms are State machine stations which make possible the application of modern techniques, and State credits on easy terms.

Article 11—The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement in town and country and gives it every help in the fulfilment of its tasks. It also extends special care and protection to co-operative property as constituting social property.

Article 12—The Polish People's Republic recognises and protects, on the basis of existing legislation, individual property and the right to inherit land, buildings and other means of production belonging to peasants, craftsmen and persons engaged in domestic handicrafts.

Article 13—The Polish People's Republic guarantees to citizens full protection of personal property and the right to inherit it.

Article 14—(1) Work is the right and the duty of, and a matter of honour for every citizen. By their work, by the observance of work discipline, by work competition and the perfecting of methods of work, the working people of town and country increase the strength of the country, raise the level of well-being of the nation and hasten the full realisation of the socialist system.

(2) Work champions enjoy the respect of the whole nation.

(3) The Polish People's Republic puts into practice, to an increasing degree, the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

Article 15—(1) The highest organ of State authority is the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) The Sejm, which is the highest representative of the will of the working people of town and country, gives form to the sovereign rights of the nation.

(3) The Sejm passes laws and exercises control over the work of other organs of State authority and administration.

Article 16—(1) Deputies to the Sejm are elected by citizens in constituencies, in the proportion of one Deputy to 60,000 inhabitants.

(2) The validity of the election of a Deputy is confirmed by the Sejm.

(3) A Deputy may neither be brought before a Court, nor arrested, without the consent of the Sejm, and when the Sejm is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

Article 17—(1) The Sejm meets in sessions. The Council of State convokes a session of the Sejm at least twice a year. Likewise, on a written motion by one-third of the total number of Deputies, the Council of State is bound to convoke a session.

(2) The first session of a newly-elected Sejm must be convoked within a period of one month from the date of the elections.

Article 18—(1) The Sejm elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Committees.

(2) The Chairman or his deputy presides over the debates and supervises the course of the work of the Sejm.

(3) The debates of the Sejm are open to the public. The Sejm may vote the holding of a secret session if this be required in the interests of the State.

(4) The order of work of the Sejm, the kind and number of committees, are defined by rules of procedure adopted by the Sejm.

Article 19—(1) The Sejm adopts the national economic plans for a period of several years.

(2) The Sejm adopts every year the State budget.

Article 20—(1) The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies.

(2) Laws passed by the Sejm are signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of State. Orders for the promulgation of laws contained in the *Journal of Laws* are issued by the President of the Council of State.

Article 21—The Sejm may appoint a Committee to examine a specified matter. The terms of reference and procedure of the Committee are established by the Sejm.

Article 22—The Chairman of the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers are bound to answer, within seven days, a question put by a Deputy.

Article 23—(1) The Sejm is elected for a term of four years.

(2) The decision to hold elections to the Sejm is adopted by the Council of State not later than one month before the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the polling day to be fixed on a day free from work within two months after the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm.

Article 24—(1) At its first sitting, the Sejm elects a Council of State composed of the President of the Council of State, four Deputy Presidents, the Secretary of the Council of State, and nine Members.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman may be elected to the Council of State as Deputy Presidents or as Members.

(3) After the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the Council of State acts until the election of a Council of State by the newly-elected Sejm.

Article 25—(1) The following functions are vested in the Council of State:

- (i) the ordering of elections to the Sejm;
- (ii) the convocation of sessions of the Sejm;

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- (iii) the establishment of universally binding interpretation of laws;
 - (iv) the issuing of decrees with the force of law;
 - (v) the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives of the Polish People's Republic in other States;
 - (vi) the acceptance of letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other States accredited to the Council of State;
 - (vii) the ratification and denouncing of international treaties;
 - (viii) the appointment to civilian and military posts specified by law;
 - (ix) the awarding of orders, decorations and titles of honour;
 - (x) the exercise of the right to grant pardon;
 - (xi) the exercise of other functions vested in the Council of State by the Constitution or assigned to it by special laws.
- (2) The Council of State is accountable to the Sejm for all its activities.
- (3) The Council of State acts as a body.
- (4) The Council of State is represented by the President or his deputy.

Article 26—(1) In the intervals between the sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State submits the decrees to the Sejm at its next session for approval.

(2) Decrees issued by the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and its Secretary. Decrees are published in the *Journal of Laws* by order of the President of the Council of State.

Article 27—(1) The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils. The specific powers of the Council of State in this matter are determined by law.

Article 28—(1) A declaration concerning a state of war can be issued only in the event of armed aggression having been committed against the Polish People's Republic, or if, in pursuance of international agreements, the necessity should arise of common defence against aggression. Such a declaration is voted by the Sejm or, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State may introduce martial law in parts or in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic should this be required by considerations of the defence or security of the State. For the same reasons, the Council of State may proclaim partial or general mobilization.

Article 28a—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the economic, financial and organisational-administrative activities of the central and local organs of State administration, and of units subordinate to them, as regards lawfulness, efficiency, propriety and fair dealing.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control may also supervise State-aided and municipally-aided bodies and institutions, and non-socialised economic units, as regards the targets set them by the State, and in other cases as established by statute.

Article 28b—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is subordinate to the Sejm.

(2) The Council of State supervises the Supreme Board of Control within the framework established by statute.

Article 28c—(1) The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and dismissed by the Sejm.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control operates as a collegiate body, within the framework established by statute.

(3) The organisation and mode of activity of the Supreme Board of Control are established by statute.

*Article 28d—*The Supreme Board of Control shall annually submit to the Sejm its comments on the execution of the State Budget and the national economic plan, and make recommendations as regards the vote of acceptance.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

Article 29—(1) The Sejm appoints and recalls the Government of the Polish People's Republic—the Council of Ministers or its individual members.

(2) In the intervals between sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of State submits its decisions for approval to the Sejm at its next session.

Article 30—(1) The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible and accounts to the Sejm for its work, and if the Sejm is not in session, to the Council of State.

*Article 31—*The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presides, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and Committees specified by law, carrying out the functions of the supreme organs of State administration.

*Article 32—*The Council of Ministers:

(1) co-ordinates the activities of Ministries and other organs under its jurisdiction and gives directives as to their work;

(2) adopts yearly and submits to the Sejm the Budget estimates, adopts and submits to the Sejm the draft of the national economic plan for a period of several years;

(3) adopts the yearly national economic plans;

(4) ensures the execution of laws;

(5) supervises the execution of the budget and the national economic plan;

(6) presents to the Sejm an annual report on the execution of the State budget;

(7) ensures the protection of public order, of the interests of State and of the rights of citizens;

(8) issues regulations, adopts decisions and supervises their execution, in pursuance of laws and in order to put them into effect;

(9) exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with other States;

(10) exercises general guidance regarding the defence strength of the country and the organisation of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, and establishes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service;

(11) directs the work of the Presidia of the People's Councils.

Article 33—(1) Ministers direct specified branches of State administration. The powers and duties of Ministers are determined by law.

(2) Ministers issue orders and ordinances in pursuance of laws and for their execution.

(3) The Council of Ministers may rescind an order or ordinance issued by a Minister.

The Local Organs of State Authority

Article 34—(1) The organs of State authority in rural districts, urban districts, towns, boroughs of larger towns, sub-county areas, and voivodships, are the People's Councils.

(2) The People's Councils are elected by the population for a term of three years.

Article 35—The People's Councils express the will of the working people and develop their creative initiative and activity in order to increase the strength, prosperity and culture of the nation.

Article 36—The People's Councils strengthen the links between the State authority and the working people of town and country, drawing increasing numbers of the working people to participate in governing the State.

Article 37—Within their scope, the People's Councils direct economic, social and cultural activities by linking local requirements with the general tasks of the State.

Article 38—The People's Councils take constant care of the everyday needs and interests of the population, combat any manifestations of an arbitrary or bureaucratic attitude towards citizens, carry out and promote social control over the activities of offices, enterprises, establishments and institutions.

Article 39—The People's Councils are in charge of the maintenance of public order and watch over the observance of the people's rule of law, protect social property, safeguard the rights of citizens and co-operate in adding to the defence strength of the State.

Article 40—The People's Councils make full use of all local resources and possibilities for all-round economic and cultural development of the area, for satisfying to an increasing degree the needs of the population as regards supply and services, as well as for the expansion of institutions and establishments in the field of public services, education, culture, hygiene and sport.

Article 41—The People's Councils adopt local economic plans and local budgets.

Article 42—(1) People's Councils meet in sessions.

(2) The Presidia elected by the People's Councils are their executive and administrative organs.

(3) The Presidium of a People's Council is responsible to the People's Council by which it has been elected and to the Presidium of the People's Council at a higher level.

Article 43—The People's Councils appoint committees for different spheres of their activity. The committees of People's Councils maintain constant and close links with the population, mobilise it for co-operation in implementing the Council's tasks, exercise social control on behalf of the Council and submit proposals to the Council and its organs.

Article 44—(1) A People's Council rescinds the decision of a People's Council at a lower level or of its Presidium, if this decision is in conflict with the law or incompatible with the basic line of the policy of the State.

(2) The Presidium of a People's Council may suspend the execution of a decision of a People's Council at a lower level and submit the case for decision at the next meeting of its own People's Council.

Article 45—The details of composition as well as terms of reference of and the mode of working of People's Councils and their organs are established by law.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 46—(1) The administration of justice in the Polish People's Republic is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts, and Special Courts.

(2) The structure and competence of and procedure in the Courts are laid down by laws.

Article 47—The Courts pronounce judgment in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 48—The Courts are custodians of the structure of the Polish People's Republic, they protect the achievements of the Polish working people, safeguard the people's

rule of law, social property and the rights of citizens, and punish offenders.

Article 49—Except in cases specified by law, people's assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment.

Article 50—(1) Judges and people's assessors are elected.

(2) The procedure of electing and the term of office of judges and assessors of Voivodship and District Courts are established by law.

(3) The procedure of appointment of judges of special Courts is established by law.

Article 51—(1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the activity of all other Courts.

(2) The scope and procedure of exercising supervision by the Supreme Court is established by law.

(3) The Supreme Court or its individual members are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Article 52—Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 53—(1) Cases in all courts of the Polish People's Republic are heard in public. The law may specify exceptions to this principle.

(2) The accused is guaranteed the right to a defence counsel, either of his own choice or appointed by the Court.

Article 54—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic safeguards the people's rule of law, watches over the protection of social property and ensures that the rights of citizens be respected.

(2) In particular, the Public Prosecutor-General supervises the prosecution of offences endangering the system, security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The scope of the Public Prosecutor-General is established by law.

Article 55—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

(2) The mode of appointing and of recalling Public Prosecutors, subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General, as well as the principles of organisation and procedure of organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are established by law.

(3) The Public Prosecutor-General accounts to the Council of State for the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Article 56—The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic and in the execution of their duties are independent of local organs.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 57—The Polish People's Republic, by consolidating and multiplying the gains of the working people, strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens.

Article 58—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work: that is, the right to employment paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done.

(2) The right to work is ensured by the social ownership of the basic means of production; the development of a social and co-operative system in the countryside, free from exploitation; by the planned growth of productive forces; by the elimination of sources of economic crises; and by the abolition of unemployment.

Article 59—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to rest and leisure.

(2) The right to rest and leisure is assured to manual and professional workers by the reduction of working hours by law and by annual holidays with pay.

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(3) The organization of workers' holiday schemes, the development of excursions, of health resorts, sports facilities, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, parks and other leisure time facilities, create possibilities for healthy and cultural relaxation for an increasing number of working people of town and country.

Article 60—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to health protection and to aid in the event of sickness or unfitness for work.

(2) This right is being put into effect on an increasing scale through:

- (i) the development of social insurance for manual and office workers to cover sickness, old age and incapacity for work;
- (ii) the development of the State-organized protection of the health of the population, the expansion of sanitary services and the raising of the health standards in town and country.

Article 61—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to education.

(2) This right is ensured on an increasing scale by:

- (i) universal, free and compulsory basic schools, and the elimination of illiteracy;
- (ii) a constant development of secondary schools providing general or vocational education and of schools of university level;
- (iii) the help of the State in raising the skill of citizens employed in industrial establishments and other places of employment in town and country;
- (iv) a scheme of State scholarships, the development of hostels, boarding schools and students' hostels as well as other forms of material aid for the children or workers, working peasants and professional workers.

Article 62—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from cultural achievements and the right to participate in the development of national culture.

(2) The right is ensured on an increasing scale by developing and making accessible to the working people of town and country, books and press, radio, cinemas, theatres, museums and exhibitions, houses of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms; by a universal fostering and promoting of the cultural creative ability of the people and by the development of creative talents.

Article 63—The Polish People's Republic fosters the all-round development of science, based on the achievements of the most advanced thought of mankind and of progressive thought in Poland—of science in the service of the nation.

Article 64—The Polish People's Republic takes care of the development of the Arts and Letters which express the needs and aspirations of the nation and which are in accord with the best progressive traditions of Polish creative thought.

Article 65—The Polish People's Republic extends special protection to the creative intelligentsia—to those working in the fields of science, education, literature and art, as well as to pioneers of technical progress, to rationalisers and inventors.

Article 66—(1) Women in the Polish People's Republic have equal rights with men in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life.

(2) The rights of women are guaranteed by:

- (i) equal rights with men to work and pay according to the principle, "equal pay for equal work", the right to rest and leisure, to social insurance, to education, to honours and decorations, to hold public posts;

- (ii) mother-and-child care, protection of expectant mothers, paid holidays during the period before and after confinement, the development of a network of maternity homes, crèches and kindergartens, the extension of a network of establishments for services and for communal feeding.

Article 67—Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 68—The Polish People's Republic pays especially careful attention to the education of youth and guarantees the widest possibilities for development.

Article 69—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic, irrespective of nationality, race or religion, enjoy equal rights in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. Infringement of this principle by any direct or indirect granting of privileges or restriction of rights on account of nationality, race or religion, is subject to punishment.

(2) The spreading of hatred or contempt, the provocation of disputes, or the humiliation of man on account of national, racial or religious differences, are forbidden.

Article 70—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens. The Church and other religious bodies may freely exercise their religious functions. It is forbidden to prevent citizens from taking part in religious activities or rites. It is also forbidden to coerce anybody to participate in religious activities or rites.

(2) The Church is separated from the State. The principles of the relationship between Church and State as well as the legal and patrimonial position of religious bodies are determined by laws.

(3) The abuse of freedom of conscience and religion for purposes endangering the interests of the Polish People's Republic is punishable.

Article 71—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

(2) The granting to working people and their organisations of the use of printing shops, stocks of paper, public buildings and halls, means of communication, the radio, and other indispensable material means, serves to put this freedom into effect.

Article 72—(1) In order to promote the political, social, economic and cultural activity of the working people of town and country, the Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the right to unite in public organizations.

(2) Political organizations, trade unions, associations of working peasants, co-operative associations, youth, women's, sports and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific associations, as well as other social organizations of the working people, unite the citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life.

(3) The setting up of and participation in associations whose aims or activities are directed against the political and social structure or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are forbidden.

Article 73—(1) Citizens have the right to approach all organs of the State with complaints and grievances.

(2) Complaints and grievances of citizens shall be examined and settled in a speedy and just manner. Those guilty of protraction or of displaying a soulless and bureaucratic attitude towards the complaints and grievances of citizens will be held responsible.

Article 74—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the inviolability of the person. The citizen may be deprived of his freedom only in cases specified by the law. A detained person shall be set free unless within forty-eight hours from the moment of his detention a

warrant of arrest issued by the Court or Public Prosecutor has been handed to him.

(2) The law protects the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence. Search of the home is permissible only in cases specified by law.

(3) Property may be confiscated only in cases determined by law, by virtue of a final judgment by the Court.

Article 75—The Polish People's Republic grants asylum to citizens of foreign countries persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for struggling for social progress, for activity in defence of peace, for fighting for national liberation or for scientific activity.

Article 76—It is the duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, to maintain socialist labour discipline, to respect the rules of social intercourse and to discharge conscientiously their duties towards the State.

Article 77—(1) It is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic to safeguard and to strengthen social property, which is the unshakable foundation of the development of the State and the source of the wealth and might of the country.

(2) Persons who commit sabotage or economic subversion or who otherwise encroach on social property, are punished with all the severity of the law.

Article 78—(1) To defend the country is the most sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) Military service is an honourable patriotic duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 79—(1) Vigilance against the enemies of the nation and the diligent guarding of State secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) High treason—espionage, subverting the armed forces, desertion to the enemy—is punished with the severity of the law as the gravest of crimes.

Principles of Electoral Law

Article 80—Elections to the Sejm and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct, and carried out by secret ballot.

Article 81—Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, nationality and race, religion,

education, length of residence, social origin, profession, or property, has the right to vote.

Article 82—Every citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, is eligible to be elected to People's Councils, and every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one is eligible to be elected to the Sejm.

Article 83—Women have electoral rights on equal terms with men.

Article 84—Citizens serving in the Army have electoral rights on equal terms with civilians.

Article 85—Persons of unsound mind as well as persons deprived of public rights by a decision of the Court do not have electoral rights.

Article 86—Candidates to the Sejm and candidates to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organisations uniting citizens in town and country.

Article 87—It is the duty of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils to report to the electors on their work and on the activity of the body to which they have been elected.

Article 88—The procedure for nomination of candidates and for holding elections as well as the procedure for the recall of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils are established by law.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

Article 89—(1) The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field.

(2) The colours of the Polish People's Republic are white and red.

(3) The details are established by law.

Article 90—The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw, the city embodying the heroic traditions of the Polish nation.

Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 91—The Constitution may be amended only by a law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes, not less than half the total number of Deputies being present.

Article 28 has been twice amended (1954 and 1957).

THE GOVERNMENT

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ.

Vice-Presidents: STANISŁAW GUCWA, ZYGMUNT MOSKWA,
MIECZYSLAW KLIMASZEWSKI, BOLESŁAW RUMIŃSKI.

Secretary: LUDOMIR STASIAK.

Members: KONSTANTY DĄBROWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA, STEFAN IGNAR, MRS. EUGENIA KRASSOWSKA, MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHALSKI, RYSZARD STRZELECKI, HENRYK SZAFRAŃSKI, WITOLD JAROSIŃSKI, JERZY ZIĘTEK.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1971)

Chairman: PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ.

Deputy Chairmen: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, FRANCISZEK KAIM, WINCENTY KRASKO, JAN MITRĘGA EUGENIUSZ SZYR, ZDZISŁAW TOMAŁ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of National Defence: General WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Minister of Finance: JÓZEF TRENDOTA.

Minister of Mining and Power: JAN MITRĘGA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: WŁODZIMIERZ LEJCZAK.

Minister of the Machine Industry: TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK.

Minister of Internal Trade: EDWARD SZNAJDER.

Minister of Culture and Art: LUCJAN MOTYKA.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: JERZY POPKO.

Minister of Education and Higher Schools: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Minister of Communications: MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD.

Minister of Chemical Industry: EDWARD ZAWADA.

Minister of Light Industry: TADEUSZ KUNICKI.

Minister of the Food Industry: EMIL KOŁODZIEJ.

Minister of Agriculture: JÓZEF OKUNIEWSKI.

Minister of Justice: STANISŁAW WALCZAK.

Minister of Shipping: JERZY SZOPA.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: JAN KOSTRZEWSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: FRANTISZEK SZLACHCIC.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry: ANDRZEJ GIERSZ.

Minister of Municipal Economy: ZDZISŁAW DROZD.

Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning: WITOLD TRAMPCZYŃSKI (acting).

Chairman of the Committee for Labour and Wages: MICHAŁ KRUKOWSKI.

Chairman of the Committee for Technical and Scientific Affairs: JAN KACZMAREK.

Chairman of the Committee for Small-Scale Industry and Handicraft: JERZY KUSIAK.

Chairman of the Committee for Economic Co-operation with other countries: PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY*

EDWARD GIEREK, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers Party (PZPR).

EDWARD BABIUCH, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ, President of the Council of State.

PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Rzeszów and Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Member of the Council of State.

STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

JAN SZYDLAK, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

JÓZEF TEJCHMA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

DEPUTY MEMBERS

MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI, Minister of Education and Higher Schools.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, Minister of National Defence.

JÓZEF KĘPA, First Secretary of the Warsaw City Committee of the PZPR.

* The Politbureau will be restored to its usual membership of twelve at the 1971 Party Congress.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND

(Warsaw, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Obrońców 33; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AMIN ETEMADI.**Albania:** Słoneczna 15 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SABA HASA.**Algeria:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Argentina:** Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO JOSÉ TAUREL.**Austria:** Jurija Gagarina 8; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PROKSCH.**Belgium:** Senatorska 38/40; *Ambassador:* J. FRANS HERPIN.**Brazil:** Rudawska 2; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO TEIXEIRA VALLADÃO.**Bulgaria:** Al. Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* NIKOLAY TCHERNEV.**Burma:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Cambodia:** Hotel Bristol, Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44; *Ambassador:* ING JUDETH.**Canada:** Matejki 1/5; *Ambassador:* PAMELA A. MCDUGALL.**Ceylon:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Chile:** Świętokrzyska 36; *Ambassador:* JULIÁN ECHÁVARRI ELORZA.**China, People's Republic:** Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* YAO KUANG.**Cuba:** Jana Paska 21; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* NICOLÁS RODRIGUEZ ASTIAZARAIN.**Czechoslovakia:** Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK PENC.**Denmark:** Starościńska 5; *Ambassador:* JOHN KNOX.**Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Finland:** Chocimska 6; *Ambassador:* OSMO LENNART ORKOMIES.**France:** Zakopiańska 9c; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN JORDAN.**German Democratic Republic:** Al. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF ROSSMEISL.**Ghana:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Greece:** Chocimska 7; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ANDRÉ LIOKALOS.**Guinea:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Hungary:** Szopena 2; *Ambassador:* BELA NEMETY.**Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.**India:** Niegolewskiego 16; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Sri KISHEN SARUP BHATNAGAR.**Indonesia:** Niegolewskiego 14; *Ambassador:* TEUKU MOHAMED HADI THAJEB.**Iran:** Raszyńska 54; *Ambassador:* FEREDOUN DIBA.**Iraq:** Kazimierzowska 14; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JAMAL SHAFIK.**Italy:** Plac Dąbrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* MANLIO CASTRO-NUOVO.**Japan:** Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* SHIGERU NAKAMURA.**Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Lebanon:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Libya:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Luxembourg:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mexico:** Marszałkowska 77/79; *Ambassador:* MAURO GOMEZPERALTA.**Mongolia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* DUNDŽMAAGIJNA DORDŽGOTOW.**Morocco:** Narbutta 19a; *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDESSLAM ARRAKI.**Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Netherlands:** Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* HERMAN HAGENAR.**Nigeria:** Szpitalna 6; *Ambassador:* SOJI WILLIAMS.**Norway:** Szopena 2A; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.**Pakistan:** Raszyńska 54; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SHAIKH ABDUL MOID.**Peru:** Hotel Bristol; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JUAN GARLAND COMBE.**Romania:** Szopena 10; *Ambassador:* TIBERIU PETRESCU.**Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sudan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sweden:** Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* CLAES IVAR HJALMAR EDMUND WOLLIN.**Switzerland:** Al. Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* PASCAL FROCHAUX.**Syria:** Al. Niepodległości 161; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* YOUSSEF AL-ORFI.**Tanzania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Tunisia:** Świętokrzyska 36/18; *Ambassador:* M'HAMED E. SSAFI.**Turkey:** Malczewskiego 32; *Ambassador:* OZDEMIR BENLER.**U.S.S.R.:** Bolwederska 49; *Ambassador:* AVERKI ARISTOV.**U.A.R.:** Al. Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* AMIN MAHOMUD SAMY.**United Kingdom:** Al. Róż 1; *Ambassador:* J. N. HENDERSON.**U.S.A.:** Al. Ujazdowskie 29/31; *Ambassador:* WALTER J. STOESEL, Jr.**Uruguay:** Krakowskie Przedmieście 14; *Ambassador:* HORACIO HERRERA MÉNDEZ.**Venezuela:** Al. Jerozolimskie 101/7; *Ambassador:* VINCENTE GERBASI.**Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic:** Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* LE TRANG.**Vietnam, Provisional People's Republic of South:** Myśliwiecka 14; *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN TU.**Yugoslavia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 23-25; *Ambassador:* VLADO MALESKI.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Uganda and Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sejm: Unicameral and elected every four years. At the General Election of June 1st, 1969, the 460 seats were distributed as follows: Polish United Workers' Party 255, United Peasants' Party 117, Democratic Party 39, Non-party 49.

Marshal of the Sejm: DYZMA GALAJ.

Vice-Marshals: Mrs. HALINA SKIBNIEWSKA, JAN KAROL WENDE, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Polish United Workers' Party (*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*, abbrev. PZPR): Nowy Świat 6, Warsaw; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; 1st Sec. EDWARD GIEREK; Secs. EDWARD BABIUCH, KAZIMIERZ DARCIKOWSKI, MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, ARTUR STAREWICZ, JAN SZYDLAK, JÓZEF TEJCHMA; in 1969 there were 2,203,600 members and candidates; 255 deputies; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly).

United Peasants' Party (*Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe*, abbrev. ZSL): 4/8 Grzybowska, Warsaw; formed 1949 by the Union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party; 450,500 mems., 117 deputies; Chair. of Supreme Executive of the Party STANISLAW GUCWA.

The United Peasants' Party represents the interests of Polish peasantry. Its programme and activity are based

upon the principles of the worker-peasant alliance and construction of socialism. It co-operates closely with the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in common development programmes throughout the country. Publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wiści Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny*, *Wiści* (weeklies).

Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Demokratyczne*): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1939; Pres. of Central Cttee. ZYGMUNT MOSKWA; Deputy Chairmen JAN KAROL WENDE, JÓZEF PISKORSKI; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen; membership (1969): 86,000; 39 deputies; publs. *Tygodnik Demokratyczny* (weekly), *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies), *Biuletyn Stronnictwa Demokratycznego* (monthly), *Zeszyty Historyczno-Polityczne S.D.* (quarterly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: ZBIGNIEW RESICH.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Voivodship and District Courts. Persons may appeal from the District Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts. The District Courts consist of one professional magistrate

and two laymen, and these try less serious cases. The Voivodship Courts try more serious cases; when acting as court of first instance they consist of one professional judge and two laymen, and when acting as court of second instance they consist only of professional judges.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Procurator-General: K. KOSZTIRKO.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sekretariat Prymasa Polski (*Office of the Primate of Poland*): Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 17.

Warsaw: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Płock: Bishop BOGDAN SIKORSKI.

Lublin: Bishop PIOTR KALWA.

Sandomierz: Bishop PIOTR GOŁĘBIEWSKI, Adm. Ap.

Siedlce: Bishop JAN MAZUR.

Łódź: Bishop JÓZEF ROZWADOWSKI.

Gniezno: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Pelplin: Bishop KAZIMIERZ KOWALSKI.

Wrocław: Bishop JAN ZARĘBA, Adm. Ap.

Poznań: Archbishop ANTONI BARANIAK.

Cracow: Archbishop, Metropolit. KAROL Cardinal WOJTYŁA.

Tarnów: Bishop JERZY ABLEWICZ.

Kielce: Bishop JAN JAROSZEWICZ.

Częstochowa: Bishop STEFAN BAREŁA.

Katowice: Bishop HERBERT BEDNORZ.

Białystok: Bishop HENRYK GULBINOWICZ, Apostolic Administrator.

Łomża: Bishop MIKOŁAJ SASINOWSKI.

Drohiczyn: Bishop WŁADYSŁAW JĘDRUSZUK, Apostolic Administrator.

Lubaczów: Bishop JAN NOWICKI, Apostolic Administrator.

Przemysł: Bishop IGNACY TOKARCZUK.

Wrocław: Archbishop BOLESŁAW KOMINEK, Apostolic Administrator.

Gorzów: Bishop WILHELM PLUTA, Apostolic Administrator.

Opole: Bishop FRANCISZEK JOP, Apostolic Administrator.

Olsztyn: Bishop JÓZEF DRZAZGA, Apostolic Administrator.

Gdańsk: Bishop EDMUND NOWICKI; immediately subject to Holy See.

About 95 per cent of the Polish population are Roman Catholic.

POLAND—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Kościół Polskokatolicki (*Polish Catholic Church*): Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; Bishop Primas JULIAN PĘKALA.

Old Catholic: Mariavite Church: Płock, ul. Wieczorka 27; f. 1907; Bishop NACZELNY WACŁAW GOŁĘBIEWSKI; 100,000 mems.

Mariavite Catholic Church: Felicjanów, powiat Płock; f. 1893; Archbishop RAPHAEL WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX (GREEK) CONFESSION

Autocephalous Polish Orthodox Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan, BASILIOS DOROSZKIEWICZ; Archbishop in Łódź and Poznań, GEORGES KORENISTOW; Bishop in Lublin, ALEXIS JAROSZUK; Bishop in Białystok and Gdańsk, NIKANOROS NIESŁUCHOWSKI; 500,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are approximately 130,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory; Dr. ANDRZEJ WANTULA; Vice-Pres. of Synod Ing. EDWARD GŁOWACKI; Pres. of Consistory Bishop ANDRZEJ WANTULA; 100,000 members; publ. *Zwiastun*.

Evangelical Calvinist Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76a; f. 16th century; Bishop Dr. JAN NIEWIEC-

ZERZAŁ; Pres. of the Consistory Prof. ZOFIA LEJMBACH; publ. *Jednota* (monthly).

Methodist Church: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Dr. WITOLD BENEDYKTOWICZ; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym Polski*.

Baptist Church: Warsaw, ul. Waliców 25; f. 1858; Pres. Rev. MICHAŁ STANKIEWICZ; Sec. Rev. ZDZISŁAW PAWLIK; 2,400 baptized mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Kościół Adwentystów Dnia Siódmego w Polsce (*Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland*): Warsaw, ul. Foksal 8; f. 1921; 6,500 mems.; 70 preachers; Pres. S. DĄBROWSKI; Sec. Z. LYKO.

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Zagórna 10; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. Council STANISŁAW KRAKIEWICZ; publ. *Chrzescijanin*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish Religious Association in Poland: Warsaw, ul. Krajowej Rady Narodowej 6; Pres. Ing. IZAAK FRENKIEL; approx. 10,000 Jews remain in Poland. There are 23 synagogues.

There are also small communities of Karaites and Muslims.

THE PRESS

The Polish Press is probably the most distinctive in Eastern Europe. It was nationalized in 1946 along with the other communications media and remains under strict government control. The majority of newspapers and magazines are published by the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party), which also exercises a certain amount of indirect control over the remainder. These tend to deal less with political matters.

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the 1952 constitution, yet is restricted in several ways. The government dictates general policy on what appears in Polish newspapers, and they must still follow the Party line. However, Poland has long been one of the more nationalistic of the Communist Bloc countries, and this spirit is still evident in the Press. As long ago as 1954, a desire for more freedom became apparent, and since that time a certain amount of criticism and self-assertion has crept into the Press. More and more, editors have expressed Poland's national awareness and a feeling of being cut off from some of the currents of European thought and culture. This trend was not stopped by Gomulka's tightening of restrictions in 1957. It has resulted in the Polish Press becoming slightly more objective than its East European counterparts, more representative of public opinion, and more aware of a responsibility to its readership. This national awareness has produced a Press with a far more individual character than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Poland has always had close affinities with the West, and a considerable Western influence is evident in its newspapers and periodicals. Although this in itself does not indicate any significant freedom of the Press, it is evidence of a more progressive spirit among Polish editors. *Trybuna Ludu* (circ. 320,000), the Party daily, has published display advertisements since 1957, and in some papers they now take up to 30 per cent of the total space. *Express Wieczorny* (circ. 550,000) and *Zycie Warszawy* (circ. 220,000) have a particularly

Western appearance, and *Swiat* (circ. 82,000), a weekly magazine, is similar to the American *Life*.

There are about 50 daily newspapers in Poland with a total circulation of six million. *Trybuna Ludu* is clearly the most influential, although the Katowice local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, *Trybuna Robotnicza*, has a larger circulation (500,000). There are well over one thousand periodicals having a combined circulation of 18 million copies.

The Polish Press Agency (PAP) receives a large amount of its foreign news from TASS, but it has arrangements with several Western agencies. The Central Photo Agency (CAF) provides a picture service for the whole of the Press in Poland.

DAILIES

Dziennik Bałtycki: Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specialising in Polish maritime affairs; circ. 94,000; Editor JERZY MATUSZKIEWICZ.

Dziennik Łódzki: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; circ. 92,000; Editor STANISŁAW JANUSZEWSKI.

Dziennik Zachodni: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWALSKI; circ. 330,000.

Echo Krakowa: Cracow, Wiślna 2; f. 1946; independent; evening; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 125,000.

Express Wieczorny: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1946; non-party; evening; Editor L. BIELSKI; circ. 550,000.

Gazeta Białostocka: Białystok, ul. Wesolowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor KAZIMIERZ NOWAK; circ. 103,000.

Gazeta Krakowska: Cracow, ul. Wielopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JÓZEF ŁAPIŃSKI; circ. 165,000.

Gazeta Pomorska: Bydgoszcz, ul. Sniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 200,000.

Gazeta Poznańska: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN MIKOŁAJSKI; circ. 166,000.

Gazeta Robotnicza: Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁADYSŁAW BIEŁOWICZ; circ. 250,000.

Gazeta Zielonogórska: Zielona Góra, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OLAS; circ. 125,000.

Głos Pracy (Labour Voice): Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1951; Trade Union paper; Editor TADEUSZ LIPIŃSKI; circ. 130,000.

Głos Robotniczy: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor SERGIUSZ KŁACZKOW; circ. 220,000.

Głos Wielkopolski: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 110,000.

Głos Wybrzeża: Gdańsk, ul. Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JERZY DZIEWICKI; circ. 132,000.

Gromada-Rolnik Polski: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor IRENA GROSZ; circ. 515,000.

Ilustrowany Kurier Polski: Bydgoszcz, Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; circ. 100,000.

Kurier Polski: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1946; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor HENRYK TYCNER; circ. 150,000.

Nowiny Rzeszowskie: Rzeszów, ul. Żeromskiego 5; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PAŚLAWSKI; circ. 121,000.

Słowo Ludu (People's Voice): Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN SKARBEK; circ. 135,000.

Słowo Powszechne: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1946; Catholic; Editor WITOLD JANKOWSKI; circ. 75,000.

Sztandar Ludu: Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN WAWRZYŃSKI; circ. 145,000.

Sztandar Młodych: Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Youth Union; Editor JERZY FELIKSIĄK; circ. 160,000.

Trybuna Ludu: Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor STANISŁAW MOJKOWSKI; circ. 320,000.

Trybuna Opolska: Opole, ul. Powstańców Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor IGNACY WIŃSKI; circ. 155,000.

Trybuna Robotnicza: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; morning; local organ of the Central Committee of Polish United Workers' Party; Editor MACIEJ SZCZEPAŃSKI; circ. 565,000.

Żołnierz Wolności: Warsaw, ul. Gryzbowska 77; f. 1950; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor ZENON KOSTRZEWSKI; circ. 22,000.

Życie Warszawy (Warsaw Life): Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor HENRYK KOROTYŃSKI; circ. 330,000.

WEEKLIES

Dookoła Świata: Warsaw, Smolna 40; f. 1954; illustrated weekly of the Socialist Youth Union; Editor ZBIGNIEW ISAAC; circ. 300,000.

Ekran (Screen): Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ZIELIŃSKI; circ. 125,000.

Film: Warsaw 12, Puławska 61; f. 1946; illustrated; Editor BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK; circ. 150,000.

Głos Nauczycielski (Teachers' Voice): Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editor KAZIMIERZ WOJCIECHOWSKI; circ. 70,000.

Kierunki: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor MACIEJ WRZESZCZ; circ. 20,000.

Kobieta i Życie (Women and Life): Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor FELICJA STRUMIŃSKA; circ. 550,000.

Kulisy (Decor): Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; Sunday paper; independent; Editor LEON BIELSKI; circ. 200,000.

Kultura (Culture): Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; replaced the former Nowa Kultura; cultural and social magazine; Editor JANUSZ WILHELM; circ. 82,000.

Nowa Wies: Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 17; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor IRENA RYBCZYŃSKA; circ. 295,000.

Panorama: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; Silesian illustrated popular magazine; Editor STANISŁAW SOKOŁOWSKI; circ. 370,000.

Panorama Północy: Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ŚWIĘCICKI; circ. 130,000.

Polityka (Politics): Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 37; f. 1957; political; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 195,000.

Przegląd Sportowy: Warsaw, Mokotowska 24; f. 1921; four times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ JUCEWICZ; circ. 125,000.

Przekrój: Cracow, ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 19/19a; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor MARIAN EILE-KAWAŚNIEWSKI; circ. 496,000.

Przyjaciółka (The Friend): Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor HALINA KOSZUTSKA; circ. 1,851,000.

Przyjaźń (Friendship): Warsaw, Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1948; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor STANISŁAW JUNG; circ. 98,000.

Robotnik Rolny (Land Worker): Warsaw, ul. Miedziana 15; f. 1951; organ of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union; Editor LUDWIK STASZYŃSKI; circ. 80,000.

Sport: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1949; four times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ KONIECZNY; circ. 100,000.

Sportowiec (Sport): Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 5; f. 1949; publ. by RSW Prasa; sport; Editor STEFAN RZESZOT; circ. 100,000.

Stolica (The Capital City): Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 8; f. 1946; cultural and historical life of Warsaw; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSZNACKI; circ. 50,000.

Świat (The World): Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 58; f. 1951; illustrated; Editor STEFAN ARSKI; circ. 82,000.

Światowid: Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; illustrated tourist magazine; Editor ZBIGNIEW MIKOŁAJCZAK; circ. 55,000.

- Szpilki:** Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16; f. 1935; illustrated satirical; Editor KRZYSZTOF TOEPLITZ; circ. 105,000.
- Tygodnik Demokratyczny:** Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; central organ of the Democratic Party; Editor STANISŁAW KALISZEWSKI; circ. 24,000.
- Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików:** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; Catholic; circ. 60,000.
- Zielony Sztandar (Green Banner):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 30; f. 1931; twice weekly; organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor MIECYSŁAW GRAD; circ. 150,000.
- Zołnierz Polski:** Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1945; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor E. BANASZCZYK; circ. 100,000.
- Życie Gospodarcze:** Warsaw, ul. Hoża 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁOWCZYK; circ. 33,000.
- Życie Literackie:** Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor W. MACHEJEK; circ. 59,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

- Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą:** Cracow, Ariańska 1; f. 1945; popular-scientific bi-monthly; organ of the State Council for the Protection of Nature; Editor Prof. W. SZAFER; circ. 5,130.
- Dialog:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1956; monthly; theatre, literary, cultural; Editor STANISŁAW STAMPEL; circ. 6,500.
- Ekonomista:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly; published by the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. EDWARD LIPIŃSKI; circ. 10,000.
- Filipinka:** Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1957; illustrated for women; fortnightly; Editor FELICJA STRUMIŃSKA; circ. 275,000.
- Gospodarka Planowa:** Warsaw, Niecała 4A, P.O.B. 29; f. 1946; monthly; published by the State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor ZYGMUNT KNYZIAK; circ. 7,800.
- Karuzela (The Merry-Go-Round):** Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; for children; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 410,000.
- Miesięcznik Literacki:** Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 15,000.
- Morze:** Warsaw, ul. Widok 10; illustrated monthly; maritime affairs; Editor JERZY MICIŃSKI; Editorial Secretary BORDAN RUDNICKI; circ. 108,000.
- Nowe Drogi:** Warsaw, ul. Gornoslaska 18; f. 1947; monthly; Editor MARIAN NASKOWSKI; circ. 60,000.
- Nowe Rolnictwo (New Agriculture):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor MARIAN BAJOREK; fortnightly; circ. 27,200.
- Poezja:** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1965; monthly, poetry, literary; Editor JAN ZYGMUNT JAKUBOWSKI; circ. 9,000.
- Państwo i Prawo (State and Law):** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; v. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor SYLWESTER ZAWADZKI; circ. 9,000.
- Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny (Polish Cartographical Review):** Warsaw, ul. Solec 18; f. 1968; quarterly organ of the Cartographic Commission of the Polish Geographical Society and the Polish State Cartographical Publishers; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCISZEK UHORCZAK; circ. 1,000.

- Poradnik Rolnika:** Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 37; f. 1946; agricultural yearbook; Editor MIECYSŁAW RÓG-SWIOSTEK; circ. 320,000.
- Poznaj Świat:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Prof. LECH RATAJSKI; circ. 110,000.
- Prawo i Życie (Law and Life):** Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20A; f. 1956; fortnightly; legal and social; Editor KAZIMIERZ KĄKOL; circ. 40,000.
- Problemy:** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1945; monthly; popular science review; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KINASTOWSKI; circ. 37,000.
- Przegląd Artystyczny:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1950; bi-monthly; art review; Editors HELENA KRAJEWSKA (Editor-in-Chief), WIKTORIA PARECKA (Assistant Editor).
- Sprawy Międzynarodowe (International Affairs):** Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1A; f. 1948; monthly; international affairs; Editor RYSZARD MARKIEWICZ; circ. 5,500.
- Studia Filozoficzne:** Warsaw, Nowy Świat 49; f. 1957; bi-monthly; philosophical studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor JANUSZ KUCZYŃSKI; circ. 2,050.
- Studia Socjologiczne:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 72; f. 1961; sociological studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; quarterly; Editor WŁADYSŁAW MARKIEWICZ; circ. 2,000.
- Teatr:** Warsaw 12, ul. Puławska 61; f. 1945; fortnightly; illustrated; theatrical life; Editor JERZY KOENIG; circ. 7,500.
- Twoje Dziecko:** Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; circ. 170,000.
- Twórczość (Creative Art):** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1945; monthly; literary; Editor J. IWASZKIEWICZ; circ. 6,000.
- Zdrowie (Health):** Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 15; f. 1949; monthly; organ of the Polish Red Cross; deals mainly with health education; Editor Prof. BOGUSŁAW KUZUSZNIK; circ. 85,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP (Polish Press Agency):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; forty hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; about 220 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in Russian, French, German, Spanish, Czech and English; publ. daily, weekly and periodic *Information Bulletins*.
- Polska Agencja Interpress (Polish Agency Interpress):** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1966; multi-lingual books, bulletins and news, feature and photo services on Polish culture, foreign policy and economics; Gen. Man. JERZY SOLECKI.
- Agencja Robotnicza (A.R.) (Workers' Press Agency):** Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7/9; daily and weekly services for Polish newspapers, periodicals, radio and television, carrying articles, comments, interviews, reports, foreign correspondences, news; special department producing film and television reports from home and abroad.
- Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna CAF (The Press-Photo Agency CAF):** Warsaw 37, ul. Foksal 16; f. 1950; supplies photographs to Polish Press; postal picture service to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses, trade fairs, exhibitions and advertising agencies; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. STANISŁAW JUNG; Deputy Editor-in-Chief JÓZEF SIWEK; Deputy Dir. Mrs. KRYSZYNA STĘPIŃSKA.

POLAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

FOREIGN BUREAUX Warsaw

- ANSA:** ul. Piękna 68; Bureau Chief MIRKO TEBALDI.
AP: ul. Piękna 68, Room 302; Correspondent NICHOLAS LILLITOS.
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m 60; Bureau Chief KIRIL ILIEV.
Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): J. Dombrowského 75B m 39.

- Novosti:** Wojska Polskiego 2/4, Aleja 1 Armii; Bureau Chief KRAJ RAD.
UPI: ul. Piękna 68, Room 306; Bureau Man. T. J. ANDREW.
 The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuter, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Polish Journalists' Association:** Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

- Instytut Wydawniczy "Nasza Księgarnia":** Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and educational publications; Dir. STANISŁAW MACH.
Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax" (Pax Publishing Institute): ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1949; Catholic publishing house; Editor-in-Chief JANINA KOLENDÓ.
Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza (People's Publishing Co-operative): Al. Jerozolimskie 30; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Dir. JAN SZKOP.
Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne (State Publishing House for Economic Literature): ul. Niecała 4A; f. 1949; economic books and magazines; Dir. ZBIGNIEW GAJCZYK.
Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Iskry" (State Publishing Company "Iskry"): ul. Smolna 11/13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science; Dir. IGNACY GAJEWSKI.
Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne (Polish Agricultural and Forestry Publishers): Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. JERZY RASIŃSKI, D.Sc.
Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Wiedza Powszechna" (Popular Knowledge): Jasna 26; popular scientific books, Polish and foreign language dictionaries, teach-yourself handbooks, foreign language textbooks, encyclopaedias and lexicons; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ KOSMALA.
Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych (State Textbook Publishing House): Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers, visual teaching aids, periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ PARNOWSKI.
Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych (State Cartographical Publishers): ul. Solec 18-20; f. 1951; maps, etc.; Dir. JAN RZĘDOWSKI, M.A.
Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (State Scientific Publishers): ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences; scientific publications on all aspects of human knowledge, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. JERZY WOŁCZYK.
Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (State Publishing Institute): ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classics and fine arts, contemporary literature; Dir. ADAM OSTROWSKI.
Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich (State Medical Publishers): ul. Długa 38/40; f. 1945; medical textbooks, monographs, atlases, dictionaries, handbooks for medical personnel, popular medical books; about 51 medical

- periodicals; Man. Dir. and Editor TADEUSZ ROŹNIATOWSKI, M.D.; Sec. STEFAN ŁAPTOSZ.
Publishing House of the Ministry of National Defence: ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. LECH SZYMAŃSKI.
Rabotnicza Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Prasa" (Workers' Publishing Co-operative): Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1947; albums, bulletins, catalogues, books.
Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" (Reader Publishing House): ul. Wiejska 12a; f. 1944; general publishers, especially fiction; Chair. LUDWIK KASINSKI.
Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Książka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge Publishing House): ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI; Editorial Sec. HELENA ŻERAŃSKA.
Transport and Communication Publishers: Warsaw 12, ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; technical books and periodicals on electronics, radio engineering, television and telecommunications, road, rail and air transport; Dir. JAN PŁĄKOWSKI.
Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (Art and Film Publications): Warsaw, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 21/23; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications; Dir. MIECZYSLAW BIEGAŃSKI.
Wydawnictwa Czasopism Technicznych: Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 3/5; f. 1949; popular periodicals on general technical subjects; Dir. TADEUSZ KSIĄŻEK.
Wydawnictwa Geologiczne (Geological Publishing): ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. STANISŁAW WALENTA.
Wydawnictwa Handlu Zagranicznego (The Foreign Trade Publishing House): Warsaw 36, ul. St. Kierbedzia 4; complete service to exporters and producers, including catalogues, prospectuses, advertising material, technical specifications, periodicals and magazines.
Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (Scientific-Technical Publishers): ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1951; primers for trade and technical schools; Dir. JERZY DRESZER.
Wydawnictwo "Arkady": ul. Sienkiewicza 14; f. 1957; publications on art, building and architecture; Dir. EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.
Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": ul. Ogrodowa 37; religious books.
Wydawnictwo "Sport i Turystyka" (State Publishers "Sport i Turystyka"): ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. A. GÓRNY.

POLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Wydawnictwo Przemysłu Lekkiego i Spożywczego (*State Publishers for Light Industries and Food*): ul. Światokrzyska 14; f. 1954; sport, handicrafts, politics, economics, housekeeping; Dir. FELIKS MODRZEJEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Związkowe Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych: Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 1/3; trade union literature, work protection and safety, theatre, periodicals.

CRACOW

PWM-Edition (*Polish Music Publications*): Al. Krasińskiego 11; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. M. TOMASZEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (*Literary Publishing House*): Rynek Główny 25; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Acting Dir. IRENEUSZ MAŚLARZ.

GDYNIA

Wydawnictwo Morskie: ul. Szeroka 38/40; f. 1957; marine literature, science, politics; Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ JABŁOŃSKI.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Ślask" (*"Silesia" Publishing House*): ul. Armii Czerwonej 51; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction and folklore; Dir. JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; politics, general literature.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (*St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.*): Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1897; textbooks and Catholic publications.

"Pallottinum"—**Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Apostolstwa Katolickiego**: Poznań 2, Al. Przybyszewskiego 30; also at Warsaw 4, ul. Skaryszewska 15; f. 1947; religious books; Dir. Mgr. STEFAN DUSZA.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (*Poznań Publishing House*): ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. Dr. JERZY ZIOŁEK.

WROCŁAW

Ossolineum, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (*Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences*): ul. Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and bibliography; Dir. EUGENIUSZ ADAMIZAK.

WRITERS' UNION

Związek Literatów Polskich (*Union of Polish Writers*): Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 87-89; f. 1920; Pres. JAROSŁAW IWASZKIEWICZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Polskie Radio i Telewizja (*Polish Radio and Television*): Komitet do Spraw Radio i Telewizji "Polskie Radio i Telewizja", Noakowskiego 20, Warsaw; Pres. WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; Dir. Home Service Programme Z. LIPINSKI; Dir. Foreign Service Programme W. SKRABALAK

Home Service: Three programmes; one long-wave transmitter (500 kW) broadcasting on 1,321 m; four medium-wave transmitters and 18 relay stations; six V.H.F. transmitters and 29 relay stations covering all three programmes.

Foreign Service: Three transmitters broadcast on five frequencies on medium-wave, nine transmitters broadcast on fifteen frequencies on short-wave. Beamed programmes

in Polish, English, Esperanto, Finnish, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish and Italian.

At the end of 1969 there were 5,660,000 licences.

TELEVISION

Polskie Radio i Telewizja: Telewizja, Warsaw, ul. Woronicza 17; Dir.-Gen. STANISŁAW SIEFAŃSKI; Programme Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ LOZIŃSKI. Two programmes broadcast for eight hours per day via 29 transmitters and 67 relay stations.

Transmitters at Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Giżycko, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Łódź, Lublin, Nowa Karczma, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław, Zgorzelec and Zielona Góra.

There were 4,023,000 television licences in July 1970.

FINANCE

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, 11/21 Świętokrzyska St. (P.O.B. 1-1011); f. 1945; 468 brs. throughout Poland; State central bank; Pres. L. SIEMIĄTKOWSKI.

Bank Rolny (formerly *Państwowy Bank Rolny—State Land Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1950; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture; Gen. Man. HENRYK SKAŁECKI.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (*Commercial Bank in Warsaw*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 7; f. 1870; authorised foreign exchange bank; cap. (1968) 1,200m. zlotys; reserves 8,637m. zlotys; dep. 7,100m. zlotys; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; Chair. HENRYK KISIEL; Pres. ROMAN MALESIA; Gen. Man. ANDRZEJ OLSZEWSKI.

Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności "PKO" (*Savings Bank*): Head Office: Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 35/41; 234 brs., 14,419 agencies; the chief savings institution; Gen. Man. EDWARD WALASZCZYK.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): Warsaw 51, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. E. KREID.

"Warta" (*Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Warsaw 51, Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1920; marine, air, motor, fire and credit; deals with all foreign business; branches in Gdynia, Łódź, Szczecin; representatives in London, New York and Hamburg; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. GRENIWSKI; Gen. Man. JANUSZ WYŻNIKIEWICZ; Telegr. Reawarta Warsaw; Telex: 81-3549 Rewa Pl.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: Warsaw 1, Trębacka 4; brs. at Warsaw (town and district), Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Cracow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra, Białystok and Łódź; f. 1949; Pres. A. K. ADAMOWICZ; Sec. Gen. ST. MAKSYMOWICZ; Dirs. S. OKOŃ, L. J. GADZIEMSKI, B. ŁANIEWSKA; publs. *Polish Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *Polish Economic Survey* (fortnightly), *Polish Maritime News* (monthly), *Polish Technical Review* (bi-monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): Warsaw, ul. Hipoteczna 2; represents the rights of Polish writers.

"Agpol": Warsaw, Sienkiewicza 12; advertising and publishing agency.

Agros: Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34; import of dried and preserved fruits, alcoholic drinks, beverages, groceries, tobacco; export of alcoholic drinks, confectionary, fruit and vegetable preserves and products, leaf tobacco and tobacco products.

"Animex": Warsaw, Puławska 14; imports and exports meat products.

"Ars Polona": Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; imports and exports books, music and gramophone records.

"Baltona": Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6; shipchangers.

"H. Cegielski": Poznań, Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports engineering equipment.

"Cekop": Warsaw, Kościelna 12; exports industrial equipment.

"Centromor": Warsaw, Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports merchant, fishing, inland and pleasure craft and ships, and marine equipment.

"Centrozap": Katowice, Ligonia 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, petroleum, coal and coke industries.

"Cetebe": Łódź, Narutowicza 13, P.O.B. 320; exports cotton, linen, woollen, rayon fabrics and plushes.

"Ciech": Warsaw, Jasna 12; imports and exports chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

"Confexim": Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3/5; exports and imports clothes, fancy goods.

"Co-opexim": Warsaw, Żurawia 4; exports articles produced by Polish Work Co-operative Societies; household goods, toys, chemicals.

"Dal": Warsaw, Frascati 2; international trading company.

"Desa": Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 2; f. 1959; exports works of art; Man. Dir. J. KULESA.

"Elektrim": Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 15/17; imports and exports electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment.

"Film Polski": Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8; imports and exports films for television and the cinema.

"Hortex" (*Company for Foreign Trade of the Union of Horticultural Cooperatives*): Warsaw, Warecka 11A; exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, fruit and vegetable products, preserves, mushrooms, bee honey and cut flowers; Sec. Mgr. TERESA LITWIN.

"Impeko": Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34, exports and imports handicraft articles and consumer goods.

"Impexmetal": Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52, P.O.B. 6; imports and exports non-ferrous metals and alloys, ball and roller bearings.

"Kolmex": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; imports and exports railway equipment.

"Metalexport": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 442; exports miscellaneous metal goods, machinery and rolling stock; Associated enterprises:

Befama: Bielsko Biała, Powstańców Śląskich 6; f. 1851; exports machinery; Man. Dir. STANISŁAW FIAŁKOWSKI, M.Sc.ING.

Rafamet: Kuznia Raciborska, Staszica 1; exports wheel lathes and boring mills; Man. R. OSIĘCKI.

- "Metronex"**: Warsaw 1; Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports measurement apparatus, laboratory equipment, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments.
- "Minex"**: Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedm. 79, P.O.B. 1002; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics.
- "Motoimport"**: Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; imports vehicles and accessories for the motor industry, aircraft and aviation instruments.
- "Orbis"**: Warsaw, Bracka 16; Polish Travel Office (*see below*, Tourism).
- "Pagart"** (*Polish Artistic Agency*): Warsaw, Plac Zwycięstwa 9; organizes guest performances of Polish artists abroad and of foreign artists in Poland.
- "Paged"**: Warsaw, Plac 3 Krzyży 18; f. 1931; imports and exports timber, boards, furniture, paper and stationery.
- "Petrolimpex"**: Warsaw, Jasna 10; exports and imports crude oil and crude oil by-products, and synthetic fuels.
- "Polcoop"**: Warsaw, ul. Kopernika 30; exports agricultural and food products of the Central Agricultural Union of "Samopomoc Chłopska" Co-operatives.
- "Polfracht"**: Gdynia, Czolgistów 52/54; f. 1951; ship-broking and chartering company.
- "Polimex"**: Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9; f. 1945; imports and exports machines and complete plants.
- "Polservice"**: Warsaw, Poznańska 15; export-import of patents, licences, technical documents; engineering service.
- "Prodimek"**: Warsaw, Miodowa 14; exports products of private industry and handicrafts.
- "Rolimpex"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; f. 1951; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin; Man. Dir. JERZY RUTKOWSKI.
- "Ruch"**: Warsaw, Wronia 23; f. 1959; exports and imports periodicals, stamps and postcards; prints stamps for foreign postal administrations.
- "Skórimpex"**: Łódź 74, 22 Lipca, P.O.B. 133; imports and exports leather and rubber goods.
- "Spolem"** (*Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies Foreign Trade Department*): Warsaw 12, ul. Grażyny 13; exports confectionery, food and agricultural products; imports citrus fruits, tea, groceries and spices. Barter transactions in food and industrial goods; Dir. STANISŁAW CHROMIK.
- "Stalexport"**: Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys, etc.
- "Terexport"**: Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; exports peat moss and products, prefabricated houses, baby prams, wooden goods, furniture.
- "Textilimport"**: Łódź, P.O.B. 80; imports raw materials for the textile industry, exports chemical fibres and yarns.
- "Universal"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports electrical household appliances, musical instruments, sports equipment, bicycles, sheet metal products.
- "Varimex"**: Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; foreign trade company for the import and export of miscellaneous goods.
- "Węglokoks"**: Katowice 12, ul. Armii Czerwonej 119; sole exporters of Polish coal and coke.
- "Zjednoczenie Gospodarki Rybnej"** (*Fisheries Central Board*): Szczecin, Odrowaza 1; imports and exports fish products.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organised by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY

(ZP=Zjednoczenie Przemysłu)

- Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ"** (*Corn Milling*): Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16.
- ZP Azotowego** (*Nitrogen Industry*): Cracow, Al. 3 Maja 7; Gen. Man. J. OLSZEWSKI, M.Sc.
- ZP Bawełnianego** (*Cotton*): Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3-5.
- ZP Celulozowo-Papierniczego** (*Cellulose and Paper*): Łódź, ul. Więckowskiego 33.
- ZP Cementowego** (*Cement*): Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.
- ZP Ceramicznego** (*Ceramics*): Warsaw, Zurawia 3-5.
- ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej "Polnoc"** (*Building Ceramics*): Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12.
- ZP Cukierniczego** (*Confectionery and Sugar Products*): Warsaw, Krucza 24-26.
- ZP Cukrowniczego** (*Sugar Refining*): Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3.
- ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa"** (*Pharmaceutical*): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Graficznego** (*Graphite*): Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1945.
- ZP Gumowego** (*Rubber*): Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.
- ZP Jajczarsko-Drobiarskiego** (*Eggs and Poultry*): Warsaw ul. Hoza 66-68; f. 1950; Dir. JERZY SZELIGA.
- ZP Kamienia Budowlanego** (*Polish Building Stone Industry*): Cracow, ul. Morawskiego 5; f. 1952; Gen. Dir. TADEUSZ GAŁKOWSKI.
- ZP Lniarskiego** (*Flax, Hemp and Jute Textiles*): Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 9.
- ZP Maszyn Górniczych "POLMAG"** (*Mining Machinery*): Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 8-10.
- ZP Meblarskiego** (*Furniture*): Poznań, Libelta 1A.
- ZP Miesnego** (*Meat and Meat Products*): Warsaw, Chocimska 28; f. 1945.
- ZP Nieorganicznego** (*Inorganic Chemicals*): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Odzieżowego** (*Garment-making*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 175. f. 1948; Gen. Sec. E. NAUMOWICZ, M.C.S.; publ. *Odzież* (Clothes, monthly).
- ZP Olejarskiego** (*Oils and Fats*): Warsaw 10, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Organicznego i Tworzyw "ERG"** (*Organic Chemicals*): Warsaw, Zurawia 6-12.
- ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego** (*Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Bottling*): Warsaw, ul. Krucza 24-26.
- ZP Piwowarskiego** (*Brewing and Malting*): Warsaw, Krucza 24-26; f. 1947.
- ZP Przędzaln Czesankowych** (*Worsted Mills*): Łódź, Kosciuszki 3; f. 1959.
- ZP Rafinerii Nafty** (*Oil Refining*): Cracow, Lubicz 25.
- ZP Skórnego** (*Leather*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 260.
- ZP Spirytusowego** (*Distilling*): Warsaw, Skr. poczt. 160, Szkolna 2-4; spirits, liqueurs, vodka, yeast.

POLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

ZP Sprzętu Optycznego i Medycznego (*Optical and Medical Equipment*): Warsaw, Solec 22.

ZP Szklarskiego (*Glass*): Sosnowiec 22, Lipca 41.

ZP Tartaczno i Wyróbów Drzewnych: Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.

ZP Tytoniowego (*Tobacco*): Warsaw, Szkolna 2-4.

ZP Wełnianego Północ (*Wool, North*): Łódź, Kosciuszki 3.

ZP Wełnianego-Południe (*Wool, South*): Bielsko-Biala, ul. Inwalidów 2, woj. Katowickie.

ZP Włókien Sztucznych (*Board of Chemical Fibres Industry*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 203; f. 1945.

Polskie Nagrania: Warsaw, ul. Długa 5; produces gramophone records of serious and light music.

Zjednoczenie Budowlano-Montażowe Przemysłu Węglowego (*Coal-Mine Construction*): Katowice, Reymonta 24.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (*Union of Mining Work Enterprises*): Katowice, ul. Damrota 16; f. 1958, Gen. Dir. RUDOLF MAJKA.

Zjednoczenie Chłodni Składowych (*Cold Stores and Freezing Plants*): Warsaw, Szkolna 4.

Zjednoczenie Wytwórní Surowie i Szczepionek (*Serum and Vaccine Production Board*): Warsaw, Chelmska 30/34; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. W. MALICKI.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych (GRZZ) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Warsaw, Kopernika 36/40; affiliated to the WFTU; Chair. WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK; Deputy Chair. ROMAN STACHOŃ, WACŁAW TUŁOZIECKI; publs. *Głos Pracy*, *Przegląd Związkowy*.

There are 23 trade unions, each of a general type covering administrative and industrial workers in a particular branch of industry, with an aggregate of over nine million members. United under the Central Council of Trade Unions, the unions play an important part in the development of a socialist economy and of the culture and education of the working people and in the management of factories and other establishments. Trade Union representatives, as members of the Labour and Wages Committee, exert direct influence on the system of wages and on income tax rates. Working conditions are supervised and inspected regularly by labour inspectors from the Central Labour Inspection Office and, in addition, a social labour inspector is appointed by each trade union works' council. Disputes are regulated by an Arbitration Commission composed of representatives of the trade unions and of the administration. The industrial health service is under the control of the unions which run health centres and sanatoria for their members. Sociological research is also carried out by the unions and the results used in decisions of policy on wages, housing and general welfare.

The trade unions provide cultural facilities on a large scale in the form of houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, and libraries; they support drama and musical enterprises, and help further members' education by running evening courses, trade courses and workers' universities. The Working People's Holiday Fund is directly controlled by the unions which arrange holidays for members at a cost proportional to their earnings.

There is close co-operation between the Polish Trade Unions and those in other countries as well as with the World Federation of Trade Unions and International bodies such as UNESCO.

Centralny Związek Kółek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Circles*): Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 30; f. 1957; the biggest organization of agricultural producers in Poland; over 2,000,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISZEK GESING; Sec.-Gen. STANISŁAW TOMASZEWSKI; publ. *Plon* (weekly).

TRADE FAIR

Poznań International Fair: Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; f. 1921; takes place every year in June; in 1966, 60 countries were represented.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 4-6; f. 1845.

By the end of 1969 there were 26,688 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 3,477 km. were electrified and 3,396 km. were narrow gauge.

ROADS

There are 274,000 km. of roads outside towns, of which 131,000 km. are hard-surfaced.

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): ul. Grójecka 17, Warsaw; f. 1945; the State enterprise organizing inland transport by motor, bus, lorry and trailers of all kinds for passengers and goods. Bus routes cover a total of 88,000 km.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): ul. Świętokrzyska 30; Warsaw; f. 1958; organizes tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Polski Związek Motorowy (*Polish Automobile and Motor Cycle Federation*): Warsaw, Nowy Świat 35; about 70,000 mems.; Pres. ROMAN M. PIJANOWSKI, ing. dipl.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Poland has 6,855 km. of waterways, of which 4,615 km. are navigable for passenger transport. The main rivers are the Vistula (1,068 km.), Oder (866 km.), Bug (776 km.), Warta (808 km.), San, Narew, Notec, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniardwy, Mamry, Łebsko and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 1,215 km.). The most important of these are:

Kanał Elblaski (Elblag Canal) connects the Drwęca River with the Wislany lagoon (159 km.).

Kanał Górnonotecki (Upper Noteć Canal) connects the Bydgoszcz Canal with Lake Gopło (114 km.).

Międzyjeziorne Kanały Mazurskie (Mazurian Lakes Canals) connect Lake Mamry with River Pisa (86.8 km.).

Kanał Augustowski (Augustow Canal) connects Czarna Hancza River with Biebrza River (80 km.).

Kanał Gliwicki (Gliwice Canal) connects the town of Gliwice with the River Oder (40.6 km.).

Kanał Warta-Gopło connects the Warta River with Lake Gopło (32 km.).

Kanał Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz Canal) connects the rivers Brda and Noteć (24.5 km.).

Kanał Żerański (Zeran Canal) connects Zegrzyn Lake with the River Vistula (17.3 km.).

About 9,200,000 passengers and 6,318,318 tons of freight were carried in 1969 on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet has 250 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,843,173.

Principal shipping companies:

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): Gdynia, 10 Lutego, 24; 99 ships (847,000 d.w.t.) serving all five continents; Dir. STANISŁAW BEJGER.

Polska Żegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; 100 ships; Gen. Man. TADEUSZ ŻYŁKOWSKI.

Przedsiębiorstwo Połowów Dalekomorskich i Usług Rybackich "GRYF": Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir. Ing. JÓZEF BAJ.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines LOT*): Warsaw, Grójecka 17; f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. WŁODZIMIERZ WILANOWSKI; domestic services and international services to United Arab Republic, Turkey, Lebanon and throughout Europe; fleet: 8 Ilyushin IL-18, 13 Antonov AN-24, 9 Ilyushin IL-14, 5 Tupolev Tu-134.

Poland is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, A.U.A., Balkan, B.E.A., Č.S.A., Interflug, J.A.T., K.L.M., Malev, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair and Taron.

TOURISM

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers' Society*): Warsaw, Senatorska 11; Chair. PIOTR GAJEWSKI; the society has 8 tourist hotels and 226 hostels.

"Orbis": Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office: Gen. Man. TADEUSZ KWAAŚNIEWSKI; 97 branch offices and 18 tourist hotels.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Austria: Schwedenplatz 3-4, 1010 Vienna I.
Belgium: 4 rue du Progrès, Brussels.
Czechoslovakia: 18 Pařížská, Prague.
Denmark: 21 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.

France: 18 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris 2e.
German Democratic Republic: Karl Marx Allee 98, 1034 Berlin.
Hungary: Harmincad u. 3, Budapest V.
Italy: 54 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome.
Sweden: 71 Birger Jarlsgratan, Stockholm.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel National, Moscow.
United Kingdom: 313 Regent St., London W.1.
United States: Rep. for Tourism, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

CULTURE

Cultural development in Poland came to a virtual standstill during the German occupation in the Second World War, when printing and publishing houses, theatres, cinemas, museums and art galleries were shut down or destroyed. Since the war the State has been the patron of the arts. Development has been in some new directions: there has been a regular government subsidy for theatres and particular interest centres on films and filming, with many clubs forming part of a technical basis for a mass culture. Amateur artistic effort is encouraged. Art schools also enjoy much popular support.

The **Ministry of Culture and Art** is the principal body concerned with organizing the arts, and there are a number of local People's Councils. Other organizing bodies include:

Central Office of Cinematography: in 1966 there were 3,836 state-owned cinemas and also many in Cultural Institutes; The Central Film Archives; the Polish Federation of Film Discussion Clubs, which had c. 50,000 mems. in 2,000 clubs.

General Committee for Sport and Tourism: coordinates the activities of the sport federations and the physical education and tourist organizations, which have some 3.5 million participants.

Palace of Culture and Science: houses many scientific institutions and has cultural and entertainment facilities.

There are 69 theatres, 24 concert halls, nine opera houses, 19 philharmonic and symphony orchestras and two song and dance ensembles in Poland.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: Warsaw, Mollera 5; Dir. JERZY JASIŃSKI.

Teatr Narodowy: Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. ADAM HANUSZKIEWICZ.

Teatr Dramatyczny: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. ANDRZEJ SZCZEPKOWSKI.

Teatr Współczesny: Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; Dir. ERWIN AXER.

Teatr Polski: Warsaw, Karasia 2; Gen. Dir. ANDRZEJ KRASIŃSKI; Art Dir. AUGUST KOWALCZYK.

Teatr Słowackiego: Cracow, Plac, św. Ducha 1; f. 1893; Dir. BRONISŁAW DĄBROWSKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Warsaw, Jasna 5; f. 1901; contains National Philharmonic Choir; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIUSZ LIBERA; Chief Conductor and Artistic Dir. WITOLD ROWICKI.

State Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir "Karol Szymanowski": Cracow, ul. Zwierzyniecka 1; f. 1945; Music Dir. and Chief Conductor JERZY KATLEWICZ.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Gen. Zawadzkiego 2; Dir. KAROL STRYJA.

Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Katowice; Dir. JAN KRENZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: Warsaw, ul. Zielna 37; Dir. Prof. Dr. LEONARD SOSNOWSKI.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, near Warsaw; Dir. Prof. Dr. PAWEŁ NOWAČKI; f. 1955; publ. *Reports of the Institute of Nuclear Research*.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

A. Soltan Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk.

Nuclear Research Centre: Warsaw-Zerań.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: Cracow 23, ul. Radzikowskiego.

Co-operation: January 1958: bilateral agreement signed with the U.S.S.R. April 1965: agreement signed with Yugoslavia. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Uniwersytet Jagielloński: Cracow; 279 teachers and professors, 7,210 students.

Uniwersytet Łódzki: Łódź.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski: Lublin; 47 professors, 1,941 students.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej: Lublin; 591 teachers, 8,763 students.

Uniwersytet im Adama Mickiewicza W Poznaniu: Poznań; 180 teachers, 12,421 students.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika W Toruniu: Toruń; 489 teachers, 4,869 students.

Uniwersytet Gdańska: Gdańsk; f. 1970.

Uniwersytet Śląski (Silesian University): Katowice; 48 professors, 7,500 students.

Uniwersytet Warszawski: Warsaw; 362 professors and 1,025 assistant professors, 20,870 students.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bolesława Bieruta: Wrocław; 181 teachers, 9,944 students.

There are also nine technical universities.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Portugal is a republic situated on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula bordered by Spain to the north and east. The climate is mild and temperate with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The flag carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area. The capital is Lisbon.

Recent History

The regime of the *Estado Novo* (New State) has been in power since 1926, giving a much-needed stability to the country, at the expense of certain freedoms. Economic and social progress has been slow. Neutrality was maintained in the Second World War. During the following years, Portugal strove to achieve international acceptance in the face of suspicion of Fascism, and was admitted to the United Nations in 1955. Nevertheless, there has been continuous United Nations hostility to Portugal's policy of maintaining her overseas provinces, which she regards as an integral part of the nation. In 1961, severe fighting broke out in Angola, and by 1963 in Mozambique and Guinea; a large military presence has been maintained there ever since. Also in 1961, India invaded Goa, Damão and Diu, Portuguese enclaves on the west coast of India. In 1968, Dr. António Salazar, Prime Minister since 1932, was forced to leave the government and died in 1970. Dr. Marcello Caetano was appointed Prime Minister, and has pursued a policy of cautious expansion, while maintaining the corporative basis of government; opposition candidates stood in the 1969 General Election for the first time in many years, but failed to gain any seats. New reforms announced in December 1970, and expected to come into effect in 1971, include the abolition of prior censorship of the press, and a degree of autonomy for the overseas provinces.

Government

Under the 1933 Constitution, Portugal is a corporative republic; the executive power is exercised by the Head of State, appointed by an electoral college, and the Council of Ministers. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber. The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage every four years. It initiates legislation and approves measures submitted to it by the Council of Ministers. The Corporative Chamber, which sits jointly with the National Assembly, is made up of representatives of the professions and reports on all legislative measures which it examines. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and his nominees.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for between eighteen and forty-eight months. Portugal is a member of the NATO alliance. Total strength of the Armed Forces is 185,000, of which about 125,000 are in Portuguese Africa.

The defence estimates for 1970 totalled 10,242 million escudos—about 40 per cent of the budget.

Economic Affairs

Approximately 35 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, which is however responsible for less than 17 per cent of Gross National Product. Portugal is the world's greatest exporter of cork. Other important exports are wines, sardines and olive oil. Industry serves these products by way of canning, bottling and bottle manufacture. Textiles are also produced. Portugal has some coal and copper and small quantities of other minerals. Tourism and remittances from abroad are important sources of foreign exchange. The country maintains a large merchant fleet, her best customer being the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, chiefly Angola and Mozambique in Africa. In January 1964 duties on goods entering Portugal from Overseas Provinces were abolished. Portugal is a founder-member of EFTA.

Under the government of Dr. Caetano, some expansion of the economy has taken place, especially in the industrial sector, and foreign investment, discouraged under the conservative policies of Dr. Salazar, has increased. However, little progress has been made in the agricultural sector, which, although an important part of the economy, is in great need of reform.

Transport and Communication

There are an estimated 30,000 kilometres of roads. A suspension bridge across the Tagus at Lisbon, the longest in Europe, was opened in 1966. Railways cover 3,592 kilometres and are mostly operated by the State. There is a merchant marine with a total tonnage of 775,689 tons. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European, American and African capitals.

Social Welfare

A State Social Welfare Fund, linked to the Corporations, was established in 1964, providing unemployment and sickness benefits for industrial workers; agricultural and fishing workers may receive benefits from the State *Casas do Povo* and *Casas dos Pescadores* respectively. There is a state levy upon employers and some places of entertainment to subsidize public works for the relief of unemployment. Health services are usually covered by private insurance bodies and employers' insurance.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12, and consists of four years of primary school followed by two years of continuation classes. Secondary education, consisting of State *liceus* (high schools) and technical schools as well as private colleges, is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are four universities and one technical university; courses are of five to seven years. Much has been done in the past decade to reduce illiteracy, including the setting up of adult schools providing intensive elementary courses.

PORTUGAL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Under an education reform announced in January 1971, the school-leaving age is raised to 14, making eight years compulsory school attendance. University entrance examinations are abolished, a final school examination established, and several polytechnics are to be set up.

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and the Algarve on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. In 1968, 2,785,000 tourists visited Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Portugal: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A.

Sport

Association football is Portugal's principal sport.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), June 10 (National Day and Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 5 (Confirmation of the Republic), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 1 (Declaration of Independence), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the escudo divided into 100 centavos.

Notes: Escudos 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000.

Coins: Centavos 10, 20, 50, Escudos 1, 2.50, 5.

Exchange rate: 69.00 escudos = £1 sterling

28.6 escudos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Dec. 1968)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo	Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo
88,941	2,344	797	8,978.8	335.1	268.7

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES (Dec. 1968): Angola: area 1,246,700 sq. km., pop. 5,362,300; Mozambique: area 784,961 sq. km., pop. 7,273,800; Portuguese Guinea: area 36,125 sq. km., pop. 529,300; Timor: area 14,925 sq. km., pop. 591,000; Macau: area 16 sq. km., pop. 253,500; Cape Verde Islands: area 4,033 sq. km., pop. 244,800; São Tomé and Príncipe: area 964 sq. km., pop. 64,400.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1960)

Lisbon (capital)*	.	829,600	Braga	.	.	40,977
Oporto*	.	325,000	Evora	.	.	24,144
Coimbra	.	46,313	Faro	.	.	18,909
Setubal	.	44,435				

*(Dec. 1967)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	206,940	22.17	77,199	8.27	100,088	10.72
1967	202,061	21.46	78,864	8.38	95,816	10.18
1968	194,962	20.53	76,553	8.06	94,661	9.97
1969	189,739	19.80	79,180	8.52	101,088	10.55

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1967	1968	1969
France	59,415	46,515	27,234
Other European Countries	4,503	6,923	15,548
South Africa	1,947	921	713
Other African Countries	174	239	372
Canada	6,615	6,833	6,502
U.S.A.	11,516	10,841	13,111
Other North American Countries	365	401	506
Brazil	3,271	3,512	2,537
Venezuela	4,118	3,751	3,044
Other South American Countries	229	132	147
Asia and Oceania	349	384	451
TOTAL	92,502	80,452	70,165

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

IRRIGATED	NON-IRRIGATED	FOREST	UNUSED	BUILT-ON LAND
620	4,834	2,763	1,101	152

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION				
	1967	1968	1969	Unit	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	586	614	563	'000 metric tons	312	637	747	452
Rye	239	239	236	" " "	145	175	199	167
Rice	32	33	38	" " "	154	146	149	176
Potatoes	117	105	107	" " "	923	1,296	1,083	1,126
Cork	782	778	794	" " "	167	139	197	216
Maize	436	438	427	" " "	565	577	548	553
Oats	226	224	207	" " "	63	111	129	79
Haricot Beans	373	380	382	" " "	58	55	50	51
Barley	107	135	119	" " "	49	74	94	54
Olive Oil	—	—	—	'000 hectolitres	414	887	581	791
Wine	—	—	—	" "	8,928	9,740	11,690	8,081

LIVESTOCK 1955

Horses	73,782
Mules	127,354
Asses	236,961
Cattle	1,074,095
Sheep	3,642,003
Goats	738,338
Pigs	1,516,131

MEAT PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969*
Beef and Veal	54,672	63,232	79,177
Mutton and Goat Meat	12,281	14,357	28,892
Pork	40,715	55,405	61,753
Horses and Mules	1,600	1,432	1,540

* Provisional figures.

FISHING

(metric tons)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
434,336	424,982	374,472	419,388	366,045	333,695

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Anthracite	420,183	442,727	396,920	416,537
Lignite	50,726	38,606	30,614	7,888
Cassiterite	872	935	970	710
Wolfram (concentrated)	1,627	1,872	2,399	2,289
Copper Ore	557,854	528,022	561,286	531,125
Kaolin	34,066	37,209	41,408	44,830

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Sardines in oil or sauce	52,388	48,819	35,384	23,049
Tunny in oil or sauce	3,204	6,110	3,224	1,274
Sugar, Refined	173,528	180,797	194,998	204,529
Beer ('000 litres)	66,024	74,915	85,719	100,024
Cork Products	333,826	324,152	336,602	304,422
Paper Pulp	216,662	242,522	321,271	361,225
Tyres and Tubes	12,884	13,628	12,134*	—
Pitch and Resin	73,797	71,361	72,872	73,507
Turpentine	17,188	16,709	17,566	17,063
Bricks and Roof Tiles ('000)	370,029	431,650	434,475	583,681
Cement	1,719,845	1,821,431	1,861,928	1,034,761
Iron and Steel Cast Works	57,647	57,713	56,040	59,388
Steel in Ingots	257,581	301,800	302,003	401,921
Electric Power (million kWh.):				
Hydraulic	5,307	5,498	5,217	6,326
Thermal	285	440	998	512

* Tyres only.

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centavos.

68.9 escudos=£1 sterling; 28.6 escudos=U.S. \$1.

100 escudos=£1.45 sterling= U.S. \$3.49.

BUDGET (million escudos)

REVENUE	1970	EXPENDITURE	1970
Direct Taxation	6,463.6	General Charges	1,225.9
Indirect Taxation	8,647.0	Ministries	16,620.7
Special Industrial Levies	1,340.3		
Revenue from various State Services	1,109.2		
Private Sector, State Enterprises and Industries, Profit Sharing	1,241.1		
Capital Revenue, Shares, Banking and Company Taxation	228.4		
Repayments	1,496.9		
Other Revenue	1,506.5		
Ordinary Revenue	22,033.2	Ordinary Expenditure	17,846.6
Extraordinary Revenue	6,765.5	Extraordinary Expenditure	10,947.7
TOTAL	28,798.7	TOTAL	28,794.3

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1968-73) (million escudos)

METROPOLITAN AREA	
Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock	14,600
Fishing	1,862
Industry	30,847
Rural Development	2,000
Power	17,917
Transport, Communication, Meteorology	27,090
Housing and Urban Development	8,050
Tourism	11,850
Education and Research	5,643
Health	2,338
TOTAL	122,197

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million escudos)

	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	19,411	20,382
Foreign Currency Reserves	5,366	6,823
Notes in Circulation	27,506	31,019

COST OF LIVING INDEX (million escudos)

	FOOD	CLOTHING	RENT	FUEL AND ELECTRICITY	HYGIENE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
LISBON†							
1966	140.0	112.2	139.4	97.6	123.7	134.4	133.8
1967	142.4	121.6	164.8	97.7	124.0	145.4	141.1
1968	148.4	122.9	190.5	97.7	126.8	157.1	149.7
1969	160.4	123.3	227.7	97.7	134.6	170.1	162.9
Oporto‡							
1966	140.6	100.9	156.2	111.6	108.3	121.1	134.1
1967	141.5	103.6	202.3	111.6	108.8	127.8	140.0
1968	149.0	104.2	226.1	117.3	116.0	138.3	148.6
1969	164.4	108.1	276.8	130.4	119.5	147.0	165.2
COIMBRA*							
1966	137.6	102.5	129.0	103.6	120.3	120.4	127.9
1967	135.0	104.3	155.8	103.4	120.3	128.4	131.0
1968	142.3	104.4	182.7	103.4	123.8	135.7	138.5
1969	152.5	107.7	206.4	104.9	128.8	147.2	149.7

* Base: 100= July 1953-June 1954

† Base: 100= July 1948-June 1949

‡ Base: 100= July 1950-June 1951

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	107,812	119,805	130,389
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	20,242	22,656	23,264
Manufacturing	36,457	40,797	45,976
Wholesale and retail trade	12,355	13,874	15,947
Public administration and defence	6,999	8,452	8,910
Other revenue	31,759	34,026	36,292
Income from abroad	324	592	609
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	108,136	120,397	130,998
Less depreciation allowances	6,199	6,810	7,530
NET NATIONAL INCOME	101,937	113,587	123,468
Indirect taxes less subsidies	9,675	11,724	13,024
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	111,612	125,311	136,492
Depreciation allowances	6,119	6,810	7,530
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	117,811	132,121	144,022
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	4,778	2,956	4,347
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	122,589	135,080	148,369
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	87,314	91,330	101,478
Government consumption expenditure	14,647	17,669	19,180
Fixed capital formation	22,331	26,486	27,707
Change in stocks	-1,703	-405	4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1968			1969		
	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total
<i>Goods and Services</i>	1,361	3,328	4,689	1,738	4,467	6,205
Merchandise	-8,705	2,699	-6,006	-10,743	2,424	-8,319
Freight and transportation	-1,056	127	-929	-1,226	238	-988
Travel	3,893	492	4,385	2,659	482	3,141
Insurance	-140	34	-106	-164	50	-114
Investment income	-162	771	609	-128	1,063	935
Other services	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	459	-275	184	-1,673	-849	-2,522
Short-term loans	-2,019	180	-1,839	-1,838	66	-1,772
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	-2,019	140	-1,879	-1,838	66	-1,772
Official sector	—	40	40	—	—	—
Long-term loans	2,478	-455	2,023	165	-915	-750
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	1,995	-179	1,816	8	-271	-263
Official sector	483	-276	207	157	-644	-487
Net Errors and Omissions	54	6	60	290	-31	259
Total	1,874	3,059	4,933	355	3,587	3,942

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ESCUDO ZONE*—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES
(million escudos)

	1968			1969		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services</i>	43,392	47,158	3,766	50,376	52,410	2,034
Merchandise	33,867	23,412	-10,455	39,837	25,734	-14,103
Freight and transportation	2,075	2,485	410	2,429	3,134	705
Travel	1,990	6,124	4,134	2,265	5,177	2,912
Insurance	361	233	-128	383	222	-161
Investment income	1,628	1,260	-368	1,727	1,419	-308
Other services	3,471	13,644	10,173	3,735	16,724	12,989
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>			295			-681
Short-term loans, private and official sectors			-2,051	5,650	6,768	1,118
Long-term loans	4,906	7,262	2,346	4,743	5,704	961
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	3,940	5,803	1,863	907	1,064	157
Official and banking sectors	966	1,449	483			290
Net Errors and Omissions			54			1,643
Total			4,115			

ESCUDO ZONE*—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA
(million escudos)

	1968			1969		
	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-2,741	6,173	334	-2,331	6,251	-1,886
Merchandise	-9,483	2,205	-3,177	-10,701	1,746	-5,148
Freight and transportation	-298	15	693	-444	137	1,012
Travel	2,069	1,841	224	1,132	1,483	297
Insurance	-143	12	3	-127	9	25
Investment income	-331	75	-112	-385	173	96
Other services	119	169	2,265	-119	97	1,601
Private transfers	5,326	1,856	438	8,313	2,624	473
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	1,349	836	-218	-327	-637	283
Short-term loans	-1,206	-568	-277	-1,429	-374	4
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	-1,206	-568	-277	-1,429	-374	4
Official sectors						
Long-term loans	2,555	-268	59	1,102	-263	279
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	1,546	258	59	585	97	279
Official and banking sectors	1,009	-526		517	-360	
Net Errors and Omissions	-56	-53	163	-80	158	212
Total	-1,448	5,284	279	-2,738	5,772	-1,391

* Metropolitan Portugal and Overseas Provinces.

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million escudos)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	22,377	26,553	29,406	30,453	33,858	37,262
Exports . . .	14,831	16,573	17,812	20,166	21,917	24,526

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million escudos)

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Fish and Fish Preparations	896	466	629	1,441	434	1,304
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	1,266	1,483	1,616	18	21	22
Fruit and Vegetables	197	231	312	1,285	1,508	1,366
Beverages	28	34	37	1,637	1,782	1,878
Textile Fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste	2,835	2,970	2,924	18	36	45
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	2,012	2,320	2,530	279	261	273
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excluding furniture)	26	32	35	1,459	1,177	1,248
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	1,076	1,334	1,441	4,108	4,316	4,652
Non-metallic Minerals Manufactures, n.e.s.	1,470	1,832	1,987	1,793	1,711	2,338
Iron and Steel	1,549	1,570	1,813	274	314	350
Machinery, other than Electric	4,163	4,487	4,810	406	410	534
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appli- ances	1,810	2,116	2,498	419	706	1,004
Transport Equipment	2,747	3,535	3,801	204	150	194
Clothing	107	121	154	1,320	1,661	1,876

COUNTRIES
(million escudos)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Portuguese Overseas Provinces	3,943	4,352	5,343	5,599	4,197	4,917	5,476	6,081
Argentina	110	238	66	128	29	27	33	36
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,006	848	851	1,104	396	398	416	429
Brazil	213	228	391	463	104	184	222	179
Canada	162	183	154	220	355	325	312	348
Denmark	246	372	328	435	405	526	546	691
Netherlands West Indies	163	151	240	225	9	6	7	5
Egypt (U.A.R.)	31	39	38	84	—	1	7	13
France	2,208	2,092	2,348	2,675	905	937	1,007	1,278
German Federal Republic	4,486	4,591	5,290	5,861	1,134	1,074	1,258	1,570
India and Pakistan	129	153	185	n.a.	85	27	28	n.a.
Italy	1,565	1,763	1,999	2,128	591	494	490	636
Japan	254	161	259	610	132	180	151	194
Morocco	141	154	144	150	167	151	192	146
Netherlands	834	906	855	1,018	439	474	475	498
Norway	146	253	267	294	180	251	283	335
Saudi Arabia	1	99	—	—	18	15	24	n.a.
South Africa	130	165	217	104	85	142	99	150
Spain and Canary Islands	740	1,361	1,407	1,597	426	360	344	423
Sweden	967	769	859	948	559	944	1,138	1,402
Switzerland	1,075	1,110	1,195	1,381	300	365	398	534
United Kingdom	4,024	4,164	4,410	5,168	3,327	4,330	4,611	5,158
U.S.A.	2,347	2,094	2,469	1,814	2,032	2,027	2,309	2,314

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBERS*			TOURIST REVENUE (\$ million)		
	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968
Federal Republic of Germany	82,700	88,600	113,185	21	20	16
Belgium and Luxembourg	25,363	24,500	n.a.	3	3	3
Canada	22,024	31,100	38,575	2	3	4
Spain	1,399,747	1,344,800	1,374,158	14	24	17
U.S.A.	234,216	236,900	304,097	106	91	81
France	166,761	140,100	168,135	68	71	38
Netherlands	25,429	29,500	40,552	2	2	1
Italy	73,490	79,300	88,899	3	3	3
United Kingdom	255,198	289,400	339,474	30	28	22
Sweden	18,821	15,400	n.a.	2	1	2
Switzerland	24,417	23,600	n.a.	4	7	6
Other Countries	190,541	207,500	318,303	5	5	6
TOTAL	2,518,707	2,510,700	2,785,368	260	258	199

*Foreign visitors to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Hotel beds: 1969, 70,938.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers	('000)	138,019	141,844	144,665
Passenger-kilometres	(„)	3,266,257	3,308,732	3,441,410
Freight ton-kilometres	(„)	727,304	770,880	736,856

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Registered Vehicles	560,203	622,547	680,777

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tonnage)	612,074	624,949	775,689
Vessels Entered ('000 gross registered tonnage)	50,039	52,268	55,517
Goods Entered (tons)	7,807,638	8,254,595	9,279,729
Goods Cleared (tons)	3,992,995	3,974,899	4,217,845

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres flown	17,524	21,115	25,197
Passenger-kilometres	1,055,025	1,364,734	1,771,894
Freight ton-kilometres	9,617	16,952	25,547
Mail ton-kilometres	5,462	6,807	7,869

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
					Number	Circulation
1966 . .	581,780	1,240,274	213,775	5,397	29	230,731,294
1967 . .	615,965	1,345,084	271,025	5,522	29	243,728,701
1968 . .	653,407	1,397,067	305,878	5,760	31	249,318,685
1969 . .	698,075	1,405,672	347,399	5,340	32	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1967-68)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-primary . . .	274	584	14,536
Primary	17,151	29,266	961,546
Secondary	1,979	23,874	375,630
Higher	69	1,760	41,969
Teacher Training . .	45	393	3,238

Sources: National Statistical Institute; Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1; Bank of Portugal.

THE CONSTITUTION

The territory of Portugal comprises the mainland and the archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores, and the Overseas Provinces of the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe Islands, Portuguese West Africa (Angola and Guinea), Mozambique, Macao, and Portuguese Timor (see sections in Vol. II). The guarantees accorded to the Overseas Provinces, their political, administrative, economic and financial organization are contained in six chapters, under *Título VII* of the present Constitution.

Religious freedom, *habeas corpus*, freedom of expression and of education are guaranteed by Article 7. Special laws aimed at preventing the perversion of public opinion, and at safeguarding the moral integrity of individuals, regulate freedom of expression.

The State favours such private enterprise as is productive and not prejudicial to the welfare of society or of small domestic industries. It promotes the formation and development of a corporative national economy. Only authorised corporations may make, with the assistance of the State, collective labour contracts. Strikes and lock-outs with retaliatory aims are forbidden.

Primary education is compulsory, and may be provided by the State or privately. Religious education in private schools need not have official authorisation. Such schools, which may be subsidised by the State and authorised to grant official diplomas, are subject to official inspection.

The Catholic Church is separated from the State and its juridical personality is recognised. Freedom is granted other religious bodies excepting those whose doctrines are contrary to the established social order. The activities of non-Catholic bodies are subject to regulation by the law.

Sovereignty is vested in the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Cabinet, and the Courts.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic, who must be at least 35 years of age, is chosen by an electoral college composed of members of the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber, and municipal representatives from each metropolitan district and oversea province, and holds office for seven years. He appoints the premier, and also the ministers and sub-secretaries of state proposed by the premier.

Legislation passed by the National Assembly receives his assent, and he is then responsible for its being carried out. He has the power to dissolve the National Assembly or to convoke extraordinary sessions.

The President is advised by a Council of State composed of the following members:

1. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet).
2. The President of the National Assembly.
3. The President of the Corporative Chamber.
4. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.
5. The Attorney-General of the Republic.
6. Ten public men of superior competence appointed for life by the President of the Republic.

The Council is consulted by the President when giving constituent powers to the National Assembly, convoking it and dissolving it in national emergencies, and whenever he deems it necessary. The Council decides on the eligibility of presidential candidates, and on whether the guarantees offered by them to respect the political order and the Constitution are acceptable.

The President acts as the representative of the nation in the negotiation of foreign treaties and pacts, though

drafts have to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval before being signed.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of 130 members elected by direct vote every four years. Electors vote for party lists. No member of the National Assembly may be at the same time a member of the Corporative Chamber. On dissolution new elections must be held within 60 days, and the new Assembly must meet within a further 30 days. (The period of 60 days may be extended to 6 months if necessary.)

Voting is restricted to literate men and women over the age of 21 and who are registered voters. In the 1969 Legislative election 20 per cent of the population were eligible to vote.

The Assembly initiates legislation and must pass other measures proposed by the Council of Ministers or the President before they can be put into practice. It considers the national accounts and those of the Overseas Territories presented to it by the Accounts Tribunal; authorizes the collection and expenditure of revenues; authorizes the President to declare war and make peace, and approves international agreements. It may declare a state of siege, with total or partial suspension of constitutional guarantees. The Assembly also has the power to modify the Constitution every ten years or by special authorization of the President.

THE CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

The Chamber is attached to the National Assembly, and is composed of representatives of local authorities and leaders in the fields of economics, philosophy and culture. The manner of selecting members of the Chamber and their term of office are determined by law.

The Chamber reports and advises within 30 days, or within any period fixed by the Government or the Assembly, on all legislative proposals before they are submitted to the Assembly.

The Chamber is in session simultaneously with the National Assembly and is divided into specialized sections. It may sit in plenary session or by sections and sub-sections. The meetings of sections and sub-sections are not public.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(THE CABINET)

The Council of Ministers consists of the Premier, who is appointed by the President, and his nominees, who have to be approved by the President.

The Premier, acting as President of the Council, is responsible only to the Chairman of the Republic for the general policy of his Cabinet. The Cabinet has the right to nominate, transfer or remove by decree the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Attorney-General of the Republic, diplomatic and consular agents, and governors of the Overseas Provinces. The life of the Cabinet is exclusively dependent on the confidence of the President of the Republic, and does not depend on the result of any vote in the Assembly or on the fate of any legislative proposals. Individual ministers are responsible politically to the Premier, and civilly and criminally for the acts legalised or committed by them.

The Cabinet may propose legislation to the National Assembly or, in particular cases, issue decrees.

PORTUGAL—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution may be revised every ten years, the National Assembly at the time of revision acquiring constituent powers which will cease when the amending law is published. The period of ten years may be reduced to five if approved by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly.

The President of the Republic may, in the public interest and after consultation with the Council of State, confer constituent powers on a National Assembly enabling it to revise the Constitution in specific matters.

A number of articles were revised in 1961.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Admiral AMÉRICO DE DEUS RODRIGUES THOMAZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1971)

President of the Council of Ministers: Prof. Dr. MARCELLO JOSÉ DAS NEVES ALVES CAETANO.

Minister of National Defence and the Army: Gen. HORACIO JOSÉ DE SÁ VIANA REBELO.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ANTÓNIO MANUEL GONÇALVES RAPAZOTE.

Minister of Justice: Prof. MÁRIO JULIO BRITO DE ALMEIDA COSTA.

Minister of Finance and the Economy: Dr. JOÃO AUGUSTO DIAS ROSAS.

Minister of Marine: Almirante MANUEL PEREIRA CRESPO.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUI MANUEL DE MEDEIROS D'ESPINEY PATRÍCIO.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Eng. RUI ALVES DA SILVA SANCHES.

Minister for Overseas Provinces: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

Minister of Education: Prof. JOSÉ VEIGA SIMÃO.

Minister of Corporations, Health and Social Security: Dr. BALTASAR REBELO DE SOUSA.

Secretary of State for Air: Brig. Eng. JOSÉ PEREIRA DO NASCIMENTO.

Secretary of State for Commerce: Dr. VALENTIM XAVIER PINTADO.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Eng. VASCO RODRIGUES DE PINTO LEÓNIDAS.

Secretary of State for Industry: Eng. ROGÉRIO DE CONCEIÇÃO MARTINS.

Secretary of State for Information and Tourism: Dr. CÉSAR HENRIQUE MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Secretary of State for the Treasury: Dr. JOÃO LUÍS DA COSTA ANDRÉ.

Secretary of State for the Budget: Dr. AUGUSTO VITOR COELHO.

Secretary of State for the Army: Gen. JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA VICTORIANO.

Secretary of State for Public Works: Eng. JOSÉ ADOLFO PINTO ELISEU.

Secretary of State for Communications and Transport: Eng. JOÃO MARIA LEITÃO DE OLIVEIRA MARTINS.

Secretary of State for Work and Social Security: Dr. JOAQUIM DIAS DA SILVA PINTO.

Secretary of State for Health: Prof. FRANCISCO GONÇALVES FERREIRA.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Ex-officio Members:

The President of the Council of Ministers.

The President of the National Assembly.

The President of the Corporative Chamber.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General of the Republic.

Gen. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS COSTA.

Dr. PEDRO THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA.

Dr. ALBINO SOARES PINTO DOS REIS, Jnr.

Dr. CLOTÁRIO LUÍS SUPICO RIBEIRO PINTO.

Prof. JOÃO DE MATOS ANTUNES VARELA.

Appointed Life Members:

Prof. JOÃO PINTO DA COSTA LEITE.

MANUEL ORTINS DE BETTENCOURT.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces: Gen. VENANCIO DESLANDES.

Army Chief of Staff: Gen. ALBERTO ANDRADE E SILVA.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. FERNANDO EDUARDO D'ORNELLAS E VASCONCELOS.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Gen. JOAQUIM BRILHANTE PAIVA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(Lisbon, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Av. João Crisóstomo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CARLOS LANDÓ.
Australia: Paris, France (E).
Austria: Rua das Amoreiras 72 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMAN GOHN.
Belgium: Rua Manuel Jesus Coelho 12 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ R. L. PANIS.
Brazil: Praça Marquês de Pombal 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS SYLVESTRE DO OURO PRETO.
Canada: Rua Marquês de Fronteira 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GAUVIN.
Chile: Largo de Andaluz 15 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL DE LA PRESA CASANUEVA.
China (Taiwan): Rua Gorgel do Amaral 5 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BENJAMIN TU.
Colombia: Praça José Fontana 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE LLERAS RESTREPO.
Costa Rica: Rua de Garcia de Orta 63 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ECHEVERRÍA VILLAFRANCA.
Cuba: Rua Pascoal de Melo 127 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ SARDIÑAS.
Denmark: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 145 (E); *Ambassador:* BODIL BEGTRUP.
Dominican Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL PARDO MARCHENA.
Ecuador: Rua Alto do Duque 31 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CALLÉJAS VASCONEZ.
Finland: Berne, Switzerland (E).
France: Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES TINÉ.
German Federal Republic: Rua Filipe Folque 2 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Greece: Rua Augusto Gil 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LEOPOLOUS.
Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (L).
Iran: Paris, France (E).
Ireland: Rua de São Bernardo 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN.
Italy: Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE CERULLI-IRELLI.
Japan: Av. Duarte Pacheco 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GORO HATTORI.
Korean Republic: Paris 17e, France (E).

Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Malawi: Rua dos Navegantes 48 (E); *Ambassador:* R. W. KATENGA KAUNDA.
Malta: Rua Silva Carvalho 230 (E); *Ambassador:* Conde ALVISE EMO-CAPODILISTA.
Mexico: Praça do Areeiro 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL FUENTES.
Morocco: Rua do Marquês de Tomar 7 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TAHAR MEKOUAR.
Netherlands: Rua Sacramento à Lapa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron G. E. VAN ITTERSUM.
Norway: Avenida Álvares Cabral 28, 1º (E); *Ambassador:* JÖRGEN MAGNUS FINNE-GRÖNN.
Pakistan: Avenida António A. Aguiar 126 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GHULAM G. KHAN.
Panama: Alameda de D. Alfonso Henriques 39 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.
Peru: Rua António Maria Cardoso 15 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUSTO MARELLI PANDO.
Philippines: Av. da Liberdade 258 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
South Africa: Avenida António A. Aguiar 23 (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. F. VILJOEN.
Spain: Rua do Salitre 1 (E); *Ambassador:* DON JOSE ANTONIO GIMENEZ.
Sweden: Rua Imprensa à Estrela 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR DANIEL DRYSELIUS.
Switzerland: Trav. do Patrocínio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ NAVILLE.
Thailand: Paris 16e, France (E).
Turkey: Av. Santa Joana Princesa 10-B (E); *Ambassador:* I. SADI KAVUR.
United Kingdom: Rua São Domingos à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID E. MUIRHEAD, C.M.G., C.V.O.
U.S.A.: Avenida Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* RIDGEWAY KNIGHT.
Uruguay: Largo de Andaluz 15, 4º (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEJANDRO G. HEBER.
Vatican: Avenida Luis Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI.
Venezuela: Rua Dom F. Manuel de Melo 12, 2º (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS PERAZZO.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

All 130 seats went to the União Nacional in the election of 1969.

President: Ing. CARLOS MONTEIRO DO AMARAL NETO.

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

Advisory body attached to the National Assembly. Representatives from local authorities and leaders in the economic and cultural worlds.

President: Dr. LUIZ SUPICO PINTO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Ação Nacional Popular (formerly **União Nacional**): Pres. Central Committee Dr. MARCELLO CAETANO.

In the absence of any official opposition parties, there are, however, various political groupings, operating clandestinely in Portugal or in exile. These include the **Monarchists**, a small group who champion the heir of the Bragança family as the pretender to the throne, the **Republicans**, who adhere to the principles of the 1910 Republic, the **Ação Socialista** (Social Democrats), a large grouping with various shades of opinion, of whom Dr. Mário Soares is the leading spokesman, the **Partido Comunista**, whose Secretary-General is Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the **Frente Patriótica de Libertação Nacional**, operating from Algiers under an executive board led by Fernando Piteira Santos, the **Liga de Unidade e Ação Revolucionária (LUAR)**, a revolutionary action-group led by Hermínio da Palma Inácio, and a new revolutionary group operating

from inside Portugal, the **Ação Revolucionária Armada (ARA)**.

General Election October 26th, 1969

Opposition groups were allowed to form for the purposes of the election only (at all other times they are illegal) the two groups formed were:

The United Democratic Electoral Commission (CEUD): Social Democratic; Leader Dr. MÁRIO SOARES.

The Democratic Electoral Commission (CDE): Liberal; Leader Prof. FRANCISCO PEREIRA DE MOURA.

The poll was boycotted by the Democratic and Social Action Group, the Monarchists and the Communists. The official result of the election showed that the **União Nacional** won 88 per cent of all votes cast (980,000) and all 130 seats. The Opposition won 12 per cent of the votes (134,046) and no seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Lisbon; consisting of a president and 15 judges; has jurisdiction over all Portuguese territories, including the overseas provinces; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ OSÓRIO DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Courts of Appeal: there are five courts of appeal, each corresponding to a judicial district, (three in Metropolitan Portugal and two in the overseas provinces), that in Lisbon consists of a president and 20 magistrates; in Oporto, of a president and 14 magistrates; and in Coimbra, of a president and 8 magistrates.

District Courts: There are ordinary and special courts, the latter have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters (i.e. fiscal, military, labour etc.).

The State in Metropolitan Portugal and the overseas provinces, is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecutor and his regional representatives.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized, and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges of the ordinary courts are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions.

Public Prosecutor: ANTÓNIO FURTADO DOS SANTOS.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon: His Eminence Cardinal MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA, Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Rt. Rev.:

Guarda . . . POLICARPO DA COSTA VAZ.
Leiria . . . JOÃO PEREIRA VENÂNCIO.
Portalegre . . . AGOSTINHO LOPES DE MOURA.
Angra, Azores . . . MANUEL AFONSO DE CARVALHO.
Funchal, Madeira . . . JOÃO DA SILVA SARAIVA.
Santiago, Cape Verde Islands . . . JOSÉ FILIPE DE CARMO COLAÇO.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . . . Most Rev. FRANCISCO MARIA DA SILVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Aveiro . . . Rt. Rev.: MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE.
Bragança . . . MANUEL DE JESUS PEREIRA.
Coimbra . . . FRANCISCO RENDEIRO.
Lamego . . . JOÃO DA SILVA CAMPOS NEVES.
Oporto . . . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
Vila-Real . . . ANTÓNIO CARDOSO CUNHA.
Viseu . . . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Evora . . . DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . . . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
Faro . . . JULIO TAVARES REBIMBAS.

THE PRESS

Article 22 of the Portuguese Constitution states: "public opinion is a fundamental part of the policy and administration; it shall be the duty of the State to protect it against all those influences which distort it from the truth, justice, good administration, and the common weal". The application of this protection has meant a censorship of the press which has existed since the early days of the *Estado Novo* (1926). All newspapers and magazines are subject to the pre-publication scrutiny of the Board of Censors, and must bear an official stamp of approval on publication. Censorship also applies to all news stories coming from abroad. Anything considered prejudicial to the common interest can be either altered or deleted, including any criticism of the Government, reports of disorders within Portugal and even, until recently, reports of riots or strikes anywhere outside Portugal. In December 1970, however, the Prime Minister proposed that prior censorship was to end, subject to the approval of the National Assembly.

Under Article 23 of the Constitution, "the press cannot refuse to print official news sent to it by the Government on matters of national interest". In practice, official or semi-official news and comment account for a large proportion of a Portuguese newspaper. Foreign news coverage is small, partly because of censorship and partly because of the lack of foreign correspondents.

The principal Lisbon morning newspapers are *Diário de Notícias*, partly government-owned and with the largest circulation, and *O Século*, which is wholly government-owned. Others include *Diário da Manhã*, organ of the *Ação Nacional Popular*, the only political party, and *A Voz*, which is Catholic-orientated. The main evening newspapers, all with high circulations, are *Diário de Lisboa*, *A Capital* and *Diário Popular*, the first two having a reputation for being somewhat more liberal in outlook. Another evening newspaper, *A República*, often critical of the Government has, however, a small circulation due to distribution difficulties. All Lisbon dailies have national circulations. The principal Oporto dailies, with wide circulations, are *Primeiro de Janeiro* and *Jornal de Notícias*.

Amongst the magazines and reviews, women's magazines and sports newspapers have large circulations. *Vida Mundial* is an important weekly news magazine in the style of "Newsweek". The social and political magazines *Seara Nova* and *O Tempo e o Modo* are often severely critical of the political and social situation, but because of their somewhat limited appeal as intellectual magazines, their circulation is relatively small.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

A Capital: Lisbon; Rua do Século 34; f. 1968; evening; Dir. MAURICIO DE OLIVEIRA; Editor MANUEL NUNES.; circ. 35,000.

Diário do Governo: Imprensa Nacional; f. 1820; morning; official government gazette.

Diário de Lisboa: Rua Luz Soriano 44; f. 1921; independent; evening; Propr. Renascença Gráfica; Dir. Dr. A. RUÉLLA RAMOS; Editor JOÃO CRISÓSTOMO DE SÁ; circ. 80,000.

Diário da Manhã: Rua da Misericórdia 95; f. 1930; organ of União Nacional; Propr. Companhia Nacional de Publicidade; Dir. Dr. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO DA FONSECA; circ. 5,000.

Diário de Notícias: Avenida da Liberdade 266; f. 1864; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; largest

circulation; Propr. Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, S.A.R.L.; Dir. Dr. AUGUSTO DE CASTRO; Editor Dr. ALBERTO RAMIRES DOS REIS; circ. 200,000.

Diário Popular: Rua Luz Soriano 67; f. 1942; independent; evening; foreign news service; Propr. Sociedade Industrial de Imprensa; Dir. MARTINHO NOBRE DE MELLO; Editor R. H. PINHEIRO DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 125,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Dr. Luíz d'Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1853; independent; morning; Propr. Empresa do Jornal do Comércio; of influence in commercial and industrial circles; oldest newspaper in Portugal; Dir. and Editor FAUSTO LOPO DE CARVALHO; circ. 15,000.

Novidades: Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1885; Catholic; daily; Propr. União Gráfica S.A.R.L.; Dir. and Editor A. AVELINO GONÇALVES; circ. 10,000.

República: Rua da Misericórdia 116; f. 1911; independent, Republican; evening; Dir. CARVALHÃO DUARTE; Editor ARTUR INEZ; circ. 10,000.

O Século: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1880; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; Prop. Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia; Dir. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Editor JOSÉ REDONDO, Jr.; circ. 90,000.

A Voz: Rua da Misericórdia 17, 2º; f. 1926; independent, Catholic, Conservative, pro-monarchy; Prop. EMPRESA A. Voz; Dir. and Editor PEDRO CORREIA MARQUES; Editor-in-Chief Dr. CÉSAR AFONSO; circ. 5,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BEJA

Diário do Alentejo: Rua de Augusto Barreto 10; f. 1932; independent; district news; evening; Dir. and Editor MANUEL A. ENGANA.

BRAGA

Correio do Minho: Rua Abade da Loureira 37; f. 1926; Nationalist; Dir. and Editor BENJAMIN SALGADO.

Diário do Minho: Avenida Central 122; f. 1918; non-partisan; morning; Dir. A. LUÍZ VAZ; Editor AFONSO PALMEIRA.

COÍMBRA

Diário de Coimbra: Rua da Sofia 179; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. ALVARO DOS SANTOS MADEIRA; Editor Eng. ADRIANO LUCAS.

ÉVORA

Democracia do Sul: Rua 5 de Outubro 28-30 and 32; f. 1901; Dir. Dr. JOÃO LEITÃO DA SILVA; Editor A. C. QUEIROGA PIRES.

Notícias de Évora: Rua do Raimundo 41-43; f. 1900; Dir. and Editor JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS REIS.

OPORTO

O Comércio do Porto: Avenida dos Aliados 107; f. 1854; organ of commerce and industry, North Portugal; Dir. and Editor FORTUNATO SEARA CARDOSO; circ. 45,000.

Jornal de Notícias: Avenida dos Aliados 144-148; f. 1889; independent; morning; Dir. M. PACHECO DE MIRANDA; Editor CARLOS ROCHA; circ. 75,000.

Diário do Norte: Rua Alvares Cabral 158; f. 1948; evening; Dir. and Editor Dr. ANTÓNIO CRUZ; circ. 2,500.

O Primeiro de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Catarina 326; f. 1868; Republican, democratic; Dir. M. PINTO DE AZEVEDO JÚNIOR; Editor MÁRIO DE FIGUEIREDO; circ. 50,000.

PORTUGAL—(THE PRESS)

MADEIRA (Funchal)

Diário de Notícias: Rua da Alfândega 8; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor Dr. ALBERTO ARAÚJO.

Jornal da Madeira: Rua do Seminário 22; f. 1927; Catholic; daily; Dir. and Editor MAURILIO DE GOUVEIA.

THE AZORES (Angra de Heroismo)

Diário Insular: Rua dos Minhas Terras 19-21; f. 1946; sections on literature, sport, theatre, cinema, politics, touring and public administration; womens' section; Dir. Dr. CÂNDIDO PAMPLONA FORJAZ; circ. 1,500.

A União: Rua Padre António Cordeiro, 19-21; f. 1893; Dir. ARTUR DA CUNHA OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO M. S. ROCHA.

(Horta)

O Telegrafo: Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30; f. 1893; Dir. MANUEL EMÍDIO GONÇALVES, Jr.

(Ponta Delgada)

Correio dos Açores: Rua Manuel da Ponte 45-51; f. 1920; Dir. A. J. READ HENRIQUES; Editor AURÉLIO A. RAPOSO.

Diário dos Açores: Rua Tavares de Resende; f. 1870; Dirs. MANUEL and CARLOS CARREIRO; Editor CARLOS CARREIRO.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Of the three hundred periodicals published in Portugal more than half are edited and printed in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

Anglo-Portuguese News: Rua Dr. L. de Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1937; fortnightly; Publ. and Editor Luís MARQUES.

Arquitectura Portuguesa: Rua Arco do Cego 88; twice monthly.

Broteria (Revista de Cultura): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. MANUEL ANTUNES.

Broteria (Ciências Naturais): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; natural sciences; quarterly; Dir. L. J. ARCHER.

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva Carvalho 207; fashion; weekly.

Diálogo: Campo de Sant'Ana 43; agricultural; monthly; circ. 20,000; Dir. A. DA CRUZ.

O Educador: Largo do Rato 13-1; f. 1933; educational; Admin. NUNO LOURENÇO M. DE OLIVEIRA; Dir. REINALDO FERREIRA.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; weekly.

Flama: Rua Rodrigues Sampaio 50; weekly; f. 1943; illustrated; Propr. União Grafica; Dir. ANTÓNIO DOS REIS; circ. 55,000.

O Gráfico: illustrated monthly; Dir. TOMÁS AQUINO DE SILVA; circ. 6,000.

Informação Vinícola: R. Mouzinho da Silveira 5; monthly; Dir. VIRGÍLIO DANTAS.

Indústria Portuguesa: Avda. da Índia; industrial; monthly. **Ler:** Rua Domingos Sequeira 34-1°; monthly literary anthology; publ. by Aníbal J. Vieira.

Modas e Bordados: Rua do Século 63; fashion; weekly.

Notícias do Comércio: Rua da Palma 284-2 Dto.; fortnightly; Dir. ALBANO NEGRÃO.

Ocidente: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1938; literary periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Portugal-Madeira e Açores: Rua do Salitre 117; fortnightly; Dirs. ADELAIDE BETTENCOURT PEREIRA, Dr. A. MARTIN DA CRUZ.

Revista de Portugal: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1942; linguistic periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Revista Turismo: Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Rua Rodrigues Faria, 103; monthly.

Seara Nova: Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1922; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. AUGUSTO ABELAIRA.

O Século Ilustrado: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; illustrated weekly; publ. by Sociedad Nacional de Tipografia; circ. 63,000; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO MATA.

Seleções Femininas: Rua Padre António Vieira 21; fashion; weekly.

O Tempo e o Modo: Av. 5 de Outubro 297; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. JOÃO BÉNARD DA COSTA.

Vida Mundial: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; news and opinion magazine; weekly; circ. 40,000; Dir. FRANCISCO E. F. MARTINS.

O Volante: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 99; f. 1926; motoring; quarterly; Dir. Prof. Dr. CAETANO BEIRAS DA VEIGA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência de Notícias e de Informações (ANI): Head Office: Lisbon, Praça da Alegria 58; Overseas Office: Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Conceição 31 6° (Brazil).

Agência Lusitânia: Lisbon, Largo do Chiado 12-2°.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Rue Andrade Corvo 50-2° Esq., Lisbon; Bureau Chief MADDALENA RANEDDA.

UPI: Praça da Alegria 58, 5E, Lisbon 2; Man. E. KHAVES-SIAN.

The following are also represented: **Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters.**

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional da Imprensa Diária: Largo do Chiado 12-3°, Lisbon 1; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Sec. CORONEL CELSO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES; Treas. Eng. ADRIANO MÁRIO DA CUNHA LUCAS.

PUBLISHERS

LISBON

- Argo Editora:** Rua do Ferragial de Baixo 31; classical.
- Bertrand Lda.:** 9 Travessa da Condessa Rio; general.
- Manuel B. Calarrão:** Rua Augusto Gil 37, 1º, Caixa Postal 485; f. 1945; Dir. MANUEL B. CALARRÃO; library, etc.
- Francisco José Gomes de Carvalho:** Av. Almirante Reis 14; f. 1897; Founder and Dir. F. J. GOMES DE CARVALHO; general.
- Companhia Nacional Editora:** Rua da Misericórdia 95; Dir. M. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA.
- Edições Claridade, Lda.:** Av. Almirante Reis 58, 1º; f. 1946; Dir. MIGUEL WAGER RUSSELL; general literature, popular science.
- Edições Cosmos:** Rua da Emenda 111, 2º; f. 1938; Dir. M. R. DE OLIVEIRA; paper-back classics.
- Edições Gama, Lda.:** Rua do Loreto 42, 1º; f. 1942; Dir. LEÃO RAMOS ASENSÃO; history, politics, literature, technical works.
- Edições Homo, Lda.:** Rua do Salitre 147, 2º.
- Edições Mosquito, Lda.:** T. de San Pedro de Alcántara 9, 1/c.
- Editora Meridiano Lda.:** 67 Rua da Misericórdia.
- Editora Ulisseia Lda.:** 125 Rua da Misericórdia; classical literature and translations.
- Editorial Atica, Lda.:** Rua das Chagas 25; f. 1930; Dirs. H. M. CHARNECA, J. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.
- Editorial Aviz, Lda.:** Rua da Trindade 20, 2º.
- Editorial Confluência:** Rua Fernandes Tomás 13; f. 1945; Dir. MARIA MASCARENHAS; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (3 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).
- Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.:** Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; Dir.-Pres. Prof. Dr. MENDES CORREIA; historical works, novels, special editions; *Nobreza de Portugal*, *Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira*
- Editorial Estudos Lda. Cor:** Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20A; f. 1949; fiction, science, classical, art and translations.
- Editorial Inquérito Lda.:** Travessa da Queimada 23; literary.
- Editorial Gleba, Lda.:** Rua da Madalena 211, 3º; f. 1942; Chair. ROG. MENDES DE MOURA.
- Editorial Império, Lda.:** Rua do Salitre 155, 1º.
- Editorial de Marinha:** Rua do Vale de Pereiro 6, 2º; f. 1939; Dir. TOMÁS AUGUSTO CENTENO; naval and historical works.
- Editorial "Minerva":** Rua Luz Soriano 31-33; f. 1927; Dir. MANOEL RODRIGUES; general.
- Editorial Organizações, Lda.:** Largo Trindade Coelho 9, 2º.
- Editorial Verbo SARL:** R. Carlos Testa 1; f. 1959; prin. officers: FERNANDO GUEDES, ARTUR ANSELMO, FERNANDO DE PAÇOS, JOSÉ ANTUNES, P. ALVES DE OLIVEIRA; encyclopaedias, history, childrens' books.
- Editorial Ibis Lda.:** Rua Henrique P. Couceiro 7 A 11.
- Empresa Contemporânea de Edições, Lda.:** Rua Poço dos Negros 13.

- Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova":** Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1921; school textbooks, classical and modern works, children's library.
- Empresa Universidade Editora:** Av. Almirante Reis 21, 5º.
- Guimarães & Ca.:** Rua de Misericórdia 68/70.
- Livraria Moraes Editora Lda.:** Avenida 5 de Outubro 297-1º; politics, sociology, theology, literature, law.
- Livraria Sá Da Costa Editora:** Praça Luís Camões 22; literary.
- Montaner & Simon, S.A. Editores:** Rua Braamcamp 12.
- Portugália Editora, Lda.:** Av. da Liberdade 13-3º; f. 1942; Dir. AGOSTINHO FERNANDES; general literature.
- Procural Editora:** Rua do Ouro, 2º.
- Publicadora Atlântico, S.A.R.L.:** Rua Alexandre Braga 16; f. 1941; Admin. A. CASACA, D. VASCO; publs. *Saúde e Lar* (monthly) and educational works.
- Rádio Renascença, Lda.:** Rua Capelo 5, 2º; f. 1931; Dir. Mons. MANUEL LOPES DE CRUZ; publs. *Revista Renascença*, *Lumen* (for clergy), *O Trabalhador* (for workmen), *O Papagaio* (for children); religious, cultural, and other works.
- Sassetti & Ca.:** Av. Visconde de Valmor; f. 1848; Dirs. mems. of Sassetti family; music publishers and record dealers.
- João Soares:** R. Rosa Damasceno 13-2º; f. 1945; Dir. JOÃO SOARES; publs. *Guia Profissional Corticeira*, *Conservas de Portugal*, *Anuário Médico de Portugal*, technical directories.
- João Romano Torres & Ca.:** Rua Alexandre Herculano 70-76; general.
- União Gráfica, S.A.R.L.:** Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1923; apologetics, philosophy, literature, general religious doctrines, one daily, two weeklies; br. at Casa Veritas Guarda.
- Anibal J. Vieira:** Rua Domingos Sequeira 34, 1º; f. 1946; Dir. ALBERTO MARQUES MANO DE LEMOS MESQUITA; publ. *Ler* (monthly).
- Pedro Luc Ximenes:** Rua do Alecrim 59; f. 1933; fashion and dressmaking periodicals.

OPORTO

- Companhia Portuguesa Editora, Ltd.:** Rua Cedofeita 630; f. 1913; Dir. JOSÉ AUGUSTO DA COSTA; school textbooks, art, science.
- Edições Maranus:** Praça da República, 57; school textbooks.
- Editora Educação Nacional, Lda. (1925) de Adolfo Machado** Rua do Almada 125; publs. school textbooks and review, *Educação Nacional*.
- Lello e Cia:** Rua Conde Vizela 12; art, educational.
- Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.:** Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; Dir. ANTÓNIO LOPES PINTO; literature, school textbooks.
- Livraria Tavares Martins:** Rua dos Clérigos 12-14; f. 1894; Dir. AMÉRICO TAVARES MARTINS; general.
- Joaquim Moreira Herdeiros (Livraria Moreira):** Praça da Liberdade 42-44; f. 1898.
- Porto Editora, Lda.:** Rua da Fábrica 84; f. 1944; Dir. VASCO TEIXEIRA; general literature, school books; 1 br.

COÍMBRA

Arménio Amado, Editor, Successor: Ceira-Coimbra; f. 1931; Dr. SIMÕES PEREIRA; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences.

Atlântida-Livraria Editora, Lda.: Rua Ferreira Borges 103-III.

Moura Marques e Filho: Largo da Portagem 7-9; f. 1900;

Dir. CARLOS DE MOURA MARQUES; medicine and science.

ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional dos Editores e Livreiros: Largo de Andalu, 16-1º, Esqº., Lisbon, 1; f. 1939; Pres. FERNANDO GUEDES; publ. *Livros de Portugal* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão: Lisbon, Rua do Quelhas 2, Dir.-Gen. Dr. SOLLARI ALLEGRO; Tech. Dir. MANUEL BIVAR; Admin. Dir. Dr. C. PIRES; Programme Dir. Dr. C. GONÇALVES.

Transmitters: Fourteen medium-wave, six short-wave and eleven F.M.

Programmes: *Home Services:* Network I broadcasts from 06.00 to 00.00 daily (Sat. to 01.00); Network II broadcasts on V.H.F. from 07.00 to 00.00 and on medium wave from 07.00 to 22.00. *Overseas Services:* Programmes in Portuguese beamed to Timor, Macau, Goa, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil. *International Service ("The Voice of the West"):* Programmes in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Konkani broadcast to South-East Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America, New Zealand, Far East and the Portuguese fishing fleet.

Rádio Universidade: Lisbon, Rua D. Estefânia 14; f. 1950; cultural and informative programmes, operated by the Ministry of National Education Service; Dir. Dr. A. R. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.

Transmitter: One medium-wave transmitter on 397 metres.

Programmes: Weekday programme from 18.10 to 18.45; Sundays and holidays from 08.00 to 09.50; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Emissora Nacional da Madeira: Rua dos Netos 27, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. RUY NUNES PEREIRA; one medium-wave and one F.M. transmitters.

Emissora Regional dos Açores: Avenida Gaspar Frutuoso, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores; Dir. CARLOS C. L. ARAÚJO; one short-wave transmitter on 61.66 metres.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

Rádio Renascença: Lisbon, Rua Capelo 5; Roman Catholic station; Founder Dir. M. LOPES DA CRUZ.

Transmitters: Two medium-wave, one short-wave and twelve frequency modulation transmitters.

Programmes: Studios in Lisbon and Oporto broadcast daily programmes 07.00-02.00.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Emissores Associados de Lisboa, Lda.: Lisbon, Rua de Campolide 27, 6º; one medium-wave 10-kW. transmitter on 188 metres, one F.M. transmitter on 99.4 megacycles.

Rádio Voz de Lisboa: Av. Elias Garcia 162-7º.

Rádio Peninsular: Av. Elias Garcia 162-7º.

Rádio Graça: Rua da Verónica 126-1º.

Clube Radiofónico de Portugal: Rua Carlos Mardel 5.

Emissores do Norte Reunidos no Porto: Rua do João IV, 960, Oporto.

Rádio Porto.

Ideal Rádio.

Rádio Clube do Norte.

Electro Mecânico.

O.R.S.E.C.

Rádio Ribatejo: Av. 5 de Outubro 34, Santarém; f. 1951. One medium-wave transmitter on 226.9 metres; programmes, every day 09.00-20.00; Dir. JAIME VARELA SANTOS; Sub Dir. ALBERTO VARELA SANTOS.

Rádio Glubo Português: Central Office: Rua Sampaio e Pina 26, Lisbon; Pres. JULIO BOTELHO MONIZ; two medium-wave, one short-wave and eight frequency modulation transmitters.

Emissora do Clube Asas do Atlântico: The Azores, Aeroporto de Santa Maria; Pres. Dr. J. SALGUEIRO PESSOA; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Rádio Club de Angra: Rua Conselheiro Anastácio de Bettencourt, Angra da Heroísmo, Ilha Terceira, The Azores; Tech. Dir. J. E. L. FERNANDES; one medium-wave transmitter on 225.4 metres.

Radiodifusão do Funchal: Rua Ponte de São Lázaro 3, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. W. E. CLODE; one medium-wave transmitter on 225.4 metres.

Estação Rádio da Madeira: Pico dos Barcelos-Funchal; f. 1958; Dir. MANUEL PORTELA RIBEIRO; one transmitter on 202 metres and one on 91.9 mHz.

TELEVISION

STATE ORGANIZATION

Radiotelevisão Portuguesa, SARL: Lisbon, Rua de São Domingos, à Lapa 26; Apdo. 2934; f. 1956; State holds 60 per cent of shares; Chair. Dr. RAMIRO VALADÃO; publ. *T.V. Portugal*, annual bulletins.

Studios: Lisbon and Oporto; transmitters: Lisbon, Oporto, Lousã, Montejuento, Mendro and Muro; 21 repeaters. The network serves 90.3 per cent of the metropolitan population.

On December 25, 1968 a second television programme was started on an experimental basis.

Programmes I Summer: weekdays, six and a half hours; Sundays, eight hours; Winter: daily, eleven and a half hours. II two and a half hours every day.

In 1970 there were 1,405,672 radio receivers and 367,598 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Amounts in escudos; cap.=capital, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

LISBON

Banco de Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148, Lisbon; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and Adjacent Islands (Madeira, Azores); bank of issue for Metropolitan Portugal; cap. 194m.; notes in circ. 31,019m.; dep. and current accs. 16,161m. at Dec. 31st, 1969 Gov. ANTÓNIO MANUEL PINTO BARBOSA; Vice-Govs. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES, FERNANDO EMYGIDIO DA SILVA; chief br. Oporto, with 32 others including Madeira and Azores.

Banco de Angola: Rua da Prata 10; f. 1926; bank of issue for Angola and Commercial Bank for Portugal; cap. 275m.; res. 473m.; Gov. MARIO ANGELO MORAIS DE OLIVEIRA; Adm. HENRIQUE BELFORD CORREA DA SILVA, ANTÓNIO CAMACHO TEIXEIRA DE SOUZA, and RUY DE LIMA PEREIRA DE MELLO; head office in Lisbon, br. in Luanda, agencies in Angola and metropolitan Portugal.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 94, P.O.B. 2069; f. 1864; bank of issue for Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Macao, and Timor; cap. and res. 887m.; dep. 12,967m (Dec. 1968); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO; Vice-Gov. Dr. Lúis PEREIRA COUTINHO; publ. quarterly bulletins.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz; est. 1876; consists of savings and credit organizations controlled by the Minister of Finance and administered by a board of directors appointed by the Government. As the main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pensions funds of the civil and defence services; dep. 19,520m (Dec. 31st, 1968); Gen. Admin. Dr. ULISSES CORTES.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26, Lisbon; f. 1959; investment bank; among the major shareholders are the State, the Central Bank and the two Issuing Banks for Overseas; branches in Oporto, Coimbra, Évora, Viseu, Braga, Santerém, Luanda and Lourenço Marques; cap. 1,000m.; res. 352m.; dep. 2,345m. (Dec. 1969); Gov. Prof. Eng. D. M. VIEIRA BARBOSA; Vice Govs. Dr. M. A. COTTA DIAS, Dr. ALMEIDA COTTA; publ. monthly information bulletins.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In addition to the banks listed below, there are approximately thirteen financial houses and eleven savings banks operating in Metropolitan Portugal.

LISBON

Banco da Agricultura: Rua da Assunção 74, Apdo. 2515; f. 1928; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,500m. (Dec. 1969); 7 brs., 17 agencies; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE.

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; cap. 640m.; dep. 17,955m. (Dec. 1969); 89 brs.; Pres. MANUEL RIBEIRO ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA.

Banco Fonsecas e Burnay S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonsecas, Santos and Vianna (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); cap. and res. 1,000m.; dep. 5,875m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. of Board J. G. CORRÊA D'OLIVEIRA; Pres. Exec. PEDRO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: P.O.B. 2148; f. 1914; cap. and res. 800m.; dep. 18m. (Dec. 31st, 1969); Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; Admins. Dr. FERNÃO MANUEL DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES, BERNARDO VIANA MACHADO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, JORGE PEREIRA JARDIM, JOÃO NEVES RAPOSO DE MAGALHÃES, Dr. FELIPE NOBRE GUEDES, L. PINTO ELISEU.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Central Office: Rua do Ouro 110; see under Oporto.

Banco Totta e Açores: Rua Aurea 88; f. 1970, as the result of a merger between Banco Totta Aliança (f. 1961) and Banco Lisboa e Açores (f. 1875); cap. and res. 864m.; dep. 6,731.7m. (Jan. 1968); Chair. JOSÉ MANOEL DE MELLO; Vice-Chair. ALEXANDRE PINTO BASTO, MANUEL CESAR DE FONSECA; 43 brs.

EVORA

Banco do Alentejo: Praça do Giraldo 52; f. 1875; cap. 75m.; res. 30.5m.; dep. 1,099m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. QUIRINO DOS SANTOS MEALHA; Dirs. JOÃO EVANGELISTA GARCIA DUARTE DA SILVEIRA, RODOLFO DA SILVA ABRANTES.

FARO

Banco do Algarve, S.A.: Rua Ivens 1; f. 1932; cap. 12,500; dep. 400m.; res. 13m.; Dir. SOTERO MENDES PINTO LUIZ GONÇALVES CAMARADA, MANUEL DE SÁ LEÃO E. SEABRA.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 20; Apdo. 33; f. 1884; cap. and res. 624.7m.; dep. 10,333m (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Head Office: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; cap. 600m.; dep. 16,223m. (June, 1969); res. 435m.; 28 brs., 55 agencies; Chair. ARTHUR CUPERTINO DE MIRANDA.

VISEU

Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense: Rua Formosa 16-20; f. 1868; cap. 100m.; dep. 55m.; br. in Lisbon; Dirs. ARTUR PIANO, JORGE PIANO.

AZORES

(Ponta Delgada)

Banco Micaelense, S.A.R.L.: Largo da Matriz, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; cap. 10m.; dep. 109.6m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. Dr. CARLOS HENRIQUE VELHO CABRAL DE MEDEIROS BETTENCOURT, Dr. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA PAVÃO, Jr., Dr. F. DE MEDEIROS BRANDÃO PALHA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Fundos de Lisboa: Lisbon, Praça do Comércio; f. 1901; Admins. RENÉ A. DE BARROS MARTINS JORGE (Sec.); MANUEL CORDEIRO, JOAQUIM FLORÊNCIO DE SOUSA, ARMANDO DOS SANTOS NUNES, MÁRIO MARTINS PALMEIRO; publ. *Cotação da Bolsa de Lisboa* (daily).

INSURANCE

LISBON

O Alentejo Companhia de Seguros: Praça dos Restauradores 47; f. 1918; cap. 25m.; res. 11m.; tech. res. 40m.; brs. in Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Santarém, Setubal, Oporto, Coimbra and Elvas, agencies throughout Portugal and delegations in Angola and Mozambique; general; Dirs. VASCO J. S. TABORDA FERREIRA and ANTÓNIO MACIEIRA COELHO.

Companhia de Seguros Atlas: Rua Andrade Corvo 27; f. 1918; cap. 10m.; res. 46m.; Admin. Dr. FAUSTO ROSILLO LUQUE, Dr. JOSÉ LUIS ESTEVES DA FONSECA, Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA, ANTONIO CYRNE CASAL RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO, Dr. FERNANDO DE AZEREDO ANTAS, A. CARLOS.

Companhia de Seguros Bonança, S.A.: Rua Aurea 100; f. 1808; cap. 3m.; res. 26m.; Dirs. Dr. J. R. MACHADO CARDOSO SALGADO, CARLOS DE VILHENA, ALVARO FERRÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO (Conde DA PONTE); fire, marine, theft, accidents, air, transport, etc.; br. in Oporto and Coimbra.

Comércio e Indústria Companhia de Seguros: Rua do Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1907; Admin. H. R. VASCONCELOS E SÁ, J. C. D. GUERRA PINTO, J. E. RIBEIRO DA CUNHA, Prof. Dr. J. DIAS MARQUES; Dir. Eng. L. M. S. SANTIAGO PINTO; br. in Oporto; general.

Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade: Largo do Corpo Santo 13; f. 1835; cap. 67m.; Chair. L. THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Madeira and Lourenço Marques; agencies in Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé; correspondents throughout Portugal; insurance and reinsurance in all branches.

Companhia Geral Resseguradora: Rua Douradores 20, 3°; f. 1942; cap. 1m.; res. 3m.; tech. res. 8m.; Dir. Eng. HOMERO RIOS DE OLIVEIRA.

Continental de Resseguros, S.A.R.L.: Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 2; f. 1941; cap. 5m.; res. 2m.; tech. res. 11m.; Chair. Gen. A. VILARDEBÓ.

Companhia de Resseguros Equidade: Rua da Prata 98, 1°; f. 1942; cap. 3m.; res. 22m.; tech. res. 13m.; Man. Dir. J. J. CÉSAR MARQUES DIAS; reinsurance.

Companhia Europeia de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Crucifixo 40, 2°; f. 1922; cap. 20m.; res. 109.6m.; Man. Dir. R. GIGON.

Companhia de Seguros Império: Rua Garrett 62, P.O.B. 106; f. 1942; cap. and res. 100m.; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; Vice-Chair. Dr. LUIS FILIPE LEITE PINTO; Man. Dirs. Dr. RICARDO CORRÊA VILLA, Dr. ANTONIO OSÓRIO DE CASTRO, JOÃO MARIA JOSÉ DE MELLO.

Companhia de Seguros Metrópole: Rua Barata Salgueiro 41; f. 1918; cap. 500,000; res. 2.7m.; Dirs. Dr. J. L. DA CÂMARA SALDANHA, W. GINESTA, Eng. JOSÉ DA VEIGA LIMA.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial, S.A.: Largo do Chiado 8; f. 1913; cap. 40m.; res. 585m.; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Santarém, Viseu, Aveiro, Braga, Setúbal, Vila Real, Leiria, Luanda and Beira; life, general and reinsurance.

Mútua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros (Cod Fishers' Mutual Insurance Co.): Rua do Ferregial de Baixo 33-1°; f. 1936; cap. and res. 76m. (Dec. 31st, 1969); Man. Dir. Dr. VALÉRIO BALTAZAR DE MORAES.

Mútua dos Pescadores (Fishermen's Mutual Insurance Co.): Avda. Infante Santo 4; f. 1942; res. 5m.; tech. res. 8m.; Pres. H. DOS SANTOS TENREIRO; 2 brs.

Companhia de Seguros Mutualidade, S.A.R.L.: Rua 1° de Dezembro 101; f. 1914; cap. 1m.; res. 8m.; tech. res. 37m.; Dir. J. C. DA SILVA MARQUES; all brs. except life.

Companhia de Seguros A Nacional: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1906; cap. 27m.; res. 252m.; Dir. VASCO ALMEIDA GOMES BESSONE BASTO; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Aveiro, S.J. Madeira, Madeira and Mozambique.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Áurea 100, Rua Alexandre Herculano 2; f. 1884; cap. 2m.; res. 13m.; Dir.-Gen. JOAQUIM MACEDO DA FONSECA; Dirs. Dr. A. DE SEABRA CANCELA, Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, S. T. MCINTYRE, MANUEL PENIN; general, except life and industrial injury.

Portugal Previdente Companhia de Seguros: Avda. da Liberdade 72; f. 1907; cap. 10m.; Dirs. Dr. Fr. CORTEZ PINTO (Chair.), Eng. PEREIRA COUTINHO, Prof. Dr. R. VENTURA, NARCISO ARIÉ; general, including life.

Companhia de Seguros Previsão: Rua Garrett 61, 3°; f. 1924; cap. and res. 19m.; Dir. J. E. DUARTE FERREIRA; 8 brs.; general.

Prudência Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros: Rua de Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1929; cap. 500,000; res. 3m.; Dirs. JOÃO CARLOS DUARTE GUERRA PINTO, Eng. MANUEL GOULART DE MEDEIROS.

Companhia de Seguros Sagres: Travessa do Carmo 11, Apartado 2966; f. 1917; cap. 10m.; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ VIEGAS DIAS; Dirs. Dr. JOSÉ DE MATOS CORREIA, Eng. EDUARDO FRANCISCO MESQUITA DE ABREU.

A Social Companhia Portuguesa de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua Braamcamp 11, Apartado 546; f. 1927; cap. 12m.; Man. Dr. FERNANDO SOARES MAURÍCIO; Admin. Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO ARMANDO GONÇALVES PEREIRA, Prof. Dr. ANTONIO MARIA GODINHO, Dr. FREDERICO ARANHA BATALHA REIS e SILVIO MUSSI; general, except life.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 42-64; f. 1877; cap. 5m.; res. 156m.; brs. in Portugal, Madeira, Azores and Overseas Provinces; general; Dir. RAUL LELLO PORTELLA.

Companhia de Seguros O Trabalho, S.A.R.L.: Rua Áurea 259; f. 1921; cap. 10m.

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.: Rua da Prata 98 and 108; f. 1901; cap. and res. 332m.; Admin. Del. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS RODRIGUES; 52 brs. and agencies throughout Portugal and Overseas Provinces; marine and general.

Companhia de Seguros União, S.A.R.L.: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 178; f. 1918; cap. 2m.; res. 19m.; Dirs. Dr. HERNANI DE BARROS BERNARDO, J. QUINTELA SALDANHA, LUIS BETTENCOURT THEOTONIO PEREIRA; 3 mems.; general.

Vitalicia, Companhia de Seguros: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1931; cap. 2.5m.; Dir. Soc. AGRÍCOLA ALORNA, S.A.R.L.

EVORA

A Pátria Companhia Alentejana de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua da República 141/145; f. 1915; cap. 20m.; res. 131m.; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE; 12 brs.; general.

OPORTO

Companhia de Seguros Argus, S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 69, 1°; f. 1907; cap. 500,000; Dirs. JOSÉ GASPAR GONÇALVES FERREIRA, ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO DOS SANTOS SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Confiança, S.A.R.L.: Rua Artur Magalhães Basto 34; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 5m.; res. 143m.; general; Chair. Dr. F. M. DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES.

Companhia de Seguros Garantia: Avenida dos Aliados, 211; f. 1853; cap. a. 15m., p.u. 15m.; res. 272m.; Dir. ADÉLIO VAZ; 8 bns. in Portugal (1 in Lisbon), 1 in Madeira, 1 in Luanda, 1 in Lourenço Marques; general.

Mutual, Companhia de Seguros S.A.R.L.: Rua Fernandes Tomás 797; f. 1913; cap. and res. 49m.; Dirs. MÁRIO BAPTISTA SANTOS and ANTÓNIO MAXIMIANO DA SILVA; underwriters.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105; f. 1871; cap. and res. 1,133m.; Pres. Dr. José MARIA B. C. ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA; br. in Lisbon and 32 others; general.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Grémio dos Seguradores: Largo Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 16, Lisbon; is the corporate body formed by all insurance companies to establish regulations for the general conduct of business, to decide on rates and conditions, and collect information for the guidance of its members; f. 1934; 78 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALVES VIEGAS DIAS; Man. Dirs. Dr. MIGUEL RODRIGUES LEAL; Dr. CARLOS F. F. PINTO BASTO BOBONE; publ. *Anuário do Grémio dos Seguradores* (yearly), *Boletim Informativo* (quarterly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LISBON

Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara de Comércio: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89; f. 1834; Pres. Prof. CAETANO LÉGLISE DA CRUZ VIDAL; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Comércio Português* (quarterly), *Boletim Informativo* (fortnightly), *Feiras e Exposições* (bi-annual).

Associação Industrial Portuguesa: Praça das Indústrias; f. 1860; Pres. Eng. CARLOS GARCIA ALVES; 1,600 mems.; publs. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *Estudos de Economia Aplicada* (irregular).

OPORTO

Associação Comercial do Porto—Câmara de Comércio: Rua Ferreira Borges; f. 1834; Pres. Dr. VASCO MOURÃO; 520 mems.

Associação Industrial Portuense: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 228; f. 1849; 1,500 mems.; Chair. Eng. MÁRIO DE SOUSA DRUMMOND BORGES; Dirs. Eng. FRANCISCO DE NÁPOLES F. DE ALMEIDA E SOUSA, Eng. ARMINDO LÚCIO DE AZEVEDO MIRANDA, JOSÉ EDUARDO MARQUES DE AMORIM, JOSÉ ANTONIO PINTO DE SOUSA, Eng. EDUARDO BENEDITO FERREIRINHA, NELSON A. AGUIAR QUINTAS; Sec. Gen. Eng. JOÃO SAMPAIO E CASTRO; publs. *Portuguese Industry Index*, *Northern Industrial Review*.

CORPORATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Under the corporative system, workers' and employers' interests are represented by the voluntary *sindicatos* and *grêmios* (guilds) respectively; each is representative of a particular industry or branch of an industry within a particular locality. The co-ordinating bodies which negotiate collective contracts and arbitrate between the *grêmios* and *sindicatos* are the *corporações* (corporations),

which in turn are responsible to the Ministry of Corporations.

The following is a list of the eight corporations at present in operation, the majority of which were formed in 1956.

Corporação do Comércio (Trade): Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104-2°; Pres. MANOEL ALBERTO ANDRADE E SOUSA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. VASCO SANTIAGO COSTA DAS NEVES.

Corporação do Crédito e Seguros (Banking and Insurance): Rua Braamcamp 15-3°; Pres. Dr. FAUSTO JOSÉ DE FIGUEIREDO; Vice-Pres. Dr. ARNALDO PINHEIRO TORRES.

Corporação dos Espectáculos (Entertainment): Av. Duque de Loulé 80-2°; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA MESQUITA E CARMO; Vice-Pres. Dr. MANUEL JOAQUIM TELES.

Corporação da Imprensa e Artes Gráficas (Press and Printing): Av. Defensores de Chaves 41-4°; Pres. AUGUSTO DE CASTRO; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO LOURENÇO PEREIRA.

Corporação da Indústria (Industry): Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104-3°; Pres. Dr. AUGUSTO DE SÁ VIANA REBELLO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELO.

Corporação da Lavoura (Farming): Rua Braamcamp 82-4°; Pres. MANUEL DE AZEVEDO E VASCONCELOS; Vice-Pres. CAMILO DE MENDONÇA.

Corporação da Pesca e Conservas (Fishing and Canning): Praça Duque da Terceira 24-2°; Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO FERREIRA BARBOSA; Vice-Pres. Dr. EDISON PINTO DE MAGALHÃES.

Corporação dos Transportes e Turismo (Transport and Tourism): Rua Augusta 27-1°; Pres. JOÃO PEDRO NEVES CLARA; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ HONORATO DE MEDEIROS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses (C.P.): Calçada do Duque 20, Lisbon; f. 1859. The State owns 60 per cent of the shares in the C.P.; total route length, 3,566 km., of which 2,807 km. are broad gauge (1.668 metres) and 759 km. are narrow gauge (1 metre); 396 km. of track are electrified; Chair. NETO DE CARVALHO; Gen. Man. Eng. R. DE ESPREGUEIRA MENDES; official review *Bolctm da C.P.* (monthly).

Sociedade Estoril Caminho de Ferro do Cais do Sodré a Cascais: Estação do Cais do Sodré, Lisbon; f. 1918; Lisbon-Cascais, 26 km., electrified; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO AMARAL DE FIGUEIREDO; Gen. Man. Eng. ANTÓNIO DA SILVEIRA BUAL.

Mining companies operate 77.4 km. of private railways.

ROADS

Road length in Portugal is estimated at 30,000 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvel Club de Portugal: Lisbon, Rua Rosa Araújo 24; f. 1903; 56,000 mems.

SHIPPING

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; Chair. ALBANO RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA; brs. in Oporto; office Lourenço Marques; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo and passenger services between Lisbon, Oporto, Portuguese West and East Africa, South Africa, the Far East; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Dunkirk), Portuguese West and East Africa.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11; Oporto Agency: Rua Sá da Bandeira 84; f. 1919; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; 137,552 tons dead weight; freight and passenger services from Portugal to Portuguese Overseas Provinces, from North European ports to Portugal, Angola and vice-versa; chartering.

Empresa Insulana de Navegação: Rua Aurea 181-3°; f. 1871; agents in all islands of Madeira and Azores; Pres. FILIPE BENSÁUDE; passenger and cargo service, Lisbon-Madeira-Azores and Archipelago.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação; 63 Rua de S. Julião, P.O.B. 2747; Chair Dr. ALFREDO RODRIGUES SANTOS Jr.; passenger and cargo services between Portugal and the Overseas Provinces, also to Central America.

PONTA DELGADA, SÃO MIGUEL, AZORES

Companhia do Navegação Carregadores Açoreanos: Avenida Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada; f. 1920; Chair. Viscount DO BOTELHO and Dr. SEBASTIÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO; Vice-Pres. JAIME AMADOR E PINHO; Admins. ANTÓNIO SILVEIRA DA ROSA, M.D., ANTÓNIO GAGO DA CÂMARA MELLO CABRAL, FRANCISCO TAVARES DE SOUSA TEVES; freight and passenger services between Portugal, Madeira, Azores, and New York, and North European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (T.A.P.): Rua do Conde de Redondo 79; Lisbon; T.A.P., formed in 1944, was a Government airline until June 1st, 1953, when it became a private company under the control of the Portuguese Government; fleet consists of (Oct. 1970): 3 Caravelle VIR, 7 Boeing 707-320B and 5 Boeing 727; on order: 1 Boeing 727-100 and 2 Boeing 747B; internal services, and services to Europe, Africa, North and South America.; Vice-Pres. Eng. ALFREDO RIBEIRO QUEIROZ VAZ PINTO.

Sociedade Açoriana de Transportes Aéreos Limitada (S.A.T.A.): Head Office: Rua Aurea, 181, Lisbon 2; f. 1948; Pres. and Gen. Man. Casa Bensáude—Importações e Exportações, S.A.R.L.; privately owned fleet for inter-island service in the Azores.

The following international airlines also serve Portugal: Air France, Alitalia, B.E.A., B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, Iberia (Spain), K.L.M., Lufthansa (Fed. Germany), Pan Am, Sabena (Belgium), S.A.S., South African Airways, Swissair, T.W.A., Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo: Lisbon, Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores; Dir. Dr. MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Ministerio do Ultramar—Agência Geral do Ultramar (Overseas Ministry—General Overseas Agency): Rua Gonçalves Zarco, Lisbon 3; official government agency dealing with travel and tourism in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces; offices at Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Mozambique, Macao and Timor; Gen. Overseas Agent Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CORREIA DA CUNHA LEÃO.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 22 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels.

France: 7 rue Scribe, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 64-A Kölnerstr., Bad Godesberg; 23 Gänsemarkt, Hamburg 36.

Italy: 5 via Magenta, Rome.

Spain: 18, 3 Carrera S. Jeronimo, Madrid.

Sweden: 2 Linnégatan, Stockholm O.

Switzerland: 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva.

United Kingdom: 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo (National Secretariat of Information, Popular Culture and Tourism): Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores, Lisbon 2; Portuguese Government Agency; promotes exhibitions of painting, sculpture, photography, theatre, ballet, cinema, etc.; runs competitions for musical interpretation and composition, theatre and cinema and literature; National Secretary for Information Dr. CÉSAR MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

PORTUGAL—(TRANSPORT, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Companhia do Teatro Nacional D. Maria II: at the Teatro Avenida; f. 1846; Dir. AMÉLIA REY COLAÇO, under the administrative guidance of a government delegate.

Teatro Nacional Popular: at the Teatro da Trindade; f. 1957; under the patronage of the national theatre fund; Dir. FRANCISCO RIBEIRO.

Companhia Espectáculos Vasco Morgado: at the Teatro Monumental; f. 1951 by VASCO MORGADO.

Companhia TEBO: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1964; Dirs. RAUL SOLNADO, RUI MARTINS.

Companhia Portuguesa de Comediantes: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1965.

PRINCIPAL OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES

Companhia Portuguesa de Opera do Teatro da Trindade (F.N.A.T.): Teatro da Trindade, Largo da Trindade 7-A, Lisbon; f. 1962; financed by the Fundação Nacional para a Alegria no Trabalho, an agency of the Ministry of Corporations and Social Security; season from May to July; Dir. Dr. J. M. SERRA FORMIGAL.

Gulbenkian Ballet Group: Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon; f. 1965; Artistic Dir. MILKO SPAREMBLEK.; Dir. of Production CARLOS WALLENSTEIN.

Grupo de Bailados Portugueses Verde Gaio: sponsored by the Secretariado Nacional da Informação; traditional; Dirs. MARGARIDA DE ABREU, FERNANDO LIMA, B. JÚDICE DA COSTA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquestra Sinfónica da Emissora Nacional: Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Asst. Conductor Maestro FREDERICO DE FREITAS.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Conductor Maestro SILVA PEREIRA.

Academia dos Instrumentistas de Câmara: Lisbon; activities linked with the Government Radio Station; Leader LEONOR DE SOUSA PRADO.

Orquestra de Câmara Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Board): Rua de S. Pedro de Alcântara 79, Lisbon; Pres. Gen. J. SOEIRO DE BRITO; Dirs. Gen. :

Nuclear Physics and Engineering Laboratory: Dr. CARLOS CACHO.

Planning and Studies Department: Eng. A. ALBUQUERQUE E. CASTRO.

Mining and Prospecting Services: Eng. J. DINIZ FERREIRA.

Nuclear Fuels and Industrial Reactors: Eng. F. MARQUES VIDEIRA.

publ. technical papers.

Comissão de Estudos de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Studies Commission): Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; coordinates sections in the University centres of Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto for nuclear energy studies; advises private and state-owned establishments on nuclear energy problems; Pres. M. J. ABREU FARO.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (Nuclear Research Centre): Estrada Nacional, Savacém; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS FERREIRA MADEIRA CACHO.

Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, a 0.6 MeV Cockcroft and Walton accelerator, and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor. Activities cover nuclear physics, plasma physics, solid state physics, electronics, applied physics, reactor physics, neutron physics, radio chemistry, radiation chemistry, treatment of ores, metallurgy of uranium and alloys, production of uranium, radiation protection, radio biology, bio-chemistry, bio-physics, cellular biology; publ. documents and notes, bibliographic information, weekly bulletin.

CO-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A., and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Católica de Lisboa: Lisbon.

Universidade de Coimbra: Coimbra; 259 teachers, 6,557 students.

Universidade de Lisboa: Lisbon; 560 teachers, 14,500 students.

Universidade do Porto: Oporto; 220 teachers, 4,359 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa: Lisbon; 93 professors; 5,912 students.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe between 44° and 48° north latitude and 20° and 30° east longitude. It is bounded to the north and north-east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 70°F (21°C) and the winter average 28°F (-2°C). The language is Romanian. Most Romanians are members of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The flag consists of three vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the national emblem. The capital is Bucharest.

Recent History

A government of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the Ploughman's Front, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza, took over following a coup towards the end of the Second World War, and after elections in 1946 Communists held most of the important posts. A People's Republic was declared in December 1947 and King Michael was forced to abdicate. There followed numerous political arrests, during which full control was gained by the Communist People's Democratic Front. In 1952, following a purge in the Communist Party, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej took over as Prime Minister from Groza, who became President, and later in the same year a new constitution, closer to the Soviet model, replaced that adopted in 1948. When he became First Secretary of the Communist Party in 1955, Gheorghiu-Dej was succeeded by Chivu Stoica; in 1961 he also became President of the newly-formed State Council. When he died in 1965 he was succeeded as First Secretary by Nicolae Ceausescu, who also took over the Presidency of the State Council two years later, when Ion Gheorghe Maurer replaced Stoica. A new constitution of 1965 made Romania a Socialist Republic.

Romania became a member of Comecon in 1949, the Warsaw Pact and the United Nations in 1955. For nearly twenty years the country remained under the influence of the Soviet Union. The year 1963, however, saw the adoption of a more independent foreign policy including the development of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and the Western countries. In contrast to the other Eastern Bloc countries, which have broken off relations with Israel since the Middle East conflict, Romania raised her diplomatic representation in Israel from legation to embassy level in 1970. Whilst re-asserting Romania's position in the Eastern Bloc, the Treaty for Friendship and Mutual Assistance signed with the Soviet Union in 1970 has been taken to emphasize Romania's sovereign rights.

Government

The new Constitution, adopted in August 1965, vests supreme executive, legislative and judicial authority in the Grand National Assembly, elected for a four-year period, and consisting of 465 members. The State Council, elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its

members, is the permanent executive body and is subordinated to the Assembly. State administration is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the Army and two years in the Navy and Air Force. Total regular forces are estimated at 181,000, comprising Army 165,000, Navy 8,000 and Air Force 8,000. There are 50,000 para-military forces, including border troops, and a militia of 75,000. Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Defence estimates for 1970 were 7,000 million lei.

Economic Affairs

In the last twenty years radical changes have been made in the Romanian economy. Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, the economy now draws most of its wealth from industry. The whole of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport, external trade are nationalized enterprises regulated by a Five-Year Plan (1966-70), which envisages an industrial development rate of 10.5 per cent annually. According to provisional estimates for 1969, the majority of the plan indices have been over-fulfilled and national income has grown 7.9 per cent. Industrial output went up by some 11.8 per cent and has exceeded the planned value by 4,600 million lei. Food production in 1969, however, fell short of its target by 6 per cent; a growth rate of 5 per cent is planned for the next five years.

Apart from traditional products—oil, timber, wine and fruit—Romania is exporting an ever-increasing quantity of industrial products. Agriculture still plays an important part in the Romanian economy; between 1950 and 1969 more than 95,000 million lei were invested in agriculture, of which 37,564 million lei were invested during the first four years of the current Five-Year Plan. In 1969 there was an estimated record harvest of 795,000 tons of sunflower seed, which has been used for home requirements and export to the German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan and Morocco, among other countries. Owing to the development of plantations and vineyards, Romania is now the sixth largest wine-producing country in the world.

The catastrophic floods of May and June 1970, in which 250 people died, are estimated to have cost Romania nearly 3,000 million lei.

Although most trade is done with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Romania has also developed important trade relations with Western countries, having trade agreements with France (1962), U.K. (1963) (1968-73), U.S.A. (1964), German Federal Republic (1965), Italy, Austria and other countries. In November 1968 Romania made formal application for full membership of GATT.

Transport and Communications

There are 11,006 kilometres of State railways and 76,566 kilometres of national roads of which 10,605 kilometres have been modernized. Inland air transport is organized by TAROM (Romanian Air Transport) which provides daily flights between the capital and chief towns. TAROM and other European airlines provide international services.

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube is under construction. The chief ports, Constantza, Galați, Brăila, Giurgiu, have been modernized.

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. In 1970 over 6,991 million lei were appropriated to public health protection, representing about 5 per cent of the state budget. In addition, funds are allotted to sickness benefits, children's allowances, pensions, and the provision of health resorts for children and workers.

Education

The present system of education in Romania is comparatively new and more changes in this system are likely in the future. Education is free and compulsory for ten years between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Before this age children may attend crèches (*creșe*), and kindergartens (*grădinițe de copii*). Between the ages of 6 and 16 years children attend the general educational school (*școala de bază de cultură generală de opt ani*). Compulsory education ends with the ten-year school, but the majority of pupils continue with their studies in secondary schools. Provided they pass the appropriate examination, this period begins after the first eight years of general education. The general secondary school (*școala medie de cultură generală*), for which a candidate must take an entrance examination, provides students with a specialized education suitable for entering college or university. There are also specialized secondary schools, where the emphasis is laid upon industrial, agricultural and teacher training, and art schools, which correspond to secondary schools but cover several years of general education. Vocational secondary schools (*școli profesionale de ucenici*) train pupils for a particular industry or for agriculture, etc. A general syllabus is not provided in this type of school. In 1969-70 there were more than 3.7 million pupils enrolled in 16,500

elementary and secondary schools. There are 187 higher educational institutes in Romania, including five universities and six technological universities. Over 151,700 students are receiving higher education.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie and others) are the principal attractions. Tourism from Western Europe and America has been greatly encouraged, and advantageous exchange rates are offered. There were 2,115,750 foreign visitors to Romania in the first ten months of 1970.

In 1967, as part of the International Tourist Year, Romania abolished visas for all tourists.

Sport

The main sports are rugby and association football, handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, swimming, rowing, fishing and hunting. Skiing, ice-hockey and skating are popular in winter.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 24 (Union Day), May 1 (International Labour Day), May 9 (Independence Day), August 23 (National Day), December 30 (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the leu = 100 bani.

Coins: 5, 10, 15, 25 bani; 1, 3 lei.

Bank Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lei.

Notes (issued by Ministry of Finance): 1, 3, 5 lei.

Official exchange rate: 14.4 lei = £1 sterling
6.0 lei = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 43.2 lei = £1 sterling
18.00 lei = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (January 1970)
Total	Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	
237,500	97,978	44,121	63,184	20,040,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (July 1970)

Bucharest (capital)	1,475,000	Constanța	172,464	Brăila	151,650
Cluj	202,715	Craiova	175,454	Arad	137,194
Timișoara	192,616	Galați	179,189	Oradea	137,662
Brașov	182,105	Ploiești	162,937	Sibiu	120,118
Iași	183,776				

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	14.6	8.6	8.6
1966	14.3	8.9	8.2
1967	27.4	8.0	9.3
1968	26.7	7.5	9.6
1969	23.3	7.0	10.1

EMPLOYMENT
(1969)

Industry	1,980,000
Building	647,600
Agriculture and Forestry	462,600
Transport and Communications	373,700
Trade	423,400
Services	239,000
Education and Culture	357,000
Public Health	222,500
State Administration	73,000

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been collectivized.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Wheat	2,817.0	2,759.3	4,847.9	4,348.9
Rye	43.5	41.6	47.8	46.7
Barley	292.0	307.5	589.6	543.7
Maize	3,344.0	3,293.1	7,105.3	7,675.8
Sunflower	520.4	532.7	729.9	746.9
Sugar Beet	184.7	188.0	3,936.4	3,783.1
Potatoes	316.2	305.1	3,706.5	2,165.1

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (on January 1st)

	1968	1969	1970
Cattle . . .	5,332,200	5,136,000	5,035,000
Pigs . . .	5,751,600	5,853,000	5,972,000
Horses . . .	715,100	703,000	686,000
Sheep . . .	14,380,200	14,298,000	13,836,000
Poultry . . .	47,147,500	47,618,000	53,894,000

FARM PRODUCE

	1967	1968	1969
Meat . . . ('000 tons)	1,350	1,354	1,271.1
Wool . . . (" ")	28.5	30.6	30.8
Milk . . . ('000 hl.)	41,164	38,331	37,578.5
Eggs . . . (millions)	2,900	3,113	3,314.9

FRUIT '000 tons)

	1968	1969
Grapes	1,167.1	1,676.8
Plums	562.3	962.0
Apples	221.8	366.7
Pears	59.7	67.6
Cherries	59.9	71.6
Apricots	49.6	81.0
Nuts	29.2	37.6
Other Fruit	71.0	90.3

FORESTRY ('000 hectares)

	1967	1968	1969
High Forests . . .	5,056	5,152	5,160
Coppices (Hardwood)	686	617	618
„ (Softwood)	97	90	90
Other Sources . . .	490	459	448
TOTAL	6,329	6,318	6,316

MINING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal ('000 metric tons)	13,451	15,019	17,020	19,152
Crude Petroleum . . . (" " ")	12,825	13,206	13,285	12,346
Iron Ore (" " ")	2,681	2,797	2,747	2,999
Salt (" " ")	2,046	2,059	2,368	2,725
Methane Gas . . . (million cu. metres)	14,252	16,036	17,226	19,066

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969
Motor Spirit	('000 metric tons)	2,296	2,636	2,620
Distillate Fuel Oils	(" " ")	4,025	4,368	4,593
Coke	(" " ")	1,131	1,133	939
Cement	(" " ")	6,339	7,026	7,515
Pig Iron	(" " ")	2,456	2,992	3,477
Crude Steel	(" " ")	4,088	4,757	5,540
Caustic Soda	(" " ")	260	276	312
Sulphuric Acid	(" " ")	679	773	838
Chemical Fertilizer	(" " ")	537	603	720
Cellulose	(" " ")	351	403	414
Paper	(" " ")	336	380	398
Refined Sugar	(" " ")	445	384	428
Cotton Fabrics	(million sq. metres)	357	377	410
Woollen Fabrics	(" " ")	50	52	56
Silk Fabrics	(" " ")	35	38	43
Footwear	('000 pairs)	56,552	61,525	62,898
Motor Vehicles	(number)	31,801	38,838	56,998
Radio Sets	(")	367	388	428
Electricity	(million kWh)	24,769	27,828	31,509
Window Glass	('000 sq. metres)	31,803	33,565	37,500
Timber	('000 cu. metres)	5,311	5,238	5,262
Prepared and Canned Meat	(tons)	94,428	105,184	118,332
Metal Equipment	(")	51,382	58,530	66,309
Oil Equipment	(")	5,928	9,091	2,786
Chemical Equipment	(")	39,583	40,703	41,886
Soap	(metric tons)	45,000	41,000	42,000
Lathes	(number)	2,775	3,377	3,936
Freight Wagons	(")	8,030	8,267	10,409
Tractors	(")	17,571	21,200	24,895
Bicycles	(")	154,000	190,000	211,000
Electric Washing Machines	(")	127,000	101,390	123,512
Gas Cookers	(")	128,000	163,000	204,293
Television Sets	(")	142,000	161,000	221,054
Tyres	(")	2,638,000	3,064,000	3,166,000
Sewing Machines	(")	70,112	82,712	86,100

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70
CHIEF TARGETS

	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	1965	1970
Electric Power	million kWh.	17,700	32,000-34,000
Methane Gas	million cubic metres	13,700	18,500
Coal extracted	thousand tons	11,970	20,000-22,000
Crude Petroleum extracted	" "	12,550	13,100-13,300
Steel	" "	3,350	6,300
Paper	" "	258	350-380
Cement	" "	5,600	7,000
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	340	1,300
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" "	87.3	180-200
Chip boards, fibre boards	" "	262	450
Meat	" "	321	450-500
Edible oil	" "	167	250-275
Sugar	" "	388	600
Tyres	thousand units	1,300	1,900
Radio sets	" "	315	450
Television sets	" "	100	200-250
Refrigerators	" "	125	220
Tractors	units	15,800	27,000
Lorries and Motor Tractors	" "	16,300	35,000-40,000
Fabrics	million square metres	424	550

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 leu=100 bani.

14.4 lei=£1 sterling; 6.0 lei=U.S. \$1; 6.67 lei=1 Soviet rouble.

100 lei=£6.10 sterling=U.S. \$16.67.

BUDGET

(1969—million lei)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Turnover Tax	37,521	National Economy	97,549
Profit Quotas	44,869	Social Services	33,872
Income Tax	9,956	Defence	6,319
State Social Insurance	7,923	Administration	2,429
Other Revenue	46,688	Other Expenditure	2,636
TOTAL	146,957	TOTAL	142,805

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lei)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports	6,462.7	7,279.3	9,276.5	9,653.8	10,442.9
Total Exports	6,609.2	7,116.9	8,372.1	8,811.4	9,798.7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1968	1969	EXPORTS		1968	1969
Coking Coal . . ('000 tons)		705.6	632.5	Petroleum, Bitumen and			
Cotton Down . . (" " " ")		76.1	84.3	Natural Bitumen . ('000 tons)	n.a.	237.0	
Complete Factories (million lei)		754.4	1,105.8	Fruit	64.6	81.5	
Finished Rolled Goods ('000 tons)		1,472.2	1,342.6	Fuel Oil	1,677.6	1,400.4	
Iron Ores		4,546.0	5,389.2	Gas Oil	2,288.5	2,159.5	
Metallurgical Coke . . (" " " ")		1,569.9	2,096.2	Gasoline	988.7	852.6	
Motor Cars (units)		13,591	6,500	Cereals	1,561.6	1,376.6	
Motor Cycles		348	283	Mineral Oil	357.7	379.7	
Electric Motors		39,384	45,541	Cement	1,208.2	1,182.4	

COUNTRIES

(million lei)

IMPORTS		1968	1969	EXPORTS		1968	1969
Austria		279.0	296.9	Austria		175.6	182.7
Belgium		229.2	205.0	Belgium		65.1	117.5
Czechoslovakia		603.2	651.5	Czechoslovakia		676.9	844.5
Bulgaria		153.4	195.6	Bulgaria		119.6	124.4
France		483.7	564.0	France		298.0	321.3
German Democratic Republic		544.8	506.5	German Democratic Republic		462.5	727.7
German Federal Republic		1,031.1	1,027.3	German Federal Republic		634.0	724.3
Yugoslavia		169.9	142.5	Yugoslavia		151.2	209.8
Hungary		207.5	256.7	Hungary		219.3	234.7
Italy		614.4	560.6	Italy		453.6	625.3
Japan		130.8	134.1	Japan		56.1	58.6
Poland		350.5	409.3	Poland		351.7	368.2
U.S.S.R.		2,562.1	2,788.9	U.S.S.R.		2,734.0	2,729.5
China, People's Republic		260.8	254.1	China, People's Republic		245.6	231.0
U.A.R.		105.3	80.7	U.A.R.		139.5	95.3
United Kingdom		602.7	611.2	United Kingdom		336.5	293.5
TOTAL (including others)		9,653.8	10,442.9	TOTAL		8,811.4	9,798.7

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	15,775	16,142	16,719
Net ton-kilometres .	37,297	40,705	44,031

ROADS (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	4,973	5,923	6,762
Freight ton-kilometres .	3,386	3,463	4,541

INLAND WATERWAYS (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	70	74	69
Freight ton-kilometres .	1,156	1,280	1,165

SHIPPING (millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	22	32	23
Freight ton-kilometres .	26,790	39,827	39,128

CIVIL AVIATION (thousands)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	592,000	771,000	880,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	14,000	21,000	34,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Radio Licences .	3,019,000	3,031,000	3,050,000
Television Sets .	916,000	1,115,000	1,288,000
Books published (titles) .	3,678	3,845	4,374
Daily Newspapers .			
Circulation ('000) .	1,021,695	1,019,752	1,072,983
Periodicals .	490	509	581

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	10,032	428,480	18,257
General Schools	15,500	3,323,601	149,604
Specialized Secondary Schools .	217	108,988	5,780
<i>of which:</i>			
Industrial	69	28,663	1,812
Agricultural	61	27,292	1,455
Economic	40	31,357	1,298
Teacher-training	45	21,241	1,171
Art Schools	57	22,098	2,738
Technical Schools	334	46,550	2,699
Apprentice Schools	410	202,048	11,527
Higher Education	192	151,705	13,166

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, published by the Central Statistical Board, str. Stavropoleos 6, Bucharest.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965)

The Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 1. Romania is a socialist republic.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of the towns and villages. Its territory is inalienable and indivisible.

Article 2. The whole power in the Socialist Republic of Romania belongs to the people, free and masters of their destiny.

People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class—the leading class of society—the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, regardless of nationality, build the socialist system, creating the conditions for the transition to communism.

Article 3. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party.

Article 4. The sovereign holder of power, the people exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote.

The Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils are the basis of the whole system of state bodies.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power, under whose conduct and control all the other state bodies carry on their activities.

Article 5. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on the socialist ownership of the means of production.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, man's exploitation by man has been abolished for ever and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work is implemented.

Work is a duty of honour for each citizen of the country.

Article 6. Socialist ownership of the means of production is either state property—goods belonging to the whole people, or co-operative property—goods belonging to each co-operative organization.

Article 7. The wealth of the subsoil, whatever its nature, the mines, the state land, the forests, waters, sources of natural power, the factories and mills, the banks, the state farms, the machine-and-tractor stations, the means of communication, the state means of transport and telecommunication, the state buildings and dwellings, the material basis of state socio-cultural institutions belong to the whole people and are state property.

Article 8. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Article 9. The land of the agricultural production co-operatives, the animals, implements, installations and buildings belonging to them are co-operative property.

The plot of land which according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives is being used by the family household of the co-operative farmers, is co-operative property.

The dwelling and the ancillary farm buildings, the land on which they stand and, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, the productive livestock and small agricultural dead stock are the personal property of the co-operative farmers.

The tools, machines, installations and constructions of the handicraft co-operatives and of the consumer co-operatives are co-operative property.

Article 10. The agricultural production co-operatives, a socialist form of agricultural organization, secure the conditions for the intensive cultivation of the land and the application of advanced science and contribute, by increasing output, to the development of the national economy, to the continuous raising of the living standard of the peasantry and of the whole people.

The state gives support to the agricultural production co-operatives and protects their property. The state also gives support to the other co-operative organizations and protects their property.

Article 11. In the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the state guarantees to the peasants who cannot associate themselves in agricultural production co-operatives, ownership of the land which they themselves and their families are working, of the implements they use with this purpose, as well as ownership of the animals they use for work and for production.

The handicraftsmen are also guaranteed ownership of their own workshops.

Article 12. Land and buildings can be expropriated only for work of public interest and on payment of an equitable compensation.

Article 13. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the whole state activity has as its purpose the development of the socialist system and the prosperity of the socialist nation, the continuous growth of the people's living standard and cultural level, the ensurance of the freedom and dignity of man, the many-sided affirmation of the human personality.

For this purpose, the Romanian socialist state:

- organizes, plans and conducts the national economy;
- defends the socialist property;
- guarantees the full exercise of citizen rights, assures socialist legality and defends the rule of law;
- develops education at all levels, ensures the conditions for the development of science, the arts and culture, carries out public health protection;
- ensures defence of the country and organizes its armed forces;
- organizes relations with other states.

Article 14. The Socialist Republic of Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation with the socialist countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism, promotes relations of collaboration with countries having other socio-political systems, and belongs to international organizations with a view to ensuring peace and understanding among peoples.

The foreign relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are based on the principles of the observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and non-interference in internal affairs.

Article 15. The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is organized in territorial-administrative units: district, town and village.

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the municipality of Bucharest, which is organized in town-districts.

The most important towns can be organized as municipalities.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 16. Romanian citizenship is acquired and lost according to the law.

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 17. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The state guarantees the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion are permitted.

Any expression aiming to establish such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda, the fanning of racial or national hatred are punished by the law.

Article 18. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizen is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training, an activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay.

The law establishes the measures for the protection and safety of labour as well as special measures for the protection of the work of women and young people.

Article 19. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to leisure.

The right to leisure is guaranteed to those who work by the establishment of the maximum duration of the working day at eight hours, of a weekly rest and of annual paid holidays.

In the sectors of arduous and very arduous work, the working day is reduced to less than eight hours, without any reduction in pay.

Article 20. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work.

The right to material security is implemented for factory and office workers through pensions and sickness benefits paid by the state social insurance system, and for the members of the co-operative organizations or of other public organizations through the forms of insurance organized by these organizations. The state ensures medical assistance through its health units.

Paid maternity leave is guaranteed.

Article 21. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education.

The right to education is ensured by compulsory general education, by the fact that education at all levels is free and by the system of state scholarships.

Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania is state education.

Article 22. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the co-inhabiting nationalities are ensured the free utilization of their native language as well as books, papers, magazines, theatres and education at all levels in their own language. In districts also inhabited by a population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality in speech and in writing and appoint officials from its ranks or from the ranks of other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population.

Article 23. In the Socialist Republic of Romania women have equal rights with men.

The state protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child.

Article 24. The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures to young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

Article 25. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The vote is universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote.

Citizens with the right to vote who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils.

The right to nominate candidates is ensured to all organizations of the working people: the organizations of the Romanian Communist Party, the trade unions, the co-operatives, the youth and women's organizations, the cultural associations and other mass and public organizations.

The electors have the right to recall their deputy at any time, according to the same procedure under which he has been nominated and elected.

Mentally alienated and mentally defective people have no right to elect and to be elected, as well as persons deprived of these rights during the period laid down by a court of law in its sentence.

Article 26. The most advanced and conscious citizens from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people unite in the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class, its vanguard detachment.

The Romanian Communist Party expresses and loyally serves the aspirations and vital interests of the people, implements the role of leader in all the fields of socialist construction, and directs the activity of the mass and public organizations and of the state bodies.

Article 27. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to associate themselves in trade union, co-operative, youth, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in creative unions, scientific, technical, sports associations and other public organizations.

The state gives support to the activity of the mass and public organizations, creates conditions for the development of the material basis of these organizations and defends their property.

The mass and public organizations ensure the large participation of the mass of the people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the exercise of public control—an expression of the democratic spirit of the socialist system. Through the mass and public organizations the Romanian Communist Party achieves an organized link with the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people and mobilizes them in the struggle for the completion of the building of socialism.

Article 28. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the Press, of reunion, of meeting and demonstration.

Article 29. The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people.

Any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character is prohibited. Participation in such associations and propaganda of a fascist or anti-democratic character are punished by the law.

Article 30. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The freedom of exercising a religious cult is guaranteed. The religious cults are organized and function freely. The way of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law.

The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 31. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed inviolability of their person.

No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law. The organs of inquiry can order the detention of a person for a maximum of 24 hours. No one can be arrested except on the basis of a warrant for arrest issued by a court or the Procurator.

The right to defence is guaranteed throughout the lawsuit.

Article 32. The domicile is inviolable.

No one can enter the dwelling of a person without the latter's consent, except in the cases and conditions specially laid down by the law.

Article 33. The secret of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed.

Article 34. The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests.

Article 35. Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and redress the damage.

Article 36. The right to personal property is protected by the law.

Objects of the right to personal property can be income and savings derived from work, the dwelling house, the household around it and the land on which they stand, as well as the goods of personal use and comfort.

Article 37. The right to inheritance is protected by the law.

Article 38. The Socialist Republic of Romania grants the right of refuge to foreign citizens pursued for their activity in defence of the interests of the working people, for their participation in the fight for national liberation or in defence of peace.

Article 39. Every citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is bound to respect the Constitution and the laws, to defend socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

Article 40. Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania is compulsory and is a duty of honour for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 41. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Violation of the military oath, treason to the homeland, desertion to the enemy, prejudice to the defensive capacity of the state are the greatest crimes against the people and are punished by the law with the utmost severity.

The Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 42. The Grand National Assembly, the supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 43. The Grand National Assembly has the following main attributions:

(1) it adopts and amends the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(2) it regulates the electoral system;

(3) it adopts the State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(4) it organizes the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the other central bodies of state administration;

(5) it regulates the organization of courts and the Procurator's Office;

(6) it establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the people's councils;

(7) it establishes the administrative organization of the territory;

(8) it grants amnesty;

(9) it ratifies and denounces international treaties that imply modification of laws;

(10) it elects and recalls the State Council;

(11) it elects and recalls the Council of Ministers;

(12) it elects and recalls the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;

(13) it exercises general control over the application of the Constitution. It is only the Grand National Assembly that decides on the constitutionality of the laws;

(14) it controls the activity of the State Council;

(15) it controls the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(16) it hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions;

(17) it controls the activity of the Procurator's Office;

(18) it exercises general control over the activity of the People's Councils;

(19) it establishes the general line of foreign policy;

(20) it proclaims, in the interest of the country's defence of public order or state security, the state of emergency some localities, or throughout the country's territory;

(21) it orders partial or general mobilization;

(22) it declares the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in case of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about in which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(23) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 44. The deputies to the Grand National Assembly are elected in constituencies having the same number inhabitants. The constituencies are established by decree of the State Council.

One deputy is elected for every constituency.

The Grand National Assembly is made up of 465 deputies.

Article 45. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of four years, reckoned from the date the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly has expired.

The mandate of the Grand National Assembly cannot cease before the term it has been elected for has expired.

In case it finds that there are circumstances which make it impossible to hold elections, the Grand National Assembly can decide to prolong its mandate for the duration of these circumstances.

Article 46. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held on a non-working day in the last month of every legislature. The date of elections is established at least 6 days before.

The newly-elected Grand National Assembly is convened during the three months following the expiration of the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly.

Article 47. The Grand National Assembly verifies the legality of the election of every deputy, deciding on the validation or annulment of his election.

In the case of an annulled election, the rights and duties of the deputy cease from the moment of annulment.

Article 48. The Grand National Assembly adopts its statutes of functioning.

Article 49. The Grand National Assembly establishes yearly its budget which is included in the State Budget.

Article 50. The Grand National Assembly elects, for the duration of the legislature, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 51. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly conducts the proceedings of the sessions of the Grand National Assembly.

The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly can designate any one of the four Vice-Chairmen to fulfil some of his attributions.

Article 52. The Grand National Assembly elects standing commissions from among the deputies.

The standing commissions examine and debate on the draft of laws, draft of decrees, draft of decisions, or other documents which are to be adopted, as well as any other matters, sent to them for study by the Grand National Assembly or the State Council.

In keeping with their competence, the standing commissions also can hear reports—periodically or according to problems—presented by the leaders of any body of the state administration, of the Procurator's Office and of the Supreme Court, on the activities of these bodies, as well as of the chairman of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils, on the activities of these councils, and examine the way the mentioned bodies carry out the policy of the Romanian Communist Party and ensure the application of laws.

The standing commissions draw up reports, opinions, or proposals regarding all the problems mentioned in the paragraphs 2 and 3, which they submit to the Grand National Assembly or to the State Council.

The Grand National Assembly can elect temporary commissions for any problem or field of activity, establishing the authority and mode of activity for each of these commissions.

All the state bodies and officials are obliged to put the requested information and documents at the disposal of the commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 53. In exercising the control of the constitutionality of the laws, the Grand National Assembly elects a Constitutional Commission for the duration of the legislature.

Experts who are not deputies can be elected to the Constitutional Commission; their number must not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Commission.

The Commission presents to the Grand National Assembly reports and opinions at its own initiative, or at the intimation of the bodies provided for by the rules of the Grand National Assembly.

At the request of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the Constitutional Commission draws up and presents reports on the draft of laws as well. At the request of the State Council it also draws up and presents to the latter reports on the draft of decrees containing rules with power of law.

Article 54. The Grand National Assembly works in sessions.

Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year.

The Grand National Assembly is convened, whenever necessary, in special sessions, at the initiative of the State Council or of at least one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 55. The Grand National Assembly works only if at least one half plus one of the total number of deputies are present.

Article 56. The Grand National Assembly adopts laws and decisions.

The laws and decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The Constitution is adopted and amended by the vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly

are signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly who conducted the meeting.

Article 57. After their adoption by the Grand National Assembly, the laws are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania within a maximum of ten days, signed by the President of the State Council.

Article 58. Every deputy to the Grand National Assembly has the right to put questions and address interpellations to the Council of Ministers or to any of its members.

Within the framework of the control exercised by the Grand National Assembly, a deputy can put questions and address interpellations to the president of the Supreme Court and to the Procurator General.

The person to whom a question or interpellation has been addressed is obliged to reply orally or in writing within three days, and in any case during the same session.

Article 59. In order to prepare the discussions of the Grand National Assembly or interpellations the deputy has the right to ask for the necessary information from any state body applying for this purpose to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 60. Every deputy is obliged to periodically report to the electorate on his activity and on that of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 61. No deputy to the Grand National Assembly can be detained, arrested or sent for penal trial without the previous consent of the Grand National Assembly during session and of the State Council between sessions.

Only in case of flagrant infraction can a deputy be detained without this consent.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 62. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power with a permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 63. The State Council permanently exercises the following main attributions:

(1) it establishes the date of elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils;

(2) it appoints and recalls the heads of central bodies of state administration who are not members of the Council of Ministers;

(3) it establishes the military ranks; it grants the ranks of general, admiral and marshal;

(4) it institutes and confers decorations and honorary titles; it authorizes the wearing of decorations conferred by other states;

(5) it grants pardon;

(6) it grants citizenship, approves renunciation of citizenship and withdraws the Romanian citizenship;

(7) it grants the right of refuge;

(8) it ratifies and denounces international treaties with the exception of those whose ratification and denouncement is within the competence of the Grand National Assembly;

(9) it establishes the ranks of diplomatic missions, appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(10) it receives letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other states;

(11) in international relations the State Council, through its President, represents the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 64. The State Council exercises, in the interval between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the following main attributions:

(1) it convenes the sessions of the Grand National Assembly;

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(2) it establishes, without being able to change the Constitution, norms with the power of law. The norms with the power of law are tabled, at the first session, for discussion to the Grand National Assembly according to the procedure for the adoption of laws. The State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget as well as the general final account of the budgetary exercise can be adopted by the State Council if the Grand National Assembly cannot meet due to exceptional circumstances;

(3) it appoints and recalls the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Procurator General when the Grand National Assembly cannot meet because of exceptional circumstances;

(4) it appoints and recalls the members of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of its Chairman;

(5) it appoints and recalls the President and members of the Supreme Court;

(6) it gives the laws in force a general and compulsory interpretation;

(7) it grants amnesty;

(8) it controls the application of laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration as well as the activity of the Procurator's Office; it listens to the reports of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions; it controls the decisions of the people's councils;

(9) in the interest of defending the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ensuring public order or state security, it proclaims in case of emergency, in some localities or throughout the country's territory, the state of emergency;

(10) it orders, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization;

(11) it declares, in case of emergency, the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in the event of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations, arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(12) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 65. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The State Council functions up to the election of the new State Council in the following legislature.

Article 66. The State Council is formed of the President of the State Council, four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two members.

The State Council elects a secretary from among its members.

Article 67. The State Council carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 68. The State Council issues decrees and adopts decisions.

The decrees and decisions are signed by the President of the State Council. The decrees with the power of law are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 69. The State Council reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of its attributions, as well as on the observance and execution in state activity of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council as a whole and every one of its members are responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the entire activity of the State Council.

The Central Bodies of State Administration

Article 70. The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The Council of Ministers exercises the general conduct of the executive activity for the whole territory of the country and has the following main attributions;

(1) it establishes general measures for the implementation of the state's home and foreign policy;

(2) it decides the necessary measures regarding the organization and assurance of the application of laws;

(3) it guides, co-ordinates and controls the activity of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(4) it works out the draft of the State Plan and of the State Budget as well as any other drafts of laws; it works out drafts of decrees;

(5) it establishes measures for the implementation of the State Plan and the State Budget; it draws up the general report concerning the implementation of the State Plan and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(6) it sets up state enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of republican interest;

(7) it takes measures with a view to ensuring public order, defending the interests of the state and protecting the rights of the citizens.

(8) it takes measures, according to the decisions of the Defence Council, for the general organization of the Armed Forces; and for the establishment of the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for military service;

(9) it exercises the general conduct in relations with other states and takes measures for the conclusion of international agreements;

(10) it supports the activity of the mass and public organizations;

(11) it exercises in the conditions provided for by law, its attributions of guidance and control over the activities of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils.

Article 71. The Council of Ministers is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The Council of Ministers functions up to the election of the new Council of Ministers in the following legislature.

Article 72. In the fulfilment of its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions on the basis and in view of the application of the laws.

The decisions of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers is formed of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the first Vice-Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers, as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration provided for by law.

In the Council of Ministers there are also included as ministers, the Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives, as well as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers form the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74. The Council of Ministers carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership, ensuring the unity of political and administrative action of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration.

Article 75. The Council of Ministers as a whole and every one of its members is responsible to the Grand National Assembly and in the interval between sessions to the State Council. Every member of the Council of Ministers is answerable both for his own activity and for the entire activity of the Council of Ministers.

Article 76. The ministries and the other central bodies of state administration implement the state policy in the branches or fields of activity for which they have been set up.

They manage, guide and control the enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions subordinated to them.

Article 77. The ministers and the heads of the other central bodies of state administration issue, on the basis and in view of applying the laws and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, instructions and orders as well as other acts provided for by law; their acts of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 78. The ministers and the heads of other central bodies of state administration are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activity of the body which they lead.

The Local Bodies of State Power and the Local Bodies of State Administration

Article 79. The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power in the territorial-administrative districts to which they have been elected.

The People's Councils conduct the local activity, securing the economic, socio-cultural and administrative development of the territorial-administrative units in which they have been elected, the defence of socialist property, the maintaining of public order, socialist legality and the protection of citizen rights.

The People's Councils organize the participation of the citizens in the debate of state and public affairs on a local level.

Article 80. The People's Council exercises the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts the local budget and economic plan, approves the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (2) it elects and recalls its Executive Committee;
- (3) it establishes enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of local interest;
- (4) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of its Executive Committee, of the local specialized bodies of the state administration, of the subordinated economic organizations, enterprises and institutions;
- (5) it controls the decisions of hierarchically inferior People's Councils.
- (6) it elects and recalls, according to the law, the judges, the people's jurors and the Chief Procurator of the district, or of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 81. The People's Councils are formed of deputies elected by the constituencies, one deputy being elected for each constituency.

The constituencies formed for the election of the deputies to a People's Council have the same number of inhabitants.

The mandate of the People's Council is of four years, reckoned from the date of the end of the mandate of the preceding People's Council.

The new elections are held on one of the non-working days during the last month of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 82. The People's Councils elect from among the deputies standing commissions which help them in the fulfilment of their tasks.

Article 83. The People's Councils work in sessions; the convocation of sessions is made by the Executive Committee of the People's Council.

Special sessions are called whenever necessary at the suggestion of the Executive Committee or when at least one-third of the total number of deputies require it.

Article 84. The People's Councils work in the presence of at least one half plus one member of the total number of deputies.

Article 85. Each deputy is obliged to periodically present to the electorate reports on his activity and on that of the People's Council to which he has been elected.

Article 86. The People's Councils adopt decisions. A decision is adopted if it receives the vote of the majority of the People's Council deputies.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 87. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration with general competence in the territorial-administrative unit in which the People's Council has been elected.

Article 88. The Executive Committee of the People's Council has the following principal attributions:

- (1) it carries out the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers and the other acts of the superior bodies;
- (2) it applies the decisions of the People's Council which has elected it;
- (3) it works out the drafts of the local budget and economic plan;
- (4) it carries out the local budget and economic plan, elaborates the report concerning the implementation of the local economic plan, as well as the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (5) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the local specialized sections of state administration;
- (6) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the subordinate economic organizations, enterprises and institutions.
- (7) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the Executive Committee of the People's Councils which are hierarchically inferior to the People's Council which has elected it.

In the interval between the sessions of the People's Council, the Executive Committee also fulfils its attributions, with the exceptions of those stipulated in Article 80, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; it submits the decisions adopted for ratification to the People's Council in its first session.

Article 89. The Executive Committee is elected by the People's Council from among its deputies at the first session after the elections for the duration of the mandate of the People's Council.

After the expiry of the mandate of the People's Council the Executive Committee continues to function up to the election of the new Executive Committee.

Article 90. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is formed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, of whom one can be first Vice-Chairman, and a number of members established by the law.

Article 91. In the exercise of its attributions, the Executive Committee of the People's Council issues decisions on the basis of and with a view to the implementation of the law.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 92. The Executive Committee carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership. The Executive Committee as a whole and each of its members are responsible to the People's Council which has elected them, as well as to the Executive Committee of the hierarchically superior People's Council, and to the Council of Ministers.

Each member of the Executive Committee is responsible both for his own activity and for the whole activity of the body he belongs to.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 93. The People's Councils organize, in accordance with the law, attached to their Executive Committees, local specialized bodies of state administration. The local specialized bodies of the state administration are subordinate to the People's Council and the Executive Committee; they are also subordinate to the hierarchically superior local and central bodies of the state administration.

The Courts

Article 94. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the law is administered by the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts as well as military courts established according to the law.

Article 95. By their judiciary activity, the courts defend the socialist system and the rights of persons, educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for the law.

In applying penal sanctions, the courts aim to reform and re-educate delinquents and to prevent the commission of new infractions.

Article 96. The courts try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence.

In the cases provided for by the law, the courts exercise control over the decisions of administrative or public bodies having a jurisdictional activity.

The courts try the demands of those harmed in their rights by administrative acts and can, in the conditions provided for by the law, also give their views on the legality of these acts.

Article 97. The Supreme Court exercises general control over the judicial activity of all the courts. The way of exercising this control is established by law.

With a view to the uniform application of the laws in judicial activity, the Supreme Court, in its plenum, issues decisions of direction.

Article 98. The Supreme Court is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

The Supreme Court functions up to the election of the new Supreme Court in the following legislature.

Article 99. The Supreme Court is responsible for its activity to the Grand National Assembly, and between sessions to the State Council.

Article 100. The organization of the courts, their competence and judicial procedure are established by law.

Cases in the first instance at the country courts, the district courts and the military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 101. Judges and people's jurors are elected in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 102. In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure is in the Romanian language and, in the regions and districts inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population is assured.

Parties who do not speak the language in which the trial is held, are given the possibility of becoming acquainted with the files through an interpreter and the right to speak in court and to sum up in the mother tongue.

Article 103. Trials are held in public sessions, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 104. In their judicial activity the judges and the people's jurors are independent and only subject to the law.

The Organs of the Procurator's Office

Article 105. The Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises the supervision of the activity of the penal prosecution organs, and of the penalty execution organs, and watches over the observance of the law, the defence of the socialist system, of the rights and the legal interests of socialism, as well as of the citizens, in the conditions provided for by law.

Article 106. The Procurator's Office is conducted by the Procurator General. The organs of the Procurator's Office are the Procurator General's Office, the Procurator's district and local offices and the Procurator's military office.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are hierarchically subordinated.

Article 107. The Procurator General is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the new Procurator General in the first session of the following legislature.

The procurators are appointed according to the law, with the exception of those specified in Article 80, paragraph 6.

Article 108. The Procurator General is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the activity of the Procurator's Office, and between sessions to the State Council.

The Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 109. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears. The emblem is surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă România".

Article 110. The State Seal bears the country's emblem, around which are the words "REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA".

Article 111. The flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is placed in the centre.

Article 112. The Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Final Provisions

Article 113. The present Constitution comes into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 114. The Constitution of September 24, 1952 and any provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts that are contrary to the provisions of the present Constitution are abrogated on the same date.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: EMIL BODNĂRAȘ, MANEA MĂNESCU, ȘTEFAN PÉTERFI, VASILE VÎLCU.

Secretary: CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU.

Members: ION ANTON, GHEORGHE BĂLTEANU, AUREL BOZGAN, CONSTANȚA CIONTU, ION COMAN, ION COSMA,

CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, EDUARD EISENBURGER, SUZANA GÂDEA, ION GLUVA-COV, ATHANASE JOJA, CAROL KIRĂLY, ROMAN MOLDOVAN, GHEORGHE PANĂ, ION POPESCU-PUȚURI, CRISTOFOR SIMIONESCU, ION SPĂTĂRELU, ZAHARIA STANCU, CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU, GHEORGHE STOICA, LUDOVIC TAKÁCS.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1971)

Chairman: ION GHEORGHE MAURER.

First Deputy Chairman: ILIE VERDEȚ.

Deputy Chairmen: IOSIF BANC, JANOȘ FAZEKAS, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, LEONTE RĂUTU, MIHAI MARINESCU, ION PĂȚAN.

Minister of the Armed Forces: General ION IONIȚĂ.

Minister of Internal Affairs: CORNEL ONESCU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CORNELIU MĂNESCU.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Minister of Finance: FLOREA DUMITRESCU.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: NICOLAE AGACHI.

Minister of Machine Building Industry: IOAN AVRAM.

Minister of Chemical Industry: MIHAIL FLORESCU.

Minister of Transport: FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE.

Minister of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Water: IOSIF BANC.

Minister, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Water: ANGELO MICULESCU.

Minister of the Timber Industry: MIHAI SUDER.

Minister of Industrial Building: MATEI GHIGIU.

Minister of the Building Materials Industry: TRAIAN ÎSPAS.

Minister of Oil Industry: ALEXANDRU BOABĂ.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MIHAI BĂLĂNESCU.

Minister of Light Industry: ION CRĂCIUN.

Minister of Mining Industry: BUJOR ALMĂȘAN.

Minister of Electric Power: OCTAVIAN GROZA.

Minister of Health: DAN ENĂCHESCU.

Minister of Internal Trade: NICOLAE BOZDOG.

Minister of Foreign Trade: CORNEL BURȚICĂ.

Minister of Education: MIRCEA MALIȚA.

Minister of Labour: PETRE LUPU.

Minister of Justice: TEODOR VASILIU.

Minister for Tourism: ION COSMA.

Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and the Arts: POMPILIU MACOVEI.

Chairman of the National Council for Water: FLORIN IOAN IORGULESCU.

Head of the Department of the Food Industry: IOAN MOLDOVAN.

Chairman of the Price Committee: GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN.

Chairman of the Committee for Local Administration Affairs: PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: GHEORGHE PETRESCU.

Minister for Youth Problems: DAN MARȚIAN.

Chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation: VIRGIL TROFIN.

Chairman of the Council for State Security: ION STĂNESCU.

Chairman of the National Council for Scientific Research: GHEORGHE CIOARĂ.

Chairman of the Economic Council: MANEA MĂNESCU.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, ION GHEORGHE MAURER, EMIL BODNĂRAȘ, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, LEONTE RĂUTU, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ȘTEFAN VOITEC, MAXIM BERGHIANU, ILIE VERDEȚ, VASILE VÎLCU, VIRGIL TROFIN, FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE, JANOȘ FAZEKAS, PETRE LUPU, MANEA MĂNESCU, GHEORGHE PANĂ, DUMITRU POPA, DUMITRU POPESCU, GHEORGHE STOICA, ANDREI CERVENCOVICI.

Alternate Members: CONSTANTIN BĂBĂLĂU, IOSIF BANC, PETRE BLAJOVICI, MIRON CONSTANTINESCU, MIHAI DALEA, MIU DOBRESCU, AUREL DUCA, MIHAI GERE, ION ILIESCU, ION IONIȚĂ, CAROL KIRĂLY, VASILE PATILINET, ION STĂNESCU, MIHAI TELESU, IOSIF UGLAR, RICHARD WINTER.

PERMANENT PRESIDIU

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU	GHEORGHE PANĂ
ION GHEORGHE MAURER	GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU
EMIL BODNĂRAȘ	VIRGIL TROFIN
MANEA MĂNESCU	ILIE VERDEȚ
PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL	

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Secretaries: MIHAI GERE, MANEA MĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, VASILE PATILINET, GHEORGHE PANĂ, ION ILIESCU, DUMITRU POPESCU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(Bucharest, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (L).
Albania: Calea Dorobanților 18 (E); *Ambassador:* IOSIF POGACE.
Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Argentina: Str. Drubeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO R. TRISTANY.
Austria: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD TSCHÖP.
Belgium: Bd. Dacia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* J. ANDRIAENSSEN.
Brazil: Str. Praga 11 (L); *Minister:* MARCOS ANTONIO DE SALVO COIMBRA.
Bulgaria: Aleea Modrogan 5 (E); *Ambassador:* SPAS GOSPODOV.
Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Cambodia: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Chile: Str. Dimitrie Orbescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SERRANO FERNANDEZ.
China, People's Republic: Str. Polonă 8 (E); *Ambassador:* CIAN HAI-FUN.
Cuba: Intrarea Armasului 14 (E); *Ambassador:* J. J. BARREIRO.
Czechoslovakia: Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV SULEK.
Denmark: Aleea Modrogan 20 (E); *Ambassador:* TORBEN BUSCK-NIELSEN.
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Bd. Dacia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* KAARLO VEIKKO MÄKELÄ.
France: Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE PELEN.
German Democratic Republic: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VOSS.
Germany, Federal Republic: Str. Spătarului 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ERICH STRÄTLING.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: Bd. Republicii 85 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CH. CAMBIOTIS.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Hungary: Str. Alexandru Sahia 65 (E); *Ambassador:* FERENC MARTIN.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 16 (E); *Ambassador:* S. TH. THAN.
Indonesia: Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear Admiral HAMZAH ATMOHANDOJO.
Iraq: Bd. Dr. Petru Groza 18 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. AL. WINDAWI.
Iran: Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* S. H. V. SANANAJI.

Israel: Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (E); *Ambassador:* R. BENSHALOM.
Italy: Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NICCOLO MOSCATO.
Japan: Bd. Ana Ipătescu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO MITSUDO.
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Str. Dionisie Lupu 63 (E); *Ambassador:* KANG IANG SÂP.
Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Athens, Greece (E).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mongolia: Str. Făgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* DAMDIN-NERENGIIN BATAA.
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Aleea Zoe 18 (E); *Ambassador:* P. V. P. CRAMER.
Norway: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Pakistan: Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. NOORE.
Peru: Hôtel Athénée Palace (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* V. P. BARROIOMELO.
Poland: Aleea Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* J. OCHEN-DUSZKO.
Sweden: Soseaua Kiseleff 43 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON CARL RAPPE.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Mos 12 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ALBERT DUBOIS.
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* KAMURAN GÜRÜN.
U.S.S.R.: Soseaua Kiseleff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* A. V. BASOV.
United Arab Republic: Bd. Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA MOUKHTAR (abs.).
United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS S. LASKEY.
United States of America: Str. Tudor Arghezi 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* L. C. MEKER.
Uruguay: Str. Brîncuței 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN CARLOS NADAL JAUME.
Venezuela: Str. Duiliu Zamfirescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* V. HERNANDEZ ACOSTA.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DANG HANH.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Str. Romulus 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUC-VAN.
Yugoslavia: Calea Dorobanților 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ISO NJEGOVAN.

Romania also has a Consular and Commercial Representation with Spain, consular relations with San Marino and diplomatic relations with Australia, Bolivia, Burundi, Central Africa, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Yemen, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zambia.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Grand National Assembly: elected for a four-year term and consisting of 465 deputies. Last General Election March 2nd, 1969.

Chairman of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly: ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Vice-Chairmen: ILIE MURGULESCU, GHEORGHE NECULA, GYÖRGY KOVÁCS, MARIA GROZA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Romanian Communist Party: created 1921; merged in 1948 with the Socialist-Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress which elects the Central Committee; the Central Committee elects the Executive Committee, the Permanent Presidium and the Secretariat; 1,924,000 mems. (1969); Gen. Sec. of the Romanian Communist Party NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; publs. *Scinteia* (The Spark) daily; *Lupta de Clasă* (The Class Struggle) monthly.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The Socialist Unity Front: Bucharest; f. 1968; an organization set up by the government, and in which industrial and farm workers, professional bodies of all sorts and national minorities are all to be represented with the Communist Party. It will discuss questions of both foreign and internal policy; Chair. NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Union of Communist Youth: over 2 million between the ages of 14 and 28; Gen. Sec. of the Central Committee DAN MĂRTIAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: EMILIAN NUȚESCU.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to judge, as an appeal instance, the sentences pronounced by higher tribunals; to judge, as fundamental instance, certain requests; to exercise general control of the judiciary activity carried on by all tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly during the legislation of the latter.

DISTRICT COURTS

Under the new territorial-administrative divisions of Romania (February 1968) there are 39 district courts and the municipal court of Bucharest (with the status of district court). In all the towns in the country there are country courts subordinate to the district courts, and in Bucharest there are eight sectional courts. The panel of judges consists of one professional magistrate and of people's jurors.

MILITARY COURTS

Court Martial does not exist. Military courts judge as fundamental and as appeal instances contraventions of the law by servicemen and, in certain circumstances, by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and of people's jurors.

BODY OF ATTORNEYS

Procurator-General: ALEXA AUGUSTIN.

The Procurator-General of the Republic and the subordinate attorneys represent the body which surveys the strict observance of the laws of the Republic, in the field of judicial activity as well as in the State administration. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

(For more details on the Judicial system see the Constitution.)

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fourteen sects and denominations, more than 80 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Church has between 14 and 15 million followers and is organized as an autocephalous patriarchate, being led by the Holy Synod headed by Patriarch Justinian who was elected in 1948. The Patriarchate consists of 5 metropolitanates and 7 bishoprics.

Patriarch: JUSTINIAN MARINA (residence in Bucharest).

Patriarchal Vicar-General: Bishop ANTIM NICA TARGOVISTEANUL.

METROPOLITANATE OF OUNGRO-WALLACHIA

Metropolitan of Oungro-Wallachia and Archbishop of Bucharest: JUSTINIAN MARINA.

Bishop of Buzău: Dr. ANTIM ANGELESCU.

Bishop of Dunărea de Jos: CESAȘIE PĂUNESCU (residence in Galați).

METROPOLITANATE OF MOLDAVIA AND SUCEAVA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Iași: Dr. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan Vicar-General: Bishop IRINEU CRACIUNAS SUCEVEANUL (residence in Iași).

Bishop of Roman and Huși: Dr. PARTENIE CIOPRON (residence in Roman).

METROPOLITANATE OF ARDEAL

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Alba-Iulia and Sibiu: Dr. NICOLAE MLADIN (residence in Sibiu).

Metropolitan Vicar-General: Bishop VISARION ASTILEANU RASINAREANUL (residence in Sibiu).

Bishop of Vad, Feleac and Cluj: TEOFIL HERINEANU (residence in Cluj).

Bishop of Oradea: (vacant).

ROMANIA—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

METROPOLITANATE OF OLTEANIA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Craiova: FIRMILIAN MARIN.
Bishop of Rimnic and Arges: IOSIF GAFTON (residence in Rimnicul-Vilcea).

METROPOLITANATE OF BANAT

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Timisoara and Caransebes: Dr. NICOLAE CORNEANU (residence in Timisoara).
Bishop of Arad, Ienopola and Halmagiu: TEOCTIST ARAPAS (residence in Arad).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church has approximately 1,200,000 believers, mostly of Hungarian and German nationalities and chiefly in Transylvania. It is organized in two dioceses.

Archbishop of Bucharest: FRANCISC AUGUSTIN.

Bishop of Alba-Iulia: MARTON ARON.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are 110,000 Jews in Romania, organized in 70 communities. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: Dr. MOZES ROSEN, Bucharest, Str. SF. Vineri 9-II.

REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed (Calvinist) Church has approximately 700,000 members, mostly of Hungarian nationality.

Cluj: Bishop NAGY GYULA.

Oradea: Bishop PAPP LADISLAU.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Church comprises some 180,000 members, mainly of German nationality.

Bishop of Cluj: GH. ARGY.

Bishop of Sibiu: ALBERT KLEIN, Sibiu, General Magheru-Str. 4.

UNITARIAN CHURCH

Bishop: ELEK KISS; Cluj.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

Central Mosque, Constanța; Grand Mufti YACUB MEHMET.

Other sects are: Baptist, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUCHAREST

Előre: 1 Piața Scinteii; f. 1947; organ of the People's Councils of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; daily except Monday.

Informația Bucureștiului: 23-25 str. Brezoianu; f. 1953; evening paper (except Sunday); organ of the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Bucharest People's Council; daily except Sunday; Editor EMIL ȘTEFAN.

Munca (Labour): 1 Piața Scinteii; f. 1944; organ of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation; daily except Monday.

Neuer Weg: Piața Scinteii; f. 1949; political; in German; daily except Monday; Editor ANTON BREITENHOFER; circ. 100,000.

România Liberă (Free Romania): 1 Piața Scinteii; f. 1943; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; daily except Monday.

Satul Socialist (The Socialist Village): Piața Scinteii; f. 1968; daily; published by the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives; daily except Monday.

Scinteia (The Spark): 1 Piața Scinteii; f. 1931; organ of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor DIMITRU PROPESCU; circ. 900,000.

Scinteia Tineretului: 1 Piața Scinteii; f. 1944; central organ of Union of Communist Youth; daily except Sunday; Editor VASILE BERAN.

Sportul (Sport): Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1945; organ of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport of the R.S.R.; four times a week.

ARAD

Flacăra Rosie (Red Flame): 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Vörös lobogó: 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1945; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian.

BRĂILA

Inainte (Forward): 1 Str. Traian; f. 1945; organ of the Brăila District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council

BRAȘOV

Drum Nou (New Road): Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej 35; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Brașov District People's Council.

CLUJ

Făclia (The Torch): Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council; publ. Napoca.

Igazság: Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council.

CONSTANȚA

Dobrogea Nouă (New Dobrogea): Str. Filimon Sirbu 5; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Constantza District People's Council.

CRAIOVA

Inainte (Forward): 8 Str. Oltețu; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Dolj District People's Council.

DEVA

Drumul Socialismului (The Road of Socialism): Str. Dr. Petry Groza 35; f. 1949; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Hunedoara Regional People's Council.

GALAȚI

Viata Nouă (*New Life*): Str. Avântului 20; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Galați Regional People's Council.

IAȘI

Flacăra Iașului (*The Flame of Iași*): Palatul Culturii; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Iași Regional People's Council; Editor MIHAI DUMITRIU.

ORADEA

Grigana: Str. Romană 3; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor Regional People's Council.

Făclia (*The Torch*): Str. Romană 3; f. 1946; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor Regional People's Council; Editor ION BOTA.

PLOIEȘTI

Flamura Prahovei (*The Prahova Flame*): Str. Flamurei 11; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Prahova Regional People's Council; Editor MOISE LOUENSOHN.

TIMIȘOARA

Drapelul Roșu (*The Red Flag*): 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Timiș Regional People's Council; circ. 54,000.

Szabad Szó: 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Banat Regional People's Councils.

TÎRGU-MUREȘ

Steaua Roșie (*The Red Star*): 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; organ of the Departmental Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council.

Vörös Zászló: 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; Hungarian; organ of the Departmental Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

Agricultura socialistă (*Agriculture*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1963; weekly; review of agriculture and silviculture.

Albina (*The Bee*): Piața Științei; f. 1897; weekly; organ of the Cultural Establishments in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Amfiteatru (*Amphitheatre*): Str. Brezoianu 13; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review edited by the Union of Student Associations in the Socialist Republic of Romania; Chief Editor Dr. GHEORGHE ACHIȚEI.

Arhitectura (*Architecture*): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1953; alternate months; organ of the Union of Architects of the R.S.R. and of the State Committee for Local Economy and Administration.

Arta: Str. Const. Mille 5-7-9; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Arts, Sculptors' Union.

Cinema: Piața Științei; f. 1963; monthly magazine edited by the State Committee for Culture and Art.

Comerțul socialist (*Socialist Commerce*): 12 Str. Doamnei; f. 1956; magazine edited by the Ministry of Internal Trade and by the Trade Union Committee for State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operation.

Constructorul (*The Constructor*): 7 Str. Grădina cu cai; f. 1949; weekly; technical and professional magazine of the Ministry of Industrial Construction; circ. 40,000; Chief Editor DORIN CONSTANTINESCU.

Contemporanul: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1946; weekly; political, social, cultural review; circ. 70,000; Dir. G. IVAȘCU; Asst. Dir. ION MIHĂILEANU.

Co-operation in Romania: 29 Calea Victoriei; Central Union of the Consumer's Co-operatives of the R.S.R.; half-yearly; in English, French and Spanish.

Cutezători (*The Bold*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1949; weekly; until 1967 appeared under the titles *Știința Pionierului* and *Cravata roșie*; review of the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Dolgozo Nő: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated political, social and cultural review edited by the National Council of Women; in Hungarian.

Educație fizică și sport (*Physical Culture and Sports*): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1948; monthly; theoretical and methodical review edited by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Chief Editor MIRCEA COSTEA.

Falvak Dolgozo Népe: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1945; weekly review for the working people in the villages; in Hungarian.

Femeia (*Woman*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated; social, political and cultural; National Council Women of the R.S.R.

Filatelie: 16 str. Biserica Enei; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists' Association of the R.S.R.; Editor NICOLAE TRIPCOVICI.

Finanțe și credit (*Finance and Credit*): 8 Str. Doamnei; f. 1954; monthly; review of financial studies; Editor V. PÊSCARU.

Flacăra (*The Flame*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1952; weekly; illustrated social, political and cultural.

Foresta: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1969; quarterly; in English, French and German.

Forum-Revista învățămîntului superior (*Forum-Review of Higher Education*): 12 Str. Spiru Haret; f. 1959; monthly; organ of the Ministry of Education; Editor MIHAI MAZANEȚ.

Fotbal (*Football Association*): Str. Vasile Conta 16, etage 5; f. 1966; weekly; illustrated; information, reports and articles about Romanian and international football; Chief Editor (vacant).

Gazeta Cooperatiei (*Magazine of Co-operation*): Str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1949; weekly organ of the Central Union of the Consumers' Co-operatives.

Gazeta finanțelor (*Magazine of Finances*): 5 Str. Smîrdan; f. 1953; weekly; organ of the Ministry of Finance and of the National Bank of the R.S.R.

Gazeta învățămîntului (*Education Gazette*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1949; weekly; Ministry of Education and Trade Unions of the Institutions of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief EMILIA MANAC.

IIfjűmunkás: Piața Științei 1; f. 1957; weekly review edited by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; circ. 25,000.

Indrumătorul cultural (*The Cultural Guide*): 1 Piața Științei; monthly; published by the State Committee for Culture and Art.

Jóbarát: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1950; until 1967 appeared under the title of *Pionir*; review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; in Hungarian.

Limba română (*The Romanian Language*): Sector 1, Str. I. C. Frimu 22; f. 1952; appears every two months; problems of the study of the Romanian Language; Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Editor-in-Chief IORGU IORDAN; Man. Editor I. COTEANU.

Luceafărul (*The Morning Star*): 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.

Lumea (*The World*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1964; weekly review of international affairs; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU RODESCU.

Luminița (*The Little Light*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1949; weekly; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Luomaniyo: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated; in Chinese; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 10,000.

Lupta de clasă (*The Class Struggle*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1920; monthly; theoretical and political; Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor STEFAN VOICU; circ. 65,000.

Magazin: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1957; illustrated weekly.

Magazin istoric (*Historical Magazine*): str. Onești 5; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; summaries in English, French, Russian and German; translations available on request; Chief Editor CRISTIAN POPIȘTEANU; circ. 200,000.

Munca în sindicate: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1948; monthly; the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Munkásélet: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1957; weekly; the Central Council of Trade Unions; in Hungarian.

Muzica: Str. 13 Decembrie 24; f. 1950; monthly; review of the Composers' Union of the R.S.R. and of the State Committee for Culture and Arts; Editor VASILE TOMESCU.

Neue Literatur: Str. Ana Ipătescu 15; monthly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in German; Editor-in-Chief EMMERICH STOFFEL.

Nor Ghiank: 13 Str. Armenească; political, economic, social and cultural weekly; in Armenian.

Novii Vik: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1949; fortnightly; social, political and cultural weekly for the Ukrainian population of the R.S.R.

Pentru apărarea păcii (*For the Defence of Peace*): str. Polonă 19; f. 1949; monthly; published by the National Committee for the Defence of Peace.

Presa noastră: 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1956; monthly; review of the Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.

Probleme Economice: 3 Piața Romană; f. 1948; monthly; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R.

Revista culturii mozaic: Str. SF. Vineri 9-11; f. 1956; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; circ. 10,000.

Revista de filozofie (*Review of Philosophy*): Blvd. Ilie Pintilie 6; f. 1954; monthly; social science review, philosophy and logic series; published by the Academy of the R.S.R.; French version appears quarterly.

Revista de statistică (*Review of Statistics*): 1 Str. Academiei; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Direction of Statistics and of the Society for Economic Sciences.

România Literară (*Literary Romania*): 15 Boulevard Ana Ipătescu; f. 1968 as successor to *Gazeta Literară*; published by the Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; literary, artistic and socio-political weekly; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE BREBAN.

Romania Today: str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; illustrated; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 40,000.

Romanian Economic News: 22 Blvd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1954 as the *Information Bulletin*; monthly; published in English, French, Russian, German and Spanish by the Chamber of Commerce.

Romanian Engineering: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1966; quarterly; in English, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Foreign Trade: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Review: 5 str. Ion Ghica; f. 1946; quarterly; literary; in English, French, German and Russian; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 12,000.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Natural Sciences: Str. Gutenberg, 3 bis; monthly review published by the Centre for Scientific Documentation of the Academy of the R.S.R.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Social Sciences: str. Gutenberg 3 bis; six issues a year, published by the Centre of Information and Documentation in Social and Political Sciences.

Rumaniya: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated social political and cultural review, published by Foreign Languages Press, in Russian; circ. 70,000.

Sănătatea (*Health*): Str. Bis. Amzei 29; f. 1952; monthly; published by the National Council of the Red Cross in the R.S.R.

Secolul 20 (*20th Century*): Cal. Victoriei 115; f. 1961; monthly; universal literature; Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Sport: Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1947; appears twice monthly; illustrated magazine, published by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports.

Studii, Revistă de istorie: 1 Blvd. Aviatorilor; twice monthly; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R.; in Romanian and French.

Știință și Tehnică: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1949; monthly; the Union of Communist Youth, Society for Diffusion of Cultural and Scientific Knowledge.

Teatrul: 5-7 str. C. Mille; f. 1956; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Arts, and Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Tînărul leninist: 1 Piața Scînteii; monthly; published by the Central Committee of Union of Communist Youth.

Urzica (*Stinging Nettle*): Calea Victoriei 25; fortnightly; humour and satire.

Veac nou (*New Age*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1945; weekly review; organ of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Friendly Relations with the Soviet Union.

Viața economică (*Economic Life*): str. Nicolae Iorga 36; f. 1963; weekly review of national and world economy; Chief Editor GHEORGHE DOLEU; circ. 20,000.

Viața Românească: 15 Blvd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1906; monthly; literary review; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Dir. DEMOSTENE BOTEZ; Chief Editor RADOU BOUREANO.

Viața studentăască (*Student Life*): 13 Str. Brezoianu; f. 1957; weekly; review of the Union of Students Associations.

Viața medicală: Str. Progresului 8; f. 1954; fortnightly; Union of the Medical Science Societies of the R.S.R.

BACĂU

Ateneu (Athenaeum): 6 Str. Cuza Vodă; f. 1964; monthly review of culture; published by the State Committee for Culture and Art of Bacău District.

BRAȘOV

Astra: Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1966; political, social and cultural monthly; Man. Editor ION LUPU.

Karpaten-Rundschau: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1968, formerly "Volkszeitung" (1957-68); weekly; political, social and cultural; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German.

Uj Idő: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1963; weekly; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian.

CLUJ

Korunk: 5 Piața Libertății; f. 1926; monthly; social, ideological review; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GÁLL ERNŐ.

Steaua (Star): 17 Str. Horia; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union, Cluj branch.

Tribuna: 1 Str. Universității; f. 1884; weekly; cultural review.

Utunk: str. 6 Martie no. 3; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian.

CONSTANȚA

Tomis: 28 Bul. Republicii; f. 1966; monthly review edited by the State Committee for Culture and Art of Constanța District; Chief Editor NICOLAE MOȚOC.

CRAIOVA

Ramuri (Branches): 14 Str. Iancu Jianu; f. 1964; monthly; review of culture edited by the State Committee for Culture and Art of Dolj District.

IAȘI

Convorbiri literare: monthly; f. 1953; review of literature edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Cronica: Palatul Culturii; f. 1966; weekly; political, social and cultural review.

REȘIȚA

Flamura (The Flame): f. 1968; organ of the Caraș-Severin District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

SIBIU

Hermannstädter Zeitung: 2 Str. Octombrie Roșu; f. 1968; weekly; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; circ. 10,000.

TIMIȘOARA

Orizont: f. 1949; between 1949 and 1964 appeared under the title *Scrisul bănățean*; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R. (Timișoara branch).

Knjjevní Jivot: Piața Vasile Roaită 3; f. 1957; until 1968 appeared under the title *Novi Jivot*; half-yearly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R.; in Serbian; Chief Editor VLADIMIR CIDCOV.

TÎRGU MUREȘ

Igaz Szó: f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor György Kovács.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpress (Romanian News Agency) Piața Școlii 1, Bucharest; brs. in main provincial cities and full-time correspondents in Moscow, Warsaw, Peking, Budapest, Prague, Paris, Berlin, London, Rome, Vienna, Algiers, Athens, Sofia, Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Belgrade, Hanoi, Havana, Tokyo, Teheran.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bucharest

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN): 22 Str. Nicolae Iorga; Correspondent EGON LANDGRAF.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN): 40 Alea Alexandru; Correspondents F. A. ANGHELI, G. MURIANOV.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Bureau Chief GHEORGHI GOTEV.

Czechoslovak New Agency (ČTK): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent JAROSLAV DVOŘÁČEK.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI): 24 Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu; Correspondent LASZLO GOMBOS.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP): 14 Str. Mircea Voda; Correspondents A. WJHOWSKI, C. WJHOWSKA.

Tanjug: 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent STEFAN VUCURIC.

TASS: 16 Str. Cimpia Turzii; Correspondent F. I. JARIKOV.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Uniunea Ziariștilor din R.S.R. (Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.): Bucharest, 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organization; approx. 3,500 mems; Pres. NESTOR IGNAT; publ. *Presa Noastră* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

- Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România** (*Publishing House of the Academy of the R.S.R.*) 3 bis str. Gutenberg; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 75 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dir. ALEXANDRU GRAUR.
- Editura Albatros**: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; f. 1969; books for teenagers; Dir. PETRE GHELMETZ.
- Editura "Cărtea Românească"** (*Publishing House of the Writers' Union*): str. Nuferilor 41; f. 1969; Romanian contemporary works, world literature; Dir. MARIN PREDĂ.
- Editura Ceres**: 17 Bd. Republicii; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. Eng. GABRIEL MANOLIU.
- Editura Consiliului Național pentru Educație Fizică și Sport** (*Publishing House of the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports*): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief ION SIMION.
- Editura Criterion** (*Publishing House "Criterion"*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1969; works in Hungarian, German, Serbian and Yiddish; Dir. DOMOKOS GÉZA.
- Editura de Stat Pentru Imprimare și Publicații** (*State Publishing House for Printed Matter and Periodicals*): 23-5 str. Brezoianu; f. 1951; general publications; Dir. ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU.
- Editura Didactică și Pedagogică** (*State Educational Publishing House*): str. Spiru Haret 12; f. 1951; school, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. EMIL BĂLDESCU.
- Editura enciclopedică română** (*Romanian Encyclopaedic Publishing House*): 126 Calea Victoriei; f. 1968; encyclopaedias, dictionaries and reference books; provides photographs and encyclopaedic and statistical data about Romania for publishing houses abroad; Dir. DUMITRU TRĂNCĂ.
- Editura Ion Creangă** (*Publishing House "Ion Creangă"*): Str. Ion Ghica, 5; f. 1969; children's books; Dir. TIBERIU UTAN.
- Editura Literă** (*Publishing House "The Letter"*): Calea Victoriei, 126; f. 1969; original literature; Dir. GHEORGHE BUZATU.
- Editura Medicală** (*State Medical Publishing House*): 14 St. 13 Decembrie; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. GHEORGHE PANAITESCU.
- Editura Meridiane** (*Foreign Languages*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1952; art books, guide books, fiction, scientific and documentary literature; Editor-in-Chief MODEST MORARIU.
- Editura Mihai Eminescu** (*Publishing House "Mihai Eminescu"*): Bd. Ana Ipătescu, 39; f. 1969; contemporary original literary works and translations of world literature; Dir. IOANICHIE OLTEANU.

- Editura Militară** (*State Military Publishing House*): 137 str. Izvor; f. 1950; military history, theory, science, technics and medicine, and fiction; Dir. TUDOR TAMAS.
- Editura Minerva**: Bd. Ana Ipătescu 39; f. 1948; Romanian classical literature, world literature, original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. AUREL MARTIN.
- Editura Muzicală a Uniunii Compozitorilor din România** (*Musical Publishing House of the Composer's Union of Romania*): 24 str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1958; books on music and musical scores; Dir. H. BARBU; Editor-in-Chief AUREL POPA.
- Editura Politică** (*Political Publishing House*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. VALTER ROMAN.
- Editura Știința** (*Science Publishing House*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.
- Editura Stadion** (*Publishing House of the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports*): str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1949; guide books and books about sport; Dir. IOAN SIMION.
- Editura Științifică** (*Scientific Publishing House*): 17 Bdul. Republicii; f. 1956; scientific books and dictionaries; Dir. GHEORGHE CONSTANTINESCU.
- Editura Tehnică** (*Technical Publishing House*): Str. Stirbei Vodă 37; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. ALEXANDRU TOMUȚA, Eng.
- Editura Univers**: 8 Str. Dianei; f. 1961; translations from world literature; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MAZILU.

CLUJ

- Editura Dacia** (*"Dacia" Publishing House*): str. Horea 6; art books, literary works, technical and scientific books; Dir. ALEXANDRU CĂPRARIU.

IAȘI

- Editura Junimea** (*"Junimea" Publishing House*): Palatul Culturii; f. 1969; Romanian literature, art books, scientific and technical books; Dir. MIRCEA RADU IACOBAN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Centrală Cărții**: Bucharest, Str. Biserica Amzei 7; f. 1962; a state owned organization which co-ordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania; Dir. Gen. C. MĂCRUȚĂ; publs. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, (*Secolul XX* Steaua, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunh*, *Iga z Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Knjževni život*).

WRITERS' UNION

- Uniunea Scriitorilor din Republica Socialistă România** (*Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania*): Bucharest, Șos Kiseleff 10; f. 1949; Pres. ZAHARIA STANCU; publs. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, (*Secolul XX* Steaua, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunh*, *Iga z Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Knjževni život*).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Comitetul pentru Radiodifuziune si Televiziune din R.S.R. (*Radio and Television Committee in the S.R. of Romania*): Bucharest, 60-62 Str. Nuferilor, P.O.B. 111; Pres. BUJOR SION; publ. *Revista Radio T.V.* (weekly).

RADIO

Radio Bucharest: one transmitter of 1,200 kW. (on long-waves), one transmitter of 150 kW. and another of 135 kW. (on medium-waves), 13 transmitters (with power below 100 kW.) on medium-wave and 6 transmitters on V.H.F. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one medium-wave and six short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish and Yiddish.

In 1969 there were 3,080,000 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

Centrul de Televiziune București: Bucharest, Str. Molière 2; 13 transmitters and 49 relay units; daily transmissions. 1,289,000 subscribers (1969).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

Banca Națională a Republicii Socialiste România: Bucharest, 25 Str. Lipscani; Central bank set up in 1880. Until 1947 was the Banca Națională a României. From 1947-65 was the Banca Republicii Populare Române. It is the only bank of issue, and handles banking operations for industry, transport and internal trade; Gov. V. MALINSCHI.

Banca de Investiții (Investment Bank): Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 4; f. 1948; finances and gives long-term credits for investments by State enterprises, State economic organizations and other State institutions; gives short credits for the activity of the building enterprises and project organizations; gives long-term credits for apartments built with State aid; Pres. Dr. MIHAI DIAMANDOPOL; Vice-Presidents RADU MĂNESCU, ION RĂȚOI.

Banca Agricolă (Agricultural Bank): Bucharest, Str. Smîndan 3; f. 1968; organizes and effects the financing and crediting of socialist agricultural enterprises and co-operatives; Pres. ION RUȘINARU.

Banca Română de Comerț Exterior (Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade): Bucharest, Str. Calea Victoriei 22-24; f. 1968; organizes and effects payments in foreign currency and lei for the import and export services, tourism, etc.; receives and supplies credits from abroad; Pres. ILIE VOICU.

INSURANCE

Administrația Asigurărilor de Stat "ADAS" (State Insurance Society): 5 str. Smîndan, Bucharest; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. ȘTEFAN POPOVICI; Asst. Gen. Mans. ANTON ALEXANDRESCU, VALERIU SOREANU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the R.S.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. VICTOR IONESCU; Vice-Pres. MARCEL POPESCU, ZAMBETI HRISTACHE.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

(Directed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade)

Agroexport: Bucharest, 2 Ion Ghica; exports and imports agricultural produce.

Aroconstruct: Bucharest, str. Icoanei 17a; exports building materials and furniture and imports construction equipment.

Auto-Tractor: Bucharest 19, Lipscani St., P.O.B. 454; exports and imports of tractors, road vehicles, agricultural machinery.

Chimimport: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 10; imports and exports chemicals, plastics, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, paints, varnishes, tyres, tubes, agricultural fertilizers and pesticides.

Conservexport: Bucharest, 7 Magheru Str.; exports of tinned fruit and vegetables, tomato paste and juice, fruit juice, deep-frozen fruit and vegetables, apicultural products, bottled and unbottled wines, alcoholic drinks; imports of citrus fruit, dried fruit, olives, cocoa, spices, wines, alcoholic drinks, refreshing drinks.

Electronum: Bucharest, 12 Bd. Republicii; imports computers, calculating machines, licences.

Exportlemn: Bucharest, Piața Rosetti 4; exports timber, furniture and other wooden products.

Fructexport: Bucharest, Str. Academiei 17; exports fruit and vegetable produce.

Icecoop: Bucharest, Str. Marin Serghiescu 12; carpets, toys, articles for children, honey, seeds.

Ilexim: Bucharest, str. 13 Decembrie 3; exports carpets, furniture, household equipment, textiles and clothing, machinery, mineral ores, building materials, plastic goods, basketware and handicrafts, toys, sports and camping goods, toiletries, stationery, foodstuffs and chemicals.

Industrialexport: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 2; exports machines and industrial equipment, also installations for complete factories.

Industrialimport: Bucharest 13, Dacia Bd., P.O.B. 20; imports of complete installations, spare parts, licences.

Masineexport: Bucharest, 7 Str. Matei Millo; exports machines and industrial equipment.

Masineimport: Bucharest, Str. Matei Millo 7; imports machines, industrial equipment, and complete industrial outfits.

Mercur: Bucharest, 5 Str. C.A. Rosetti; export and import of consumer goods.

Metalimport: Bucharest, Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 42; exports and imports ferrous and non-ferrous metals and electrical cables.

ROMANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Mineralimportexport: Bucharest, Str. Colonadelor 3; imports and exports mineral products, building materials, sanitary ware, chinaware and plastics.

Navlomar: Bucharest-196, Rahovei Bd. P.O.B. 2038; ship-brokers, chartering agents, ship agents and ship-chandlers; Gen. Dir. VIOREL COVRIG.

O.C.M.—Goods Control Office: Bucharest, 22 N. Bălcescu Bd.; quality and quantity control of goods exported, imported or in transit.

Petroleumexport: Bucharest, Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 42; import and export of oil and oil products.

Prestagent: Bucharest, 12 Bd. Republicii; maritime agency; supplies ships; branches: Constanța—Port; Galați—Str. 13 Iunie 20; Brăila—Str. Împăratul Traian 2;

Prodexport: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 5-9; exports and imports foodstuffs, animal by-products and livestock.

Romagricola: Bucharest, 3 Str. Negustori; export of animals, meat, agricultural products, vegetable and plant seeds, saplings, wines; import of agricultural products, veterinary medicines and instruments, etc.

Românoexport: Bucharest, Piața Roșetti 4; f. 1948; exports: building materials, cement, glass, textiles, textile yarns, shoes and clothing; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres.

România Film: Bucharest, 25 Julius Fucik Str.; worldwide distribution of Romanian films for cinema and T.V.; imports foreign films; organizes international co-operation ventures.

Romtrans: Bucharest—196, Rahovei Bd. P.O.B. 2038; international transport and forwarding agency; Gen. Dir. RADU PENCEA.

Technoforestexport: Bucharest, Magistrala Nord-Sud 14; exports furniture and other finished wooden products.

Technoimport: Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 5; imports technical goods, means of transport, tools.

Publicom: Bucharest, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; international publicity agency.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Uniunea centrală a cooperativelor de consum—"Centrocoop" (*Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives*): Bucharest, str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1950; in 1969-70, 1,728 co-operatives were affiliated to the Central Union; publs. *Gazeta Cooperafiei* (weekly), *Co-operation in Romania* (bi-annual in English, French and Spanish).

TRADE UNION

The trade unions group over 4,600,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organizations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production, look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management. The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations per production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

General Trade Union Confederation: 14 Str. Stefan Gheorghiu; f. 1906; 4,700,000 mems. (1970); Chair. VIRGIL TROFIN; Vice-Chair. CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN; Secs. LARISA MUNTEANU, ION COTOȘ, CONSTANTIN HERESCU, GHEORGHE PETRESCU, NICOLAE GAVRILESCU.

Union federations per branches of production:

Agricultural Enterprises and Institutions: Chair. ANTON STOIANOVICI; 395,127 mems.

Building and Building Materials Industry: Chair. MIRCEA GEORGESCU; 300,000 mems.

Consumer Goods Industrial Enterprises: Chair. TEODORA ȘERȘUN; 545,000 mems.

Educational and Cultural Establishments: Chair. CONSTANTIN DRĂGULESCU; 330,000 mems.

Health Units: Chair. COLIȚĂ DECEBAL; 179,000 mems.

Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises: Chair. MORARU NICOLAE; 528,717 mems.

Mining and Electric Power Industries: Chair. PETRE FURDUI; 275,000 mems.

National Council of Engineers and Technicians: Chair. Prof. CONSTANTIN DINULESCU.

Oil, Chemical and Methane Gas Industry: Chair. ION ISTRATE; 340,000 mems.

Timber Industry: Chair. CONSTANTIN EFTIMIE; 250,000 mems.

Transport and Telecommunications: Chair. ALEXANDRU GRECU; 450,000 mems.

State Administration and People's Councils: Chair. CONSTANTIN TUDOR; 570,000 mems.

State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operatives: Chair. VICTOR BERCA; 300,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Bucharest International Fair: f. 1970; held in October; mainly for the machine and building industries; Dir. CLAUDIU POPISTEANU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (Departmentul Căilor Ferate) (*Romanian Railways Board—Department of Railways*): Bucharest 7, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Head of Department IONEL DIACONESCU.

Total length of track (1968): 11,006 km. (6,838 miles).

The Department of Railways is under the Ministry of Transport; Minister of Transport FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE.

ROADS

Road Department in the Ministry of Transport: Bucharest, 38 Bd. Dinciu Golescu; Gen. Man. SILVIU BLUMFELD.

There are about 76,566 km. of roads, of which 10,605 are modernized (1969).

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

Navigația Maritimă și Fluvială Română—NAVROM (*Romanian Sea and River Navigation*): Bucharest, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; organizes all sea and river transport; 52 ocean-going vessels; lines: Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Far East.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports in Romania, two of which—Băneasa and Otopeni—serve Bucharest. The second of these was opened in 1970 and has a capacity of over one million passengers a year.

Transporturile Aeriene Române—TAROM (*Romanian Air Transport*): Băneasa Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe, Middle East, Africa, and inland flights.

Romania is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, A.U.A., Balkan, B.E.A., C.S.A., El-Al, Interflug, Lufthansa, Malev, Sabena and Swissair.

TOURISM

ONT România (*National Touring Office*): Bd. Magheru 7, Bucharest; Pres. ALECSANDRU SOBARU.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Vienna 1, Opernring 1.

Belgium: Brussels 1, Place de Broukère 26.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Westerbrogade 55A.

France: Paris 20, 1 rue Daunou.

Federal Republic of Germany: Frankfurt/Main—Neue Meinerstrasse 1.

Italy: Rome, Via Torino 100.

Netherlands: Amsterdam C, Gartmanplantsoen 17-19.

Sweden: Stockholm, C. Norra Bantorget 29.

United Kingdom: London S.W.1, 98-99 Jermyn St.

U.S.A.: New York 10036, N.Y. 500 Fifth Ave., Apt. 328.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

State Committee for Culture and Arts: Piața Scnteii 1 Bucharest; f. 1962; Chair. POMILIU MACOVEI.

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: 35 Dacia Blvd., Bucharest, Chair. ION PAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

I.L. Caragiale National Theatre: Bucharest, 19 Str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1852; Dir. RADU BELIGAN.

C.I. Nottara Theatre: Bucharest, 20 Bulevardul Magheru; f. 1947; Dir. HORIA LOVINESCU.

Cluj National Theatre: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; f. 1919; Dir. VLAD MUGUR.

Craiova National Theatre: Craiova, 1 Mihai Viteazul St.; f. 1896; Dir. NICOLAE RADU.

Iași National Theatre: Iași, 18 str. 9 Mai; f. 1896; Dir. CORNELIU STURZU.

Lucia Sturdza Bulandra Theatre: Bucharest, Blvd. Schitu Măgureanu 1; f. 1947; Dir. LIVIU CIULEI.

Opera Română (*Romanian Opera*): Bucharest, 70-72, Bl. Gheorghiu-Dej; f. 1921; Dir. OCTAV ENIGĂRESCU.

State Opera-Timișoara: Timișoara, Mărășești 2; f. 1946; Dir. NICOLAE BOBOC.

State Opera-Cluj: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; Dir. LUCIA STĂNESCU.

Teatrul de Comedie: Bucharest, 2 Mândinești St.; Dir. LUCIAN GIURCHESCU.

Teatrul Mic: Bucharest, 16 Str. Constantin Mille; Dir. ION COJAR.

ORCHESTRA

"George Enescu" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Bucharest, 2 Str. C. Exarcu; f. 1868; one symphony orchestra, choir, concert performers; Dir. DUMITRU CAPOIANU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Energy Board:

State Committee for Nuclear Energy: Bucharest, Blvd. Ilie Pintilie 5; f. 1956, reorganized 1970; Pres. Prof. IOAN URSU.

Institutul de Fizica Atomică (*Institute of Atomic Physics*): Bucharest, P.O.B. 35; f. 1956; sections: reactor physics and techniques, nuclear materials, stable isotopes physics, plasma and radiation physics, nuclear electronics and application techniques, theoretical and high energy physics, low and medium energy nuclear reactions, design and apparatus production for nuclear applications. Dir. Prof. Dr. Doc. IOAN URSU.

CO-OPERATION

Romania is a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (U.S.S.R.), the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and the COMECON Permanent Commission for Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy.

UNIVERSITIES

Craiova University: Craiova; 343 teachers; 4,990 students.

Universitatea București: Bucharest; 1,610 teachers; 22,403 students.

Universitatea "Babeș-Bolyai": Cluj; 795 teachers; 14,672 students.

Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași: Iași; 694 teachers; 13,160 students.

Universitatea din Timișoara: Timișoara; 369 teachers; 6,065 students.

There are also 6 technological universities.

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, twenty miles to the south, Africa. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Spanish. Catalan is widely spoken in the north-east, and Basque in the north. Roman Catholicism is the established religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow and red. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

The Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 resulted in the victory of the Nationalist forces, aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, over the Republicans, aided by the Soviet Union. The Western Powers declined to aid the Republicans although volunteers from those countries fought in the International Brigades for the liberal/socialist Republican cause. Spain has been ruled since the Civil War by the Nationalist regime of General Franco. Despite Axis sympathies, neutrality was maintained during the Second World War, the years 1940-50 being spent in recovery from the economic and social devastation resulting from the Civil War. In the post-war years international hostility towards the fascist sympathies of Spain was gradually overcome, and in the early 1950s an agreement was signed with the U.S.A. for economic co-operation and the establishment of naval and air bases in Spain. This agreement was renewed in 1969, and again in 1970. In 1955 Spain was accepted into the United Nations. Negotiations to join the E.E.C. have taken place on several occasions but no agreement has yet been reached. In 1956 the Spanish and French areas of Morocco were granted independence, with the exception of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla which remained Spanish. In 1968 Spanish Equatorial Guinea gained independence, and in 1969 the enclave of Ifni was ceded to Morocco. There has been a long standing Spanish claim for sovereignty of Gibraltar—relations between Great Britain and Spain worsened in the late 1960s, culminating in the closure of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar.

The spectacular growth of the Spanish economy from the late 1950s, due in part to the success of tourism, was accompanied by the replacement of ultra-conservative Falangist elements of the Government by younger politicians. In 1969 Prince Don Juan Carlos, son of the heir to the Spanish throne, was officially proclaimed General Franco's successor. The late 1960s were marked by renewed instability in Spain, the growth of left-wing opposition groups, regional separatism and worker's industrial action. In 1969 it was revealed that Government credits to the textile firm of MATESA had been misappropriated on a large scale. Several leading Opus Dei members and Government Ministers were implicated, and repercussions were felt throughout 1970. Basque separatism has been an enduring problem to the Franco regime since the Civil War. A policy to suppress the Basque language and culture

was relaxed over the late 1960s. Nevertheless, the trial by military court of 16 Basque Nationalists on charges of terrorism in December 1970 aroused much controversy in Spain and abroad. Faced by civil disorder and foreign protests General Franco commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment.

Government

The Law of Succession drawn up in 1947 and amended in 1966 defines Spain as traditionally a monarchy and states that General Franco will be succeeded by a king. Legislation is initiated by the Council of Ministers and General Franco, as Head of State, has the power of veto. The Council of State, a partly elected, partly nominated body, is the supreme consultative organ advising the Head of State on all matters within his competence. The Cortes, also partly elected and partly nominated, discusses and proposes legislation.

Defence

Spain maintains an army, navy and air force, with a total strength of 281,950 men. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years. The defence pact between the United States and Spain, renewed in 1970, provides a network of air and naval bases under Spanish sovereignty and used by the armed forces of both sides. Fifteen per cent of the budget is allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

Spain is mainly an agricultural country but much of the land is arid and of little value. The most important products are olives, olive oil, cereals, grapes, fortified and unfortified wines, citrus and other fruit, and vegetables. There are valuable deposits of iron, coal and other minerals. Oil has been discovered in North Spain and an oil refinery is to be built at Bilbao to treat five million tons of oil per annum. Textiles are important, their manufacture being concentrated in and around Barcelona. Shipbuilding has in recent years become one of Spain's most profitable industries. Tourism is an important source of income, and remittances from Spaniards working abroad are also valuable.

A second Four-Year Development Plan 1968-71, envisaging the expenditure of more than 500,000 million pesetas, aims to continue the annual increase in national income of 6 per cent, to increase the Gross National Product by 24 per cent, and to provide one million more jobs. It provides for the creation of new industries, better transport, agrarian reform, regional development and increased productivity. However, the growth rate (at 9 per cent in 1969) has been much higher than planned owing to increased industrial production. Despite stabilization measures, Spain has suffered balance of payments difficulties, and the economy is in danger of overheating.

Transport and Communications

There are some 14,860 kilometres of railways in the country and a vast ten-year modernization plan costing £400 million is in progress. There are 140,220 kilometres of

SPAIN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

roads, including 220 kilometres of motorway; a great deal of work is being done on road improvements and more motorways are being built. IBERIA, the Spanish airline, maintains external and internal services. The merchant fleet consists of 2,754 vessels of 2,919,481 gross tons in 1968.

Social Welfare

National Insurance is compulsory for all employed or self-employed Spaniards. The National Insurance Scheme covers temporary incapacity to work, accident insurance, assistance to dependants, permanent incapacity, widows' pensions, old-age pensions, unemployment. Contributions are paid jointly by the employer (42 per cent) and the employee (8 per cent).

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6 to 14. *Primary Education* lasts four years, after which pupils can continue at primary school to complete their compulsory education, or enter secondary schools. *Secondary Education* consists of state schools (*Institutos Nacionales de Enseñanza Media*) or private and denominational schools (*Colegios de Enseñanza Secundaria*). Both provide a six-year course leading to the *Bachiller Superior*. A further pre-university year with a qualifying examination is required for entry to university or higher technical school.

Higher Education: There are twelve state universities and two independent universities. Autonomous universities have also been started in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao. The degree course leads to a *Licenciatura* and lasts five years; the doctorate is usually a two-year course by examination and thesis. Higher Technical Studies in engineering and architecture are followed at *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Medio* and *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Superior*. The new Spanish Educational Reforms will increase educational opportunity at all levels. New universities are to be created and grants will be provided where necessary.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. Spanish resorts have become increasingly popular with foreigners, over 21 million visiting

Spain in 1969. The Costa Brava, the Costa del Sol, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands all attract many visitors. Others tour the old towns of Spain—Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Toledo—and the modern cities of Madrid and Barcelona. Winter sports resorts are being developed in the Pyrenees.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Spain: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, U.K., U.S.A.; also since 1966: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gambia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Panama, San Marino, Tunisia.

Sport

Bullfighting maintains its traditional popularity but football is now the favourite sport in Spain.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year), January 6 (The Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 8 (Maundy Thursday), April 9 (Good Friday), April 10 (Holy Saturday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (SS. Peter and Paul), July 18 (National Day), July 25 (St. James of Compostela), August 15 (The Assumption), October 1 (The Day of the Caudillo), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peseta divided into 100 centimos.

Notes: Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100.

Coins: Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2.50, 1; Centimos 50, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 167.5 pesetas = £1 sterling

69 pesetas = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

SPAIN	AREA (sq. km.)		
	AFRICAN TERRITORIES		
	Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla
504,750	266,000	19	13

SPAIN	POPULATION (1969—'000)		
	AFRICAN TERRITORIES		
	Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla
34,074.6	53.9*	69.2	78.5

* 1967.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1969—'000)

Madrid (capital)	.	.	3,030.7*	Bilbao	.	.	406.3
Barcelona	.	.	1,775.6	Malaga	.	.	359.7
Valencia	.	.	636.0	Murcia	.	.	274.9
Seville	.	.	632.3	Las Palmas (Canary Is.)	.	.	271.0
Zaragoza	.	.	451.8	Cordoba	.	.	238.0

* 1968.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	672,039	20.8	232,624	7.2	274,021	8.49
1968 . .	659,677	20.22	231,546	7.10	277,652	8.51
1969* . .	657,449	19.95	238,102	7.23	297,126	9.02

* Provisional.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(Transoceanic)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Emigration . .	24,240	21,391	21,358	19,258	19,405	20,045
Immigration . .	22,434	21,192	20,081	18,597	15,969	13,736

Emigration (Continental): 100,840 (1969).

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1967) ('000 hectares).

CULTIVATED	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	UNCULTIVATED	BUILT-ON, WASTE
19,981	15,282	4,699	26,314	4,180

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*
Wheat	4,296	3,977	3,744	5,650	5,312	4,691
Rye	400	371	333	336	355	348
Rice	60	61	66	366	362	404
Barley	1,525	1,940	2,164	2,576	3,441	3,855
Oats	491	315	498	492	539	533
Maize	484	528	525	1,195	1,473	1,577

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969*
Potatoes	4,508	4,546	4,717
Sugar Beet	4,282	4,620	5,079
Sugar Cane	412	407	n.a.
Tobacco	31	26	25
Cotton	198	229	193
Grapes	3,700	3,841	4,159
Olives	1,637	2,282	1,753
Oranges and Tangerines .	2,030	1,813	2,111
Lemons	113	81	104
Almonds	122	153	99
Tomatoes	1,253	1,310	1,407

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	HORSES	MULES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1968	308	652	450	4,021	6,673	16,726	2,509
1969	304	606	421	4,215	7,488	17,024	2,529

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Sardines	122.7	106.5	121.5
Anchovy	92.3	86.2	66.7
Hake	37.2	51.7	58.0
Cod	81.1	97.0	114.4
Tuna	7.2	9.1	6.6
Tunnyfish	28.4	34.9	24.8
Whiting	147.2	155.9	133.6
Squid	12.1	13.3	10.5
Others	77.0	79.8	90.3
TOTAL	605.2	634.4	626.4

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Anthracite	2,775.0	2,743.0	2,769	2,862	2,767
Coal	10,168.0	10,130.0	9,595	9,460	8,817
Copper (refined) .	58.7	62.8	n.a.	83.5	76
Iron	5,788.0	4,913.0	5,067	5,983	6,253
Iron Pyrites . . .	2,049.0	1,821.0	1,851	1,898	1,867
Lead	84.9	47.4	97	112.5	103.9
Lignite	2,773.0	2,656.0	2,666	2,832	2,736
Manganese	17.5	18.9	8.5	12.9	22.9
Potash (Silvinite)	2,643.0	3,904.0	3,542	3,761	4,065
Sulphur	25.0	25.8	30.8	n.a.	n.a.
Tin	188.0	304.0	291	233	235
Wolfram	42.0	92.0	155	259	293
Zinc	75.9	109.1	108.5	138.2	149

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1966	1967	1968*
Aluminium	('000 metric tons)	63.7	78.2	94.6
Copper	" " "	62.8	77.4	85.9
Lead	" " "	65.9	52.6	64.2
Pig Iron	" " "	2,107	2,694	2,779
Steel Ingots	" " "	3,847	4,334	4,940
Zinc	" " "	53.7	70.4	76.2
Cement	" " "	11,810	13,138	14,946
Cotton Yarn	" " "	107	105.1	74.2
Wool Yarn	" " "	32	32.2	31.4
Paper and Cardboard	" " "	793	853.4	899.2
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	1,781	1,796	2,100
Nitric Acid	" " "	279.6	375.1	521.6
Ammonium Sulphate	" " "	154.3	185.2	227.6
Calcium Superphosphate	" " "	305.3	310.7	308.9
Sodium Carbonate	" " "	232.5	245.5	271.5
Sodium Hydroxide	" " "	161.8	173.3	190
Motor Cycles	('000)	179.2	151.7	156.9
Cars and Lorries	" "	331.4	353.3	382.5
Shoes	(million pairs)	57.9	65.1	73.3
Electricity	(million kWh)	37,699	40,637	45,900

* Provisional.

FINANCE

1 peseta=100 centimos.

167.5 pesetas=£1 sterling; 69 pesetas=U.S. \$1.

1,000 pesetas = £5.95 sterling = U.S. \$14.30.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million pesetas)

REVENUE	1968-69	EXPENDITURE	1968-69
Direct Taxation	61,740	Administration	39,802
Indirect Taxation	140,450	Defence	37,097
Rates and Other Taxes	109,293	Ministry of Public Works	35,428
Current Transfers	5,623	Ministry of Education	24,706
Estate Taxes	6,391	Ministry of Interior	22,834
Realization of Financial Assets	1,215	Government Presidency	8,457
Loans	3,000	Other Ministries	75,114
TOTAL	237,800	TOTAL	237,800

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base=1958=100)

YEAR	FOOD	CLOTHING	RENT	HOUSEHOLD	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
1966	166.0	175.1	146.2	145.4	165.9	164.5
1967	172.3	195.3	159.0	151.8	183.4	175.1
1968	180.1	203.2	169.8	156.9	196.2	183.7
1969*	102.0	102.5	101.4	101.0	103.5	102.0

* Base = 1968 = 100.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES (million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	GOLD RESERVES	CURRENCY CIRCULATION	TOTAL
1965 . .	809.9	458.0	1,267.9
1966 . .	784.9	254.5	1,039.4
1967 . .	784.5	264.5	1,049.0
1968 . .	784.8	310.2	1,095.0

FOUR-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968-71

	%
Transport	26
Urban Development	13
Housing	11
Irrigation	12
Education	11
Agriculture	24
Others	3

(Total Expenditure: 552,700 million pesetas)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million pesetas)

	1967	1968	1969*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,514.0	1,681.2	1,862.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	243.5	271.6	280.1
Mining and quarrying	16.7	18.2	18.3
Manufacturing	399.1	434.3	499.2
Construction	78.3	87.9	99.8
Electricity, gas, water	29.7	33.4	41.0
Transport and communication	97.8	110.7	125.5
Commerce and retail trade	187.3	205.2	226.8
Banking, insurance, and rent	129.7	151.3	162.5
Public administration and defence	102.3	116.8	131.9
Health and Education	45.3	53.6	64.0
Miscellaneous Services	184.3	198.2	213.6
Income from abroad	-5.2	-6.9	-11.0
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,508.8	1,674.3	1,851.8
Less Depreciation allowances	108.0	122.2	141.8
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,400.8	1,552.1	1,710.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	123.3	130.6	159.9
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,524.1	1,682.7	1,869.9
Depreciation allowances	108.0	122.2	141.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,632.2	1,804.9	2,011.7
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	55.2	47.0	67.2
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,687.4	1,851.8	2,078.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	1,140.0	1,250.7	1,380.0
Government current expenditure	166.9	187.0	209.5
Gross domestic capital formation	346.9	377.0	443.5
Increase in stocks	33.6	37.1	45.9

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1968*		1969*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Merchandise and non-monetary gold . . .	1,667	3,242	1,994	3,865
Freight, insurance and transport . . .	237	283	301	358
Travel	1,213	102	1,310	116
Investment income	23	133	30	196
Government n.i.e.	49	60	54	78
Other services	170	229	216	255
Transfer payments	465	15	562	30
CURRENT BALANCE	—	243	—	431
Direct investment	152	9	200	13
Other private long-term capital	331	38	317	59
Government capital	151	6	31	11
Central monetary institutions	—	71	265	34
CAPITAL BALANCE	510	—	696	—
Net errors and omissions	—	268	—	307

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million pesetas)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	117,272	181,127	215,444	211,828	246,547	296,306
Exports	44,116	57,989	75,212	84,659	111,244	133,012

COMMODITIES (million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*
Food Products	29,384	31,287	33,312	34,249	36,383	37,882
Beverages and Tobacco	3,810	2,755	5,372	3,578	4,073	4,598
Fuels and Lubricants	26,104	37,898	37,095	4,930	9,617	8,567
Other Animal and Vegetable Products . .	1,866	2,065	2,015	3,927	2,295	1,757
Other Raw Materials	29,709	39,424	51,550	633	3,098	5,889
Manufactured Articles	120,157	131,712	164,821	37,343	55,778	74,319
Monetary Gold	799	1,377	2,170	—	—	—

* Provisional figures.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*
Argentina	7,709	6,046	7,452	2,069	1,491	3,073
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,172	4,888	6,924	1,756	1,961	2,685
Brazil	1,839	4,163	5,214	1,231	1,869	1,441
Canada	2,380	3,786	4,138	953	1,702	1,853
Cuba	2,317	2,837	2,969	1,692	1,298	2,751
Denmark	1,707	1,850	1,875	805	1,399	1,464
France	24,197	24,014	30,067	8,504	9,741	12,836
German Federal Republic	29,376	32,061	39,634	8,728	11,495	14,291
Iraq	2,943	4,029	3,441	26	89	166
Italy	13,842	15,468	17,711	3,923	3,118	6,880
Japan	2,080	2,918	6,289	733	1,020	865
Libya	3,525	7,726	8,230	493	351	421
Malaysia	1,008	1,356	1,974	36	25	34
Mexico	675	609	820	1,626	2,051	2,433
Netherlands	6,507	7,636	8,577	4,445	5,468	5,152
Norway	1,289	1,334	1,509	806	876	897
Portugal	897	1,031	1,199	2,728	3,269	3,700
Saudi Arabia	8,627	12,060	10,433	44	106	436
Sweden	4,965	6,068	6,822	1,866	3,402	2,608
Switzerland	6,212	6,711	6,900	1,953	2,460	3,151
U.K.	18,238	19,698	32,481	8,567	11,336	11,962
U.S.A.	35,562	41,314	50,965	12,362	19,530	19,957
Venezuela	2,898	3,522	2,808	1,026	1,349	1,486

* Provisional.

TOURISM NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
14,102,888	14,251,428	17,251,746	17,858,000	19,183,973	21,682,091

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Benelux countries	864.5	995.5	1,059	1,475
France	7,745.9	7,582.7	7,783	8,216
German Federal Republic	1,310.4	1,253.8	1,389	1,801
Italy	338.4	401.8	461	492
Portugal	1,176.3	1,257.2	1,491	1,992
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	266.4	334.4	n.a.	841
Switzerland	250.7	264.3	289	389
U.K.	1,750.8	1,950.8	2,285	2,565
U.S.A.	733.1	708.8	720	1,006

Tourist Beds (1969): 801,090.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Passengers . (thousand)	176,179	159,826	148,008
Passenger-kilometres . (million)	12,523	12,437	11,836
Freight ton-kilometres . (")	7,882	8,565	8,245

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES
1967 . .	1,334,837	22,833	524,449	1,259,062
1968 . .	1,633,973	27,195	592,351	1,279,902
1969 . .	1,998,838	28,965	654,008	1,281,863

SHIPPING

	1966	1967	1968
Merchant Fleet ('000 gross registered tons)	2,503	2,653	2,919
Vessels Entered . . . (number)	82,772	93,810	96,286
Vessels Cleared . . . (")	84,347	93,683	95,871
Goods Entered . . . ('000 tons)	53,092	64,077	73,459
Goods Cleared . . . (" ")	30,911	35,726	48,697

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	11,399	13,854	17,489
Freight Entered . . . (tons)	42,995	51,711	62,727
Freight Cleared . . . (")	40,363	59,336	70,949
Mail Entered . . . (")	10,014	11,198	12,010
Mail Cleared . . . (")	9,752	10,900	11,966

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1969 Provisional figures.)

TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS*	TELEVISION SETS*	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
4,093,000	5,000,000	3,845,000	20,031	198	5,200,000

* In domestic use.

EDUCATION (1968-69 Provisional figures.)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ('000)	NUMBER OF TEACHERS ('000)
Primary education	70,378	4,410.0	126.3
Secondary education	3,833	1,544.8	61.9
Higher education	167	178.3	10.8

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ferraz 41, Madrid.

THE CONSTITUTION

THERE is no written Constitution of the Spanish State, whose legal foundation is formed by a number of fundamental laws and charters. These are the *Fuero de los Españoles* (Spaniards' Charter), the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the *Ley Constitutiva de las Cortes* (Parliament Law), the *Ley de Sucesión* (Law of Succession), the *Ley de Referendum Nacional* (National Referendum Law), the *Ley de Los Principios Fundamentales del Movimiento Nacional* and *The Organic Law of the Spanish State*.

THE SPANIARDS' CHARTER

As early as 1937, the political parties fighting on the National side were unified by decree into a single movement which adopted the name of *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista* (F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.) and set out to provide a social organization for Spain on corporative or "national-syndicalist" lines. The aims of the party were summarised in the Spaniards' Charter, published in 1937.

(1) The Spanish State proclaims as the main principle of its acts, respect for the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual, acknowledging man as the bearer of eternal values and member of a national community, endowed with duties and rights, the exercise of which guarantees the common good.

CHAPTER I

(2) Spaniards owe faithful service to their Motherland, loyalty to the Head of the State and obedience to the laws.

(3) The Law protects equally the rights of all Spaniards without class distinction or discrimination between persons.

(4) Spaniards are entitled to respect concerning their personal or family honour. Whoever insults them, regardless of his social status, will incur liability.

(5) All Spaniards have a right to receive knowledge and education and a duty to acquire them, either at home or in private or public centres, according to their free choice. The State will ensure that no talent is wasted for want of financial means.

(6) The profession and practice of the Catholic religion, which is that of the Spanish State, will enjoy official protection.

The State will assume the protection of religious freedom, which will be guaranteed by effective judicial protection and which, in turn, will safeguard morals and public order.

(7) Service to the Motherland in a military capacity confers an honourable status on Spanish citizens.

All Spaniards must accept military service when called up, according to the law.

(8) By means of laws, and always in a general manner, personal contribution can be asked for, in case of national interest or public necessity.

(9) Every citizen must contribute to the public expenditure according to his means. No one can be compelled to pay taxes which are not established in accordance with the appropriate law voted by the Cortes.

(10) All Spaniards have the right to undertake public functions of political representative character, through the family, the Municipality and the Syndicate, without this preventing their being elected to other legally established representative bodies.

(11) All Spaniards may hold public positions and offices according to their merit and capacity.

*(12) Every Spaniard is allowed to express his opinions freely so long as they are not directed against the fundamental principles of the State.

(13) Inside the national territory the State guarantees the liberty and secrecy of correspondence.

*(14) Spaniards have the right to set up residence freely inside the national territory. (*By virtue of Art. 35 suspended for 2 years, May 1962-May 1964.*)

*(15) No one may enter the home of a Spaniard or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless empowered with a warrant from the competent Authority, and in the cases and manner established by the laws.

*(16) Spaniards may meet and associate freely for lawful purposes and according to the rules established by the laws.

The State may create and maintain organizations which it considers necessary to the fulfilment of its purposes. The established rules, which will take the form of Law, will co-ordinate the operation of this right with the one acknowledged in the preceding paragraph.

(17) Spaniards are entitled to legal security. All the organs of the State will operate according to a pre-established social order of rules which cannot be arbitrarily interpreted or altered.

*(18) No Spaniard may be detained except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the Laws.

After a time-limit of seventy-two hours, any detained person must be set free or handed over to the judicial Authority.

(19) No one may be sentenced otherwise than by virtue of a Law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent Tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned.

(20) No Spaniard may be deprived of his nationality except for the crime of treason, defined in the penal laws, for enrolling in the army or for accepting public office in a foreign country in defiance of the express prohibition of the Head of the State.

(21) Spaniards may address individual petitions to the Head of the State, to the Cortes and to the Authorities.

Corporations, civil servants and members of the armed forces and Institutes can only exercise this right in accordance with the regulations governing their callings.

* These articles were suspended during the State of Emergency (January-March 1969).

CHAPTER II

(22) The State acknowledges and protects the family as a natural and fundamental institution of society, with rights and duties having precedence and superiority over all positive human laws.

Marriage can be only one and indissoluble.

The State will give special protection to large families.

(23) Fathers are under obligation to feed, bring up and educate their children. The State can suspend or deprive of their paternal authority those who do not exercise it in a worthy manner and transfer the guardianship and upbringing of minors to those who can legally take charge of them.

CHAPTER III

(24) All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty to contribute to some useful social activity.

(25) Work, because of its essentially human nature, cannot be relegated to the material concept of trading, nor be

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION)

the object of any transaction incompatible with the dignity of the person involved. Work constitutes in itself an honourable attribute and sufficient qualification to claim protection and assistance from the State.

(26) The State acknowledges that any Enterprise is a collective contribution of skill, man-power, and capital in its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognised and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below. In July 1969 the Cortes approved Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon as General Franco's successor by 491 votes for, 9 against and 19 abstentions.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The actual and present Head of State is the Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde. As Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces he has assumed absolute authority and is "Responsible to God and the nation". By virtue of legislation re-organizing the Spanish Government, published in the Official Bulletin of November 24th, 1966, he confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of

Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *National Economic Council* is the consultative, advisory and technical body dealing with matters affecting the national economy. The President of the National Economic Council is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom* deals with acts and laws of a fiscal nature, and audits the accounts of official organisms receiving aid from the State. The President of the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom is elected for six years (Art. 58).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Art. 45-48)

The Municipalities and Provinces are empowered to carry out their respective aims under the conditions stated in the law. Municipal and provincial corporations will be elected by articulate suffrage. State aid will be provided to encourage the development of municipal and provincial life.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPREME BODIES OF STATE (Art. 49-58)

The Cortes will be immediately informed of the appointment of a new government and settle questions of the Succession. The President of the Government and the Ministers will inform the Cortes of measures taken by them. The Government will submit the accounts of the State for approval by the Cortes, and the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom will keep both organisms informed. The Head of State alone can seek the opinion of the Council of the Realm, and settle disputes within the judiciary.

THE APPEAL OF "CONTRAFUERO" (Art. 59-66)

A "Contrafuero" is any legislative act or general disposition of the Government which contravenes the principles of the National Movement or the other Fundamental Laws of the Realm. Appeal, which must be lodged within two months, may be lodged by the National Council and the Cortes to the Head of State. The resolution which annuls the "Contrafuero" will immediately be published in the *Boletín Oficial del Estado*. A special law will establish the conditions, the form and the terms in which the procedure, arising from the appeal of "Contrafuero" must be promoted and carried out.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

In a broadcast to the nation on March 31st, 1947, General Franco outlined the Law of Succession that was later submitted and approved by the Cortes (on June 7th) and by the electorate in a National Referendum (on July 6th, 1947). This law was amended in The Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966.

This law states that Spain, as a political union, forms a Catholic and Social State, and is by tradition a monarchy. The Head of the State during his lifetime is the Caudillo. Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Don Francisco Franco,

A Regency Council will assume power on the vacancy of the Head of the State, its rulings needing a majority vote of two-thirds to be valid.

The Head of State may at any time nominate to the Cortes his successor, who will bear the title of King or Regent. (The Head of the State may revoke a nomination previously put forward by himself and approved by the Cortes.) If the death or declared incapacity of the Head of the State occurs before his successor has been nominated, the Regency Council shall convoke the Government and the Council of the Realm within three days, and they shall agree by at least a two-thirds majority on the nomination of the successor who must be a person of royal lineage.

If no man is acceptable a Regent shall be agreed and appointed for a length of time specified by the Cortes.

In order to be the Head of the State, King, or Regent, the nominee must be a Spaniard, a man over thirty, a Catholic, and swear to obey the fundamental laws of the nation which are the "Spaniards' Charter", the Labour Charter, the Constitutional Law of the Cortes, the Law of Referendum, and the present Law of Succession. He must also be loyal to the principles of the *Movimiento Nacional*. (Modifications of this law require a national referendum as well as the agreement of the Cortes.) The monarchy having been re-established, the order of succession shall be by primogeniture.

Should the incapacity of the Head of the State be recognised by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Government it is to be communicated to the Council of the Realm, who are to act in accordance with this Law of Succession.

THE COUNCIL OF THE REALM

The Council of the Realm assists the Head of State in those tasks of government that are exclusively his. He takes the advice of the Council when a law approved by the Cortes has to be reconsidered by them, with regard to declarations of peace or war and on the question of the nomination of a successor.

The Council is presided over by the President of the Cortes, and consists also of the senior dignitary of the Church with a seat in the Cortes, the senior Captain General on active service, the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Spain; two Councillors elected by each of the following groups in the Cortes: the Syndicates, Local Government, National Councillors, representatives of the Family; one Councillor from the University Rectors and the Professional Colleges and three Councillors appointed by the Head of State.

THE REGENCY COUNCIL

The Regency Council would consist of the President of the Cortes (who would preside), the senior dignitary of the Church and the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chief of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates.

THE CORTES ESPAÑOLAS (Parliament)

By the Law of July 17th and the Decrees of October 15th, 1942, establishing the new Cortes, the chief mission of the Cortes is the preparation and elaboration of the laws without prejudice to the powers exercised by the Chief of State. The 570 members of the Cortes are called "procuradores", and are partly *ex-officio* members and partly so by appointment, together with some elected members. Under the new Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966, 104 members will be elected by heads of families and their wives.

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Members must be Spanish, have attained their majority, be in full use of all civil rights with no political disability. Nominations by the Head of the State can be revoked; the remainder hold office for four years and may be re-elected. The President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries are elected by the Plenum of the Cortes. The Committees are appointed by the President of the Cortes with the approval of the Government. The President is elected for six years, the other above-named officials are elected for each term of the legislature.

Laws falling under the usual headings, and any others, as also motions and agreements not having the force of law, are submitted to a full session of the Cortes. Committees deliberate on anything not included in the foregoing, draft laws, and submit proposals. In war or emergencies the Government may act through decree-laws to be ratified by the Cortes later. The ratification of international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or the territorial integrity of Spain, will be the subject of a Law passed by the plenary session of the Cortes. The full Cortes or the Committees consider the

ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. There is no provision for introducing new laws through individual members, and no law is promulgated without the approval of the Head of the State, to whom the President of the Cortes submits the draft laws approved by the Cortes.

THE TRADE UNIONS

As participants in work and production, all Spaniards constitute the Trade Union Organization which is divided into syndicates. Within the legal form there will be autonomous associations of employers, technical experts, workers and members of legislative councils. The Unions represent the interests of the national community, and will collaborate in the study of production problems and may propose solutions and take part in the drafting of regulations, and the supervision and fulfilment of working conditions. They may create and maintain organizations for research, moral, cultural and occupational training, health insurance and other items of a social nature that may be of interest to those who participate in production.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Caudillo of Spain, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, President of the Council of Ministers and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence: Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(formed October 1969)

(March 1971)

President of the Council: Gen. FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Vice-President of the Council: Rear-Adm. LUIS CARRERO BLANCO.

Minister without Portfolio with Responsibility for the Economic Development Plan: LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GREGORIO LÓPEZ BRAVO.

Minister of the Interior: TOMÁS GARICANO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister for the Army: Lt.-Gen. JUAN CASTAÑÓN.

Minister for the Navy: Admiral ADOLFO BATURONE.

Minister of Aviation: Lt.-Gen. JULIO SALVADOR.

Minister of Justice: ANTONIO MARÍA ORIO Y URQUIJO.

Minister of Finance: ALBERTO MONREAL LUQUE.

Minister of Industry: JOSÉ MARÍA LÓPEZ DE LETONA.

Minister of Commerce: ENRIQUE FONTANA CODINA.

Minister of Public Works: FEDERICO SILVA MUÑOZ.

Minister of Agriculture: TOMÁS ALLENDE GARCÍA-BAXTER.

Minister of Labour: LICINIO FUENTE DE LA FUENTE.

Minister without Portfolio in charge of the Official Labour Syndicate: ENRIQUE GARCÍA DEL RAMAL.

Minister Sec. Gen. of the National Movement: Prof. TORCUATO FERNÁNDEZ MIRANDA.

Minister of National Education: JOSÉ LUIS VILLAR PALASÍ.

Minister of Information and Tourism: ALFREDO SÁNCHEZ BELLA.

Minister of Housing: VICENTE MORTES.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: JOAQUÍN BAU NOLLA.

Secretary-General: ALBERTO MARTÍN ARTAJO.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Combined Chief of Staffs: Capt.-Gen. AGUSTÍN MUÑOZ GRANDES.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ-CAMINO Y AGUIRRE.

Naval Chief of Staff: Adm. ENRIQUE BARBUDO DUARTE.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. D. LUIS NAVARRO GARNICA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MADRID

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Rome, Italy (L).
- Algeria:** Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED LAIDI.
- Argentina:** Paseo de la Castellana 63 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR URIEN.
- Australia:** General Sanguro 44 (E); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE JOHN LAWREY.
- Austria:** Núñez de Balboa 46 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG HÖLLER.
- Belgium:** Padilla 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron POSWICK.
- Bolivia:** San Quintín 10 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Brazil:** Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MANOEL EMILIO PEREIRA GUILHON.
- Burma:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Burundi:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Cambodia:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Cameroon:** Avda. Generalísimo 26 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON BEB A DON.
- Canada:** Plaza de España 25° (E); *Ambassador:* GHISLAIN HARDY (also accred. to Morocco).
- Chile:** Paseo de la Castellana 53 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO SEPÚLVEDA GARCÉS.
- China, Republic (Taiwan):** Zurbarán 14 (E); *Ambassador:* FU-SUNG CHU.
- Colombia:** Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEJANDRO GALVIS GALVIS.
- Congo (Democratic Republic):** Avda. Dr. Arce 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE ZAMUNDU.
- Costa Rica:** Marqués de Cubas 25 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE POZUELO APESTEGUI (also accred. to Austria).
- Cuba:** Juan de Mena 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUILLERMO RUIZ PÉREZ.
- Cyprus:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Denmark:** Serrano 63 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN D. HOLTEN-EGGERT.
- Dominican Republic:** Autopista de Barajas (E); *Ambassador:* PORFIRIO DOMINICI.
- Ecuador:** Alfonso XII 48 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO COLOMA SILVA.
- El Salvador:** Modesto Lafuente 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUGO LINDO (also accred. to Switzerland and the Vatican).
- Equatorial Guinea:** Santiago Bernabéu 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ESTEBAN NSUÉ NGOMO.
- Ethiopia:** Paris 7e, France (E).
- Finland:** Carbonero y Sol 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JUHA OLAVI MONTONEN.
- France:** Héroes del Diez de Agosto 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT GILLET.
- Gabon:** Dr. Fleming 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ETOUGHE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMANN MEYER-LINDENBERG.
- Ghana:** Paris 6e, France (E).
- Greece:** Fernández de la Hoz 3 (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIOS KALEVRAS.
- Guatemala:** García de Paredes 78 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Guinea:** Dakar, Senegal (E).
- Haiti:** Miraflores 17 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.
- Honduras:** Generalísimo 41 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO ZELAYA RUBÍ.
- Iceland:** London, S.W.1, England (E).
- India:** Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* SHARDUL BIKRAM SHAH.
- Indonesia:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Iran:** Jerez 6, Villa 'El Altozano' (E); *Ambassador:* DJAMCHID GHARIB.
- Iraq:** Hermanos Bécquer 6 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Ireland:** Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN GALLAGHER.
- Italy:** Lagasca 108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLO MARCHIORI.
- Japan:** Avda. Generalísimo 67 (E); *Ambassador:* SATORU TAKAHASHI.
- Jordan:** Avda. Generalísimo 44 (E); *Ambassador:* IKLIL SATI.
- Korea:** Paris 17e, France (E).
- Laos:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Lebanon:** General Sanjurjo 47 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN EL-JISR.
- Liberia:** Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM B. FERNANDEZ.
- Libya:** Cea Bermúdez 46 (E); *Ambassador:* FADEL FAUZI EL AMIR.
- Mali:** Paris 6e, France (E).
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritania:** Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Morocco:** Leizarán 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF FILALI.
- Nepal:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Netherlands:** Velázquez 63 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron DE HAERSOLTE.
- Nicaragua:** Bravo Murillo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE URCUYO RODRÍGUEZ.
- Niger:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Nigeria:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Norway:** Alcalá Galiano 3 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT LYKKE.
- Pakistan:** José Ortega y Casset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ABIB ALI BILGRAMI (also accred. to the Vatican).
- Panama:** Serrano 93 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO RITIER AISLAN.
- Paraguay:** Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANÍBAL MESQUITA VERA.
- Peru:** General Mola 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. NICOLÁS E. LINDLEY LÓPEZ.
- Philippines:** Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS M. GONZÁLEZ.
- Poland:** Serrano 210 (L); *Minister:* ANDRZEJ ONACIK.
- Portugal:** Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL F. ROCHETA.
- Romania:** Alfonso XIII 157 (L); *Minister:* ALEXANDRU PETRESCU.
- Ruanda:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** Hermanos Bécquer 4, 4° (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF ALFOZAN.

SPAIN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Senegal: Paris 16e, France (E).

South Africa: Paseo de la Castellana 1 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. H. MAREE.

Sudan: Paris 16e, France (E).

Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STENSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAURICE.

Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL FATTAH AL-BOCHI.

Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARUN PHAN ISARANGKUN NA AYUTHAYA.

Tunisia: Méndez Núñez 17 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHAR BEL KHODJA.

Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SADI ELDEM.

United Arab Republic: Miguel Angel 23 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA LOTFY.

United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN RUSSELL.

United States of America: Serrano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HILL.

Uruguay: Juan Bravo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS DE POSADAS MONTERO.

Vatican: Avenida de Pio XII 46; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO.

Venezuela: Alcalá 108 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CAPRILES AYALA.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Rome, Italy (E).

PARLIAMENT

Las Cortes Españolas

President: ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ DE VALCARCEL.

Parliament is unicameral and consists of 570 members, apportioned as follows:

Ex-officio members:

Cabinet Ministers	19
The Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Council of Military Justice, the Paymaster-General and the President of the Council of National Economy	3
Rectors of the Universities	12
The Presidents of the Institute of Spain, two elected members of the Royal Academies, the President and two elected members of the Council of Scientific Research	7
The Chancellor of Hispanidad and the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers	2

Nominated members:

Members of the National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)	99
Members nominated by the Head of State for "eminent service to Spain"	25

Elected members:

Elected by citizens	104
Representatives of the Syndicates	150
Members of provincial municipalities elected by provincial assemblies	112
Two representatives of the Bar Associations (elected by the Presidents) and one representative each elected by the Associations of Doctors, Pharmacutists, Veterinerary Surgeons and Architects and the Institute of Civil Servants and others	34

Elected members sit for four years and may be re-elected.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There is one legally constituted political organization:

Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas: President of the Political Junta Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE; Sec.-Gen. ENRIQUE GARCÍA DEL RAMAL.

The **National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)** consists of from 50 to 75 members, 12 nominated by the Caudillo and the remainder representing various fields of public life, and matters concerning the structure of the Falange, the formation of corporations and national and international questions submitted to it by the Caudillo.

In 1968 new statutes were drawn up allowing for the formation of political associations within the Movement.

There are many currents of opposition in Spain, some of which are actual parties operating clandestinely or in exile, but most are simply movements or political groupings.

These include several monarchist groups and others on the right wing of the opposition, several small Christian and Social Democrat groups, and revolutionary action groups and regional separatist movements (e.g. Catalans) on the left wing. The following is a list of the *de facto* parties:

Confederación Nacional de Trabajo: a clandestine anarcho-syndicalist workers movement.

Euskadi ta Ascatasuna: the Basque Nationalist party, operating clandestinely; Leader JOSÉ ESCUBI-LARRAZ.

Partido Comunista: the Spanish Communist party, operating from Paris under SANTIAGO CARRILLO.

Partido Social de Acción Democrática: a Social Democrat party led by ENRIQUE TIerno GALVÁN.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español: 69 rue du Tour, 31 Toulouse, France; a socialist party affiliated to the Socialist International; Gen. Sec. RODOLFO LLOIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (*Supreme Court of Justice*): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. FRANCISCO RUIZ JARABO Y BAQUERA; Attorney-Gen. FERNANDO HERRERO TEJEDOR; Sec. RAMON PAJARÓN.

First Court (Civil): Seventeen judges; Pres. TOMÁS OGALLAR AYLLÓN.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. ADOLFO DE MIGUEL Y GARCILÓPEZ.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. MANUEL CERVIA CABRERA.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. AMBROSIO LÓPEZ JIMÉNEZ.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARCÍA GÓMEZ.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. LUIS LÓPEZ ORTIZ.

Audiencia Territorial (*Territorial High Courts*): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid (3), Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, GINÉS PARRA JIMÉNEZ.

Audiencia Provincial (*Provincial High Courts*): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute "Salas" (Chambers) of the corresponding "Audiencias Territoriales" and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no "Audiencia Territorial", the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal mainly with criminal cases but since September

1968 they have also dealt with some civil cases. The provincial courts that do not form a chamber of the territorial courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Alicante, Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Castellon, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, Las Palmas, Leon, Lérida, Logroño, Lugo, Málaga, Murcia, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, San Sebastián, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (*Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings*): The task of these courts is to hear more important civil cases and prepare indictments for criminal cases. They are located in the capitals of the judicial districts known as *Partidos Judiciales*. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Municipales (*Municipal Courts*): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (*Regional Courts and Justices*) administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (*Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles*): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgment of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. VICENTE SEGRELLOS CHILLIDA.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish.

In 1967 there were 306 Protestant churches with a practising congregation of 30,000. Barcelona has 38 of these churches and Madrid has 15. In addition there are two Protestant seminaries, one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona. The enforcement of the partial regulations of the law on religious liberty concerning denominational associations called for applications to be made to the Ministry of Justice and a register to be kept of church members and church accounts, before May 31, 1969.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS

Metropolitan See:

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA Y MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan See:

Bilbao . Mgr. JOSÉ CIRARDA.
Osma . Mgr. SATURNINO RUBIO Y MONTIEL.
Palencia . Mgr. JOSÉ SOUTO VIZOSO.
Vitoria . Mgr. FRANCISCO PERALTA Y BALLABRIGA

Metropolitan See:

Granada . Mgr. RAFAEL GARCÍA Y GARCÍA DE CASTRO.

Suffragan See:

Almería . (vacant).
Cartagena . Mgr. MIGUEL ROCA COBANELLAS.
GuadixyBaza . (vacant).
Jaén . Mgr. FELIX ROMERO MENJÍBAR.
Málaga . Mgr. ANGEL SUQUIA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

Oviedo . Mgr. GABINO DÍAZ MERCHÁN.

Suffragan See:

Astorga . ANTONIO BRIVÁ MIRAVENT.
León . Mgr. LUIS ALMARCHA HERNÁNDEZ.
Santander . JOSÉ MARÍA CIRARDA LACHIONDO.

Metropolitan See:

Pamplona . Mgr. ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ.

SPAIN—(RELIGION)

Suffragan Sees:

- Calahorra y La Calzada . Mgr. ABILIO DEL CAMPO Y DE LA BÁRCENA.
Jaca . Mgr. ANGEL HIDALGO IBÁÑEZ.
San Sebastian . Mgr. JACINTO ARGAYA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

- Santiago de Compostela . S.E.R. Cardinal FERNANDO QUIROGA Y PALACIOS.

Suffragan Sees:

- Lugo . Mgr. ANTONIO ONA DE ECHAVE.
Mondoñedo . (vacant).
Orense . Mgr. ANGEL TEMIÑO SAÍZ.
Túy . Mgr. JOSÉ DELICADO BAEZA.

Metropolitan See:

- Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Suffragan Sees:

- Badajoz . Mgr. JOSÉ MA. ALCÁRAZ Y ALENDA.
Cádiz y Ceuta . Mgr. ANTONIO AÑOVIROS ATAÚN.
Córdoba . Mgr. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-CONDE.
Huelva . Mgr. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ MORALEJO.
Islas Canarias (Canary Is.) . Mgr. ANTONIO INFANTES FLORIDO.
San Cristobal La Laguna (Tenerife) . Mgr. LUIS FRANCO CASCÓN.

Metropolitan See:

- Tarragona . S.E.R. Cardinal BENJAMÍN DE ARRIBA Y CASTRO.

Suffragan Sees:

- Gerona . Mgr. NARCISO JUBANY ARNÁU.
Lérida . RAMÓN MALLA CALL.
Solsona . Mgr. JOSÉ BASCUÑANA LÓPEZ.
Tortosa . Mgr. RICARDO CARLES GORDÓ.
Urgel . (vacant).
Vich . Mgr. RAMÓN MASNOU BOIXEDA.

Metropolitan See:

- Toledo . VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN.

Suffragan Sees:

- Coria . Mgr. MANUEL LLOPIS IVORRA.
Cuenca . Mgr. INOCENCIO RODRÍGUEZ DÍAZ.
Plasencia . Mgr. JUAN PEDRO ZARRANZ Y PUEYO.
Sigüenza-Guadalajara . Mgr. LAUREANO CASTÁN LACOMA.

Metropolitan See:

- Valencia . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA LAHIGUERA.

Suffragan Sees:

- Albacete . Mgr. IRENEO GARCÍA ALONSO.
Ibiza . Mgr. FRANCISCO PLANAS MUNTANER.
Mallorca . Mgr. RAFAEL ALVAREZ LARA.
Menorca . Mgr. MIGUEL MONCADAS NOGUERA.

Orihuela-

- Alicante . Mgr. PABLO BARRACHINA ESTEBAN.
Segorbe-Castellón de la Plana . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.

Metropolitan See:

- Valladolid . Mgr. JOSÉ GARCÍA Y GOLDÁRAZ.

Suffragan Sees:

- Avila . Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA.
Ciudad Rodrigo . Mgr. DEMETRIO MANSILLA REYO.
Salamanca . Mgr. MAURO RUBIO REPULLÉS.
Segovia . Mgr. DANIEL LLORENTE Y FEDERICO.
Zamora . Mgr. EDUARDO MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Metropolitan See:

- Zaragoza . Mgr. PEDRO CANTERO CUADRADO.

Suffragan Sees:

- Barbastro . Mgr. JAIME FLORES MARTÍN.
Huesca . Mgr. LINO RODRIGO RUESCA.
Tarazona (Tudela) . Mgr. JOSÉ MENDEZ ASENSIO.
Teruel . Mgr. JUAN RICOTE ALONSO.

- Barcelona . MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.
Ciudad Real . Very Rev. JUAN HERVAS Y BENET.
Madrid y Alcalá . Mgr. CASIMIRO MORCILLO GONZÁLEZ.

Archbishopric of Sion, Vicariate-General Castrense: (vacant).

Opus Dei (*Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei*): Diego de León 14, Madrid; f. 1928; an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definite vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world; Founder and Pres. Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA ESCRIVÁ DE BALAGUER.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Protestant minority listed below numbers 31,000 (1966).

	Number of Churches
Church of England, Evangelicals, and kindred Protestants	159
Baptists and Evangelical Baptists	50
Seventh Day Adventists	18
Lutherans	6
Methodists	17
Spanish Reformed Church	7
Brothers in Christ	1
Jehovah's Witnesses	2

Numerically, the Jews and Muslims constitute a larger minority.

THE PRESS

The Press Law of 1938 gave the state full control over the appointment of editors, the profession of journalism, the function and distribution of publications, and censorship of their contents. Furthermore, since 1941 the State Security Law has placed heavy penalties on press material likely to foster activities against the security of the state, or to compromise the authority of the state or the interests of the nation. A new Press Law was passed in 1966 which put an end to censorship, gave far greater freedom of discussion to editors, and reduced the penalties for offences against morality and the principles of the Movimiento to six months' imprisonment. But in April 1967 the Cortes increased the penalties to six years' imprisonment for exceeding the 1966 definition of press freedom, and to twelve years' for publishing insults to the nation or propaganda against the Fundamental Laws. Restrictions were further increased by the Official Secrets Act of April 1968. According to figures issued by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, between March 18th, 1966, when the new Press Law came into force, and March 18th, 1968, proceedings were initiated against the Press in 339 cases and fines were imposed in 180 cases. Suspension of publication, which like a fine, could become effective before consideration in a court, was also used as a penalty for infringements of the press laws. Thus *Madrid* was prohibited from publication for two consecutive periods of two months in 1968, in addition to being fined.

With the declaration of the state of emergency on January 24th, 1969, freedom of expression was abolished and total pre-publication censorship, enforced through the Ministry of Information, was re-introduced during that period.

The Government closely supervises the selection and training of journalists, who must be graduates of one of the two official schools in Madrid or of the independent school in Navarra. The Ministry of Information controls EFE, the national news agency which monopolises the distribution of foreign news; through the Press Syndicate, the Government also has influence over the distribution of newsprint.

Spain has no national newspapers but provincial towns are well served by local papers. There are 128 dailies, including fifteen in Madrid and eleven in Barcelona. This press regionalism is explained in part by communication problems—Madrid newspapers may take up to a day to reach provincial centres—and in part by regional loyalties. The low circulation of newspapers (few exceed 10,000 copies) must be seen in the context of a 20 per cent illiteracy rate; moreover, Spanish is the only language used in the daily press, despite the predominance in speech of regional languages such as Catalan.

Most towns have a single Monday paper (*Hoja del Lunes*), and in a town with more than one daily the publishers combine to produce this edition. There are 2,652 weekly papers and periodicals, of which about 300 are general interest magazines.

The space devoted to news reports in the newspaper press is relatively small—usually less than half that given to cultural features and entertainments. Most papers are tabloid in format. The majority of daily and weekly papers belong to political, religious, or commercial organizations and associations. One-third of them are published by organs of the Movimiento. The major ownership groups are as follows:

Prensa del Movimiento: the principal press group; controlled by the Falange and comprising 33 morning and 6 afternoon dailies, five weekly papers and four magazines.

Each of thirty-three towns has one or more Falange dailies; the most important are *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and *La Prensa* and *Solidaridad Nacional* in Barcelona. The Falange also owns the Pyresa news agency.

Editorial Católica: closely connected with Acción Católica, a non-political movement supported by businessmen and active in social welfare, and financed by the Church, this group controls five of the better dailies, headed by *Ya* in Madrid, and the Madrid weekly *Digame*; also owns Logos news agency.

Prensa Española: with monarchist leanings, publishes the daily *ABC* in Madrid and Seville, and the weekly *Blanco y Negro*.

Members of Opus Dei, the Catholic group, run two dailies in Madrid, *Nuevo Diario* (morning), and *Madrid* (evening); and also run the only independent school of journalism at Navarra.

The chief morning papers in order of popularity are *ABC*, *Ya*, *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and in Barcelona *Vanguardia*, *Diario de Barcelona* and *Correo Catalan*. Madrid is unique in having four afternoon papers, including *Pueblo* and *El Alcázar*. The circulations of *ABC* and *Vanguardia* exceed 200,000 each.

Vanguardia, highly respected for its serious and comprehensive news coverage, is able to devote six pages each to foreign, national and local news, and some 45 per cent of its 36 pages to advertising—more than any other paper. Some 10 per cent of its 100,000 copies circulate nationally. *ABC* and *Ya* are the chief Monarchist and Catholic dailies respectively (*ABC* having rather more feature articles and pictures), and are likewise highly respected. The two remaining major metropolitan dailies belong to the Falange: *Arriba* and the Syndicalist *Pueblo*.

Among the more serious weeklies are *Ecclesia*, the official publication of the Catholic hierarchy, and *Destino*, an influential progressive paper. *Blanco y Negro*, *Semana*, *Gaceta Ilustrada* and *Triunfo* typify the popular class of illustrated family periodicals; *Triunfo* is steadily growing in importance. On Sundays the dailies produce special editions; that of *ABC* is a prominent example.

MADRID DAILIES

A.B.C.: Calle de Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist. Catholic, Independent; Dir. TORCUATO LUCA DE TENA; Propr. Prensa Española; circ. 213,000; office in Seville (see Seville).

El Alcázar: Padre Damian 19; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Editor LUCIO DEL ALAMO UR-
RUTIA; circ. 54,000.

Arriba: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1935 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as *Presentel*, weekly; 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the National Movement; Dir. MANUEL BLANCO TOBÍO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 25,000.

As: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 22; sporting paper; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES.

Diario de Diarios: Alcala 40; morning; Dir. MANUEL CALVO HERNANDEZ.

Iberian Daily Sun: Zurbano 74; f. 1969; English language; Editor PEDRO SERRA BAUZÁ; circ. 10,000.

Informaciones: San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dir. VÍCTOR DE LA SERNA; Editor JESÚS DE LA SERNA; circ. 50,000.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

Madrid: General Pardiñas 92; f. 1939; evening; general political information; Dir. ANTONIO FONTAN; circ. 77,000.

Marca: Avda. Generalísimo 142; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastián, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports, theatre, cinema, etc.; Dir. NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ-CUESTA Y MERELO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 139,820.

Nuevo Diario: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; Dir. JUAN PABLO DE VILLANUEVA; Propr. Prensa y Ediciones, S.A. (daily except Mondays); circ. 60,000.

Pueblo: Huertas 73; f. 1940; evening; Syndicalist; Dir. EMILIO ROMERO GÓMEZ; Editor MANUEL-SALVADOR MORALES RICO; circ. 242,263.

Ya: Mateo Inurria 15, Apdo. 466; f. 1935; morning; independent; Rightist; Catholic; Dir. AGUILINO MORCILLO HERRERA; Chief Editor RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 139,300.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apto. 775; f. 1930; Mondays only; f. by Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. PEDRO GÓMEZ APARICIO; Chief Editor JAVIER SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA; circ. 170,000.

Local editions in Barcelona and 31 other cities.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(with circulation over 10,000 copies)

BARCELONA

El Correo Catalán: Ramblas 124; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ANDRÉS ROSELLÓ PAMIES; Editor MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; Propr. Fononto Prensa Tradicionalista; circ. 39,500.

Diario de Barcelona: Muntaner 49; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and one of the oldest newspapers in the world; Monarchist; during the Napoleonic invasion it was edited in Palma de Mallorca; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Chair, MIGUEL MATEU PLA; Dir. JOSÉ TARIN IGLESIAS; Editor ESTELSAN MOLIST POL; Propr. Barcelona de Publicaciones; office in Madrid, Avenue de la Habana 84; circ. 44,300.

Diario Femenino: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1968; woman's newspaper; Editor ANGELES MASÓ MARISTANY; circ. 20,000.

Dicen: Canuda 26; f. 1964; afternoon; sport; independent; Pres. FRANCISCO ALBIACH RODRÍGUEZ; Man. FEDERICO PASTOR LÓPEZ; circ. 110,000.

El Mundo Deportivo: Tallers 62-64; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. RICARDO GRAU ESCODA; circ. 100,000.

El Noticiero Universal: Calle Lauria 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ PARDOS; Editor ANGEL ELIAS RIQUELME; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 76,600.

La Prensa: Calle de Villarroel 91; f. 1941; evening; Dir. VALENTIN DOMÍNGUEZ ISLA; Editor JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,300.

Solidaridad Nacional: Consejo de Ciento 202; f. 1936 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the Falangist movement; Dir. CLEMENTE PAMPLONA BLASCO; Editor JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO; circ. 50,000.

Tele-eXpres: Tallers 62-64; f. 1964; evening; Dir. MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; circ. 45,000.

La Vanguardia: Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; above-average space given to foreign news; Dir. XAVIER DE ECHARRI; Propr. Talleres de Imprenta; circ. 206,600.

ALICANTE

Información: Poeta Quintana 42, Apto. 214; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. FELIX MORALES PÉREZ; Editor JOSÉ M. MARTÍNEZ AGUIRRE; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,500.

Primera Página: José Salvetti 18-20; f. 1868; Editor ANGEL VILCHES CRIADO; circ. 12,500.

BADAJOS

Hoy: Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic, regional; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; Dir. GREGORIO HERMINIO PINILLA YUBERO; circ. 14,000.

BILBAO

El Correo Español y El Pueblo Vasco: Ledesma 6, Apdo. 205; *El Correo Español* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910 as Monarchist and pro-unity; fusion 1938; morning; Falangist; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARIN; Editor ANTONIO R. BASTERRA DE LA TORRE; circ. 88,200.

La Gaceta del Norte: Calle de Henao 8; f. 1901; morning; independent; Man. Dir. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ Y MARTÍNEZ DE OLAGUIBEL; Editors JULIO RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ M. ORTUZAR; circ. 97,000.

Hierro: Orueta 2, Apto. 65; evening; Falangist; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,000.

BURGOS

Diario de Burgos: Calle de Vitoria 13, Apdo. 46; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ESTEBAN SAEZ ALVARADO; Editor ANDRÉS RUIZ VALDERRAMA; circ. 15,000.

CÁDIZ

Diario de Cádiz: Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. EMILIO DE LA CRUZ; Editor FRANCISCO GÓMEZ CARRASCO; Propr. Federico Joly y Cia.; circ. 17,300.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA

Mediterráneo: Av. Cernuda y Velasco 27; f. 1938; Editor JAIME NOS RUIZ; circ. 11,562.

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba: Cardenal Toledo 11, Apdo. 2; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. PEDRO ALVAREZ GÓMEZ; Editor JOSÉ DEL RÍO SANZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Ideal Gallego: Teresa Herrera 11, Apdo. 188; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Editor RAÚL SOLLA YANGUAS; publ. by Editorial Católica; circ. 19,750.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 11-13; f. 1882; commercial; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Editor FRANCISCO PILLADO RIVADULLA; circ. 37,100.

GIJÓN

El Comercio: Santa Lucía 18, Apto. 113; f. 1878; morning; non-political; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; circ. 12,500.

GRANADA

Ideal: S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. SANTIAGO LOZANO GARCÍA; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ DE BURGOS; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 30,000.

Patria: Oficios 10; f. 1935; Editor EDUARDO MOLINA FAJARDO; circ. 12,105.

LEÓN

Proa: José Antonio 1, Apdo. 140; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Editor JOAQUÍN TORNERO CARAMAZONA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,600.

LÉRIDA

Diario de Lérida: Academia 17; f. 1965; Editor SALVADOR GEIVE GIRIBENT; circ. 14,000.

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Chief Editor ENRIQUE SANTOS HERRERA; Propr. Prensa y Radio del Movimiento; circ. 16,600.

LOGROÑO

Nueva Rioja: Vara del Rey 68; f. 1938; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA LOPE TOLEDO; circ. 10,000.

LUGO

El Progreso José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. JOSE TRAPERO PARDO; Editor HIJOS DE PURIFICACIÓN DE CORA; circ. 15,000.

MÁLAGA

Sur: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Editor CLAUDIO GRONDONA RUIZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,500.

La Tarde: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1940; evening; Dir. TIMOTEO ESTEBAN VEGA; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA BOTELLA ZAMORANO; circ. 17,127.

MARBELLA

Sol de España: Valentuñana 2; f. 1965; Editor FEDERICO VILLAGRÁN BAUTILLO; circ. 40,000.

MURCIA

Línea: Jara Carrillo 11; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 30,000.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. VENANCIO LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA; circ. 31,554.

OVIEDO

La Nueva España: Avda. Calvo Sotelo 5, Apdo. 113; f. 1937; morning; regional organ of National Movement; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO CEPEDA GONZÁLES; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 51,572.

Región: Fray Ceferino 25, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. RICARDO VÁZQUEZ PRADA; circ. 17,000.

La Voz de Asturias: Gil de Jaz 5, Apdo. 29; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Chief Editor MANUEL PAREDES LÓPEZ; circ. 23,000.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino: Mayor Principal 147; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ ALONSO DE OJEDA; Editor JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO ALMODÓVAR; circ. 10,000.

PAMPLONA

Arriba España: Zapatería 50, Apdo. 29; morning; Falangist; Dir. MARIANO PRADO MONTERO; Editor JOSÉ L. OLLO LUNA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 8,000.

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER TESTAUT ATOZQUI; circ. 32,875.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Calle de Leire 18 y 20, Apdo. 3; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. JAVIER MARÍA PASCUAL IBÁÑEZ; Editor PEDRO MARTÍN; circ. 15,000.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (*Diario de Salamanca*): Ramos del Manzano 36; f. 1883; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE DE SENA MARCOS; Editor and Man. MARIANO NUÑEZ-VARADÉ; circ. 18,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6, Apdo. 52; f. 1920; morning; Catholic; Dir. JESÚS PRADO SÁNCHEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,000.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

El Diario Vasco: Miracruz 9, Apdo. 201; f. 1934; morning; Monarchist-Liberal; Dir. JUAN M. PEÑA IBÁÑEZ; Editor TEODORO GOÑI DE AYALA; circ. 32,600.

Unidad: Can Marcial 8, 10, Apdo. 130; f. 1936; evening; Falangist and organ of the J.O.N.S.; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER ARANJUELO ORAÁ.

La Voz de España: Sozoa 23, Apdo. 44; f. 1885; morning; Falangist; provincial paper with widest circ., including South of France; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor JAVIER ESTEBAN RETA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 50,000.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sanz de Santuola 12; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO CÁCERES Y TORRES; Editor ANTONIO MORILLA AGUILAR; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 30,000.

El Diario Montañés: Moctezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. FLORENCIO DE LA LAMA BULNES; Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 10,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

El Correo Gallego: Preguntorio 29; f. 1878; Editor GERARDO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN; circ. 11,084.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illundain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Prop. Prensa Española; Dir. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ LOZANO; circ. 66,796 (*see also under Madrid*).

El Correo de Andalucía: Alvareda 17; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUES; circ. 10,000.

Sevilla: Santander 1 y 3, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; evening; Falangist; Dir. IGNACIO ARROYO Y MARTÍN-EUGENIO; Editor EMILIO VARA NUÑEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,000.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Alférez Provisional, 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. DOMINGO MEDRANO BALDA; Editor DAVID CASTILLO BIESA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 11,500.

VALENCIA

Levante: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 6; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. ADOLFO CÁMARA AVILA; Editor ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 45,000.

Las Provincias: Avda. del Pintor Pinazo 19, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTIÑOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; Editor VICENTE ANDRÉS ESTELLES; circ. 40,000.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraíso 8; f. 1908; independent; Catholic; Dir. TOMÁS SANTOS CORCHERO; circ. 15,000.

Jornada: Av. del Cid 270; f. 1941; evening; Editor JOSÉ BERBERÁ ARMELLES; circ. 13,075.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

Libertad: Santiago 19; f. 1931; evening; Falangist; Dir. CARLOS SANZ ALONSO; Editor VÍCTOR GÓMEZ AYLLON; Propr. Prensa y Radio del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; non-political, agricultural interests; Dir. FELIX A. GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ; Editor ANGEL DE PABLOS CHAPADO; circ. 20,000.

VIGO

Faro de Vigo: Colon 30, Apdo. 91; f. 1853; morning; Catholic, Conservative, independent; oldest paper of Galicia and second oldest of Spain; Dir. MANUEL SANTAELLA PÉREZ; circ. 40,657.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Avda. José Antonio 3; f. 1896; morning; Falangist; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 16,000.

ZARAGOZA

Amanecer: Porcell 1; f. 1936; Editor FRANCISCO VILLALGORDO MONTALBÁN; circ. 10,366.

Aragón Expres: Marcial 2; f. 1969; evening; Editor EDUARDO FOMBUENA COMÍN; circ. 20,000.

Heraldo de Aragón S.A.: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; Conservative; independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MONPEÓN; Editors LUIS TORRES TORRES and ANDRÉS RUIZ CASTILLO; circ. 62,800.

El Noticiero: Coso 71, Apdo. 170; f. 1901; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. RAMÓN CELMA BERNAL; circ. 14,000.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC IS.

PALMA DE MALLORCA

Baleares: Damús 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER JIMÉNEZ; Editor JUAN BONET; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 25,000.

CANARY IS.

LAS PALMAS

Diario de Las Palmas: Leon y Castillo 41, Apdo. 8; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria S.A.; circ. 24,000.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. Pío GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 22,000.

La Provincia: León y Castillo 41; f. 1965; Editor FRANCISCO SARDAÑA FABIANI; circ. 20,000.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

El Día: Valentin Sanz 15, Apdo. 97; f. 1939; morning; Catholic; Dir. ERNESTO SALCEDA VILCHES; Propr. JUAN GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

MADRID

Actualidad Económica: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1958; weekly; economics; Editor JUAN ANTONIO FRANCO OLIVÁN; circ. 26,000.

La Actualidad Española: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1952; weekly; news and general; Editor JOSÉ LUIS CEBRIÁN BONET; circ. 65,000.

Agricultura: Caballero de Gracia 24; f. 1928; monthly; Dir. CRISTOBAL DE LA PUERTA CASTELLO; circ. 5,500.

Ama: Fuentes 13; fortnightly; women's magazine; Editor JESÚS MARÍA ZULOAGA Y ZULOAGA; circ. 200,000.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; weekly; illustrated news and general; Dir. GUILLERMO LUCA DE TENA Y BRUNET; circ. 66,067.

El Caso: Sagasta 23; f. 1952; weekly; crime; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA DE VEGA FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 300,000.

Caza y Pesca: Plaza de Santo Domingo 16; f. 1943; monthly; hunting, fishing and shooting; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA CANTOS.

La Codorniz: Claudio Coello 46; f. 1941; weekly; satirical; Dir. ALVARO DE LAIGLESIA (also publ. in Barcelona).

Cuadernos para el Diálogo: Jaranía 19; f. 1963; monthly; cultural, intellectual, politics, sociology; Dir. FÉLIX SANTOS DELGADO; circ. 38,000.

Digame: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1940; weekly; humour, news, entertainment; Dir. RICARDO GARCÍA LOPEZ; circ. 100,000.

Ecclesia: Alfonso XI 4; f. 1943; weekly; Catholic news and opinion; Editor AGAPITO TAPIADOR PERAL; circ. 24,500.

El Economista: Conde Aranda 8, Apdo. 1024; f. 1886; weekly review of finance and economics; Editor PEDRO RICO RUANO; circ. 16,000.

España Económica: Paseo de la Habana 17; f. 1893; weekly; political economy; Dir. GABINO CARRIEDO.

Figaro: Fernández de la Hoz 62; f. 1945; fortnightly; literature, art, home, etc.; Dir. ENRIQUE DE ANGUILO Y GATTO DURÁN.

Fotos: Puerta del Sol 11; f. 1936; weekly; general illustrated; Dir. JUAN CARLO VILLACORTA LU.

Gaceta de Bellas Artes: Infantas 30; f. before 1936; quarterly; national art organ of Asociación de Pintores y Escultores; Dir. JOSÉ PRADOS LÓPEZ.

La Gaceta Ilustrada: Ruiz de Alarcón 12; f. 1956; weekly; general illustrated; Pres. Conde de Godó; Editor MANUEL SUÁREZ CASO; circ. 120,000.

Gaceta Médica Española: Rafael Salgado 11; f. before 1936; monthly; international medical science; Dir. Dr. ENRIQUE NOGUERA LÓPEZ; publ. *Profesión Médica* supplement to review.

Hogar 2000: Carretas 14; monthly; family magazine; Editor MARÍA PRESENTACIÓN SALAS LARRAZÁBAL; circ. 120,000.

¡Hola! Miguel Angel 1; f. 1944; weekly; popular illustrated; Editor ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ GOMEZ; circ. 350,000.

Imagen: Gral. Pardimas 72; f. 1945; monthly; world and Spanish cinema; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ GANDIA.

Índice: Magallanes 3; fortnightly; art, literature, politics and sociology; Editor JUAN FERNÁNDEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 10,000.

Ínsula: Carmen 9; monthly; arts, politics; Editor ENRIQUE CANITO BARRERH; circ. 3,500.

Máscara: Madrid; every ten days; Spanish theatre; Dir. ENRIQUE ANTONIO DEL CORRAL.

Meridiano: San Leonardo 12; f. 1942; monthly; digest of world periodicals; Dir. FRANCISCO BERMESOLO GIMÉNEZ; propr. Ediciones Joker; circ. 75,225.

Mundo Cristiano: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1963; monthly; popular religious; Editor JESÚS URTEAGA LOIDI; circ. 203,000.

El Mundo Financiero: P.O.B. 6119; f. 1946; monthly; general, finance, commercial and economics; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS BARCELÓ; circ. 18,500.

Música: Madrid; f. 1944; fortnightly; music; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO MASÍA.

- Revista de Occidente:** Padilla 22, Madrid; f. by JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET; monthly; literature and social sciences; Editor JOSÉ ORTEGA SPOTORNO.
- Revista Geográfica Española:** Avda. Islas Filipinas 4; f. 1938; quarterly; international travel, history, art; Dir. AURELIA ALONSO DE MORAL.
- Semana:** Paseo Onésimo Redondo 24, Apdo. 383; f. 1942; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. LUIS G. DE LINARES; circ. 114,500.
- 7 Fechas:** Avenida del Generalísimo 142; f. 1949; weekly; general; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA SERRANO; circ. 230,000.
- SP:** Marqués de Urquija; f. 1956; weekly; news and general; Editor VICENTE ROYO; circ. 33,000.
- Tecni-Ciencia:** Hilarión Eslava 14; f. 1948; monthly; science and technology; Dir. JUAN-RAMÓN PILES ALVAREZ.
- Triunfo:** Avenida de América s/n; f. 1946; weekly; illustrated; Editor JOSÉ ANGEL EZCURRA CARRILLO; circ. 70,000.
- Ver y Contar:** Princesa 22; weekly; general; Editor JESÚS PICATOSTE BAEZA; circ. 100,000.

BARCELONA

- Alta Costura:** Calle de Valencia 168-170; f. 1943; monthly; fashion; Dirs. SANTIAGO and SEGISMUNDO DE ANTA FRAILE.
- El Ciervo:** Calvet 56, Apdo. 12121; f. 1952; monthly; cultural and religious; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS; circ. 15,000.
- La Codorniz:** Pelayo 28; weekly; satirical (*see* Madrid).
- El Deporte:** Borrell 122; f. 1944; bi-weekly; sport; Dir. JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR.
- Destino:** Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1942; weekly; world politics, art, literature; Dir. XAVIER MONTSALVATGE BASSOLS.
- La Familia:** Muntaner 393; f. 1908; monthly; family magazine; Dir. JOSÉ BRU JARDÍ.
- Garbo:** Monasterio 22; weekly; popular illustrated; Editor MARÍA FERNANDA GAÑÁN CORTÉS; circ. 125,000.
- El Hogar y La Moda:** Diputación 211; f. 1909; fortnightly; women's magazine; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRAS; Dirs. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA, FRANCISCO ELIES; circ. 85,000; offices in Madrid and Seville.
- Labores del Hogar:** Diputación 211; f. 1952; twice monthly; women's magazine; Editor JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; circ. 90,000.
- Lecturas:** Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; light reading; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRAS; Dir. JULIO BOU; circ. 300,000.
- Medicina Clínica:** Provenza 284; f. 1943; medicine; monthly; Dir. A. PEDRO-PONS; circ. 4,500.
- Meridiano:** Avda. Infanta Carlota 123; f. 1943; monthly digest; Editor CONCHA FAGOAGA; circ. 75,000.
- Mujer:** Casanova 159; f. 1937; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. VICENTE LOREN; Editor JOSÉ MARIA LLOVET ARNAL.
- Mundo:** Avda. Infanta Carlota 123-7; f. 1940; weekly; general news; Editor MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ AREAL; circ. 50,000.
- Ondas:** Caspe 6; fortnightly; radio and television; Editor MANUEL TARÍN IGLESIAS; circ. 120,000.
- Serra d'Or:** Monasterio de Montserrat, Apartado 121; Catalan; Editor MAURO MARÍA BOIX; circ. 20,000.
- Siluetas:** Bailén 206; f. 1940; monthly; literary, music, fashion, art, social, tourism, etc.; Dir. JUSTINO OCHOA.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*; f. 1961; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

At the same time *Boletín Oficial del Estado* publish in separate volumes, codes, acts and other administrative and economic publications.

The Ministries of the three Defence Forces, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education and Labour, the Secretariat of F.E.T. and J.O.N.S., the Archbishops and Bishops, and other corporations, all publish official bulletins, as does the Civil Government of each Province, generally daily, dealing with their respective affairs.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánfor 1; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

Censo de Publicaciones Oficiales: summary of all official publications; yearly; first edition published 1966 by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agencia EFE, S.A.:** Ayala 5, Apdo. 1112, Madrid; f. 1939; domestic and international; 31 offices and correspondents abroad; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARMESTO.
- Europa Press:** Hermosilla 9, Madrid; Dir. ANTONIO HERRERO LOSADA.
- Fiel:** Conde de Aranda 22, Madrid 1; Dir. LUIS FERNANDO BANDÍN RAMOS.
- Logos Agencia de Información:** Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid; f. 1929; domestic news; Dir. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ QUÍLEZ; Editor MANUEL TEJERO MEDINA.
- Mencheta:** Jovellanos 3, Madrid; Dir. JUAN PERIS MENCHETA.
- Prensacor:** Via Layetana 176, Barcelona (main branch), and Calle Dr. Castello 43, Madrid 6; agents for over 50 international firms; correspondents all over the world; Man. MARTÍN MILLANES.
- Pyresa Agencia Informativa:** Avda. del Generalísimo 142, Madrid; domestic news; Dir. VICENTE CEBRIAN CARABIAS.
- Servicio de Informaciones Sindicales (SIS):** Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir. JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- AP:** Carrera de San Jerónimo 16, Madrid; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIS.
- Central News Agency of China, Taipei:** Spanish branch Apdo. 10159, Madrid; Rep. EDUARDO SOU-ERMO.
- UPI:** Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Man. ALDO TRIPPINI.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

- Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assn.):** Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. Dr. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANCISCO CASÁRES; 960 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes* (*see* p. 1034), *Memoria* (yearly).
- Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de la Prensa:** Plaza del Callas 4; Pres. Dr. L. DEL ALAMO; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO CASÁRES.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Club Internacional de Prensa: Pinar 5; Pres. ALDO TRIPPINI; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL SALAZAR.

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1909; 288 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ TOMÁS; Sec. JUAN TOMÁS HERNÁNDEZ CABEZAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Ledesma 6-2°; f. 1912; Pres. ANTONIO GUERRERO.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española 9; f. 1918; Pres. JOSÉ MONTOTO Y GONZÁLEZ DE LA HOYUELA; Sec. FAUSTO BOTELLO DE LAS HERAS.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA.

There are also Press Associations in every provincial capital.

PUBLISHERS

In 1968 12,085 titles were published with a total of 93,750,000 copies.

MADRID

Afrodisio Aguado, S.A.: Marqués de Cubas 5; f. 1939; Dir. JUAN OBREGON SIURANA; general works and editions de luxe.

Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan Bravo 38, Apdo. 14241; f. 1923; Chair. MANUEL REBECCA ARIÉ; Man. Dir. CARLOS AGUILAR; world classics, literature, reference books, law, history, political and social economics, science, psychology, technical, art, juvenile books, maps and charts; brs. in Barcelona, Vigo, Valencia, Bilbao, Sevilla, Málaga, Canary Isles, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Bogotá, Montevideo, Mexico City and Santiago de Chile.

Ambrosio Candiani: Gran Vía 47, Apdo. 10083; f. 1940; Propr. A. CANDIANI; technical, radio and television; br. in Buenos Aires.

Antonio Carmona Reverte: Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA R.; books on music and art.

Arturo García Carrafa: Alcántara 4; Dir. ARTURO GARCÍA CARRAFA; heraldry.

Compañía Bibliográfica Española, S.A.: Nieremberg 14, Apdo. 277; f. 1951; especially educational works; Dir. RAFAEL AGULLÓ MUNAR.

Dalmau y Jover: Madrid; Dir. JUAN JOVER BIOSCA; agriculture, zootechnics, art, science and pedagogy.

Ediciones Arion: Cuesta de Santo Domingo 11; Dir. FERNÁNDO BAEZA MARTOS; literary, history, art, sciences.

Ediciones Atlas: Lope de Vega 18, 14; Dir. CIRIACO PÉREZ BUSTAMANTE; social sciences, law, pedagogy, geography, history, literature and technical books.

Ediciones "Canciones del Mundo": Carmen 20; f. 1939; Dir. AUGUSTO ALGUERO; music, especially modern; br. in Barcelona: Bruch, 136-138.

Ediciones Castilla: Maestro Alonso 23, 2; Dir. RAMÓN LORENTE ARRAIZA; classics, travel.

Ediciones Cid: Desengaño 12-4°; f. 1958; Dir. PABLO BIEGER HERRERA; novels, biographies, politics, economics, juvenile.

Ediciones Cultura Hispánica: Av. Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1945; arts, law, history, economics for circulation in Latin America; Dir. JOSÉ RUMBU DE ARMAS.

Ediciones "Fax" (Blanco y Bernáldez, S.R.C.): Zurbano 80, Apdo. 8001; f. 1931; Mans. JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ ROMERO, JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ PÉREZ, ENRIQUE BLANCO PÉREZ; science, literature, religion.

Ediciones Guadarrama, S.A.: Lope de Rueda 13; f. 1955; Dir. LUIS DE HERRERA; philosophy, art, history, sociology.

Ediciones Hispania: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1940; Dir. JULIÁN-MARIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Kassner Music Española: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1965; Dir. J. MARIO SUAREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Ediciones Morata: Mejía Lequerica 12; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogics; Dir. C. MORATA.

Ediciones y Publicaciones Españolas, S.A. (E.P.E.S.A.): San Bernardo 5 y 7 (Gran Galería); f. 1944; Lit. Editor ALBERTO DE COMENGE Y JERPE; history, religion, general; brs. throughout Spain; representatives of principal Catholic publishers in Europe and Americas.

Ediciones Rialp, S.A.: Preciados 44; law, economics, philosophy, history.

Ediciones TEA, S.A.: Avenida José Antonio 29; Dir. JOAQUÍN FERRERO NÁCHER; manuals.

Editora Nacional: Castellana 40; f. 1937; Dir. JESÚS UNCIT; politics, history, literature, school text-books, music.

Editorial Alcobilla: Augusto Figueroa 29; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ-ALCUBILLA; law.

Editorial Apostolado de la Prensa S.A.: Velázquez 28; f. 1890; scripture, theology, liturgy.

Editorial Bailly-Baillière, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 98; Apdo. 56; f. 1848; Dir. ENRIQUE BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE; science.

Editorial Biblioteca Nueva: Almagro 39; Dir. MIGUEL RUIZ-CASTILLO; geography, essays, poetry.

Editorial Católica, S.A.: Calle Mateo Inurría 15; f. 1912; Dir. JAVIER MARTÍN ARTAJO; publishers of daily newspapers *Ya*, *Ideal*, *La Verdad*, *El Ideal Gallego*, *Hoy*; also the weekly *Digame*; proprs. of *Logos* news agency; religious and philosophical publs.

Editorial Codex: Ríos Rosas 11; Dir. EMILIO SEMPÉR Y COLOMINA; technical books.

Editorial Dossat, S.A.: Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Apto. 47; f. 1898; Dir. JUAN BECERRIL; technology, science.

Editorial Escelicer, S.A. (Ediciones, Artes Gráficas): Comandante Azcárraga, Apdo. 459; f. 1938; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA PEMÁN; Dir. MARÍA DEL CARMEN CERÓN; classics, religious works, philosophy, general literature, poetry, plays; 3 brs.

Editorial Góngora, S.A.: San Bernardo 40, Apdo. 152; f. 1873; Dir. CARMEN GÓNGORA REGUIERA; law, philosophy, history; *Revista de los Tribunales y de Legislación Universal*.

Editorial Gredos: Sánchez Pacheco 83; f. 1944; Editors DÁMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).

Editorial Hispánica: Madrid; f. 1943; Dir. JUAN GUERRERO RUIZ; poetry, law, English books.

Editorial Música Moderna: Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTE; band, orchestral, instrumental, and dance music, etc.

Editorial Paz Montalvo: Antonio Maura 13; f. 1947; Dir. JOSÉ DE PAZ MONTALVO; medicine.

Editorial El Perpetuo Socorro: Covarrubias 19; f. 1889; Man. PEDRO R. SANTIDRIÁN; religion.

Editorial Razón y Fé, S.A.: Zurbano 80; f. 1901; Dir. TOMÁS ZAMARRIGO; science, religion, literature, education, philosophy.

Editorial Revista de Derecho Privado: Caracas 21; f. 1913; Dir. JUAN NAVARRO DE PALENCIA; law, economics, sociology, public finance, history, geography, etc.; and also *Revista de Derecho Privado* (monthly); brs. in Mexico City, Cuba, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial S.A.E.T.A. (Soc. Anon. Española de Traductores y Autores): Hilarión Eslava 12; f. 1939; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTRUGO Y ESTRUGO; science and mathematics.

Editorial Tecnos: O'Donnell 27, 9; f. 1947; Sec. FEDERICO NAVARRO FRANCO; science, law, social and political science, economics.

Editorial Vimar: Prado 26; f. 1943; Dir. BLAS VIVES; railway engineering, motors.

Espasa Calpe, S.A.: Ríos Rosas 26, Apdo. 547; f. 1925; brs. in Barcelona, Buenos Aires and Mexico City; encyclopaedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, etc.

Euramérica, S.A.: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1954; Pres. C. ABOLLADO; Dir. L. ARRANZ ALVAREZ.

Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.: Calle de Preciados 6 and 23; f. 1852; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS; law, medicine, literature.

Instituto de Estudios Políticos: Plaza de la Marina Española; f. 1939; Dir. Prof. JESÚS FUYO ALVAREZ; public administration, economics, international affairs.

Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.: Arenal 11 and Ferraz 13, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS PERLADO P. DE VALLUERCA; text-books, literature, science.

Mercáfor, S.A.: Carmen 9; f. 1939; Dir. MIGUEL TORAL ALONSO; mechanised book-keeping, fiscal legislation, commercial books.

Sociedad Bíblica (Spanish br. of United Bible Soc.); Joaquín García Morato, 133; f. 1869; Sec. JOSÉ FLORES; the Scriptures.

Sociedad Educación Atenas, S.A.: Mayor 81, Apto. 1096; f. 1935; Pres. TEODORO DEL ARROYO; Gen. Man. PEDRO G. CANTANEDO; religious cultural books for adults and childrens education; br. in Buenos Aires.

Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, S.A.: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 26; f. 1919; Dir. MANUEL HALCÓN VILLALÓN-DAOFZ; reproductions of paintings; br. in Barcelona.

Taurus Ediciones: Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 7; Dir. FRANCISCO GARCÍA PAVÓN; theatre, literature, history, philosophy, religion.

Unión Musical Española (Editores): Carrera San Jerónimo 26; f. 1900; Dirs. ANTONIO CHAPA BERMEJILLO; JOSÉ DE JUAN DEL ÁGUILA; music; br. in Valencia.

BARCELONA

A.E.D.O.S.: Consejo de Ciento 391; f. 1949; Prop. M. BORRÁS; Spanish art, agriculture and stockbreeding, biographical section, tourism.

Artel, S.A.: Zaragoza 89; encyclopaedias, nautical books.

Bibliograf, S.A. (Editora de las publicaciones *Spas & Vox*): Bruch 151; f. 1953; Mans. A. MERCADÉ, F. ANGLARILL, N. CARBONELL; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education.

Bosch, Casa Editorial: Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928; f. 1934; Dir. ANTONIO BOSCH Y OLIVERÓ; law, science.

Luis de Caralt Borrell: Calle Ganduxer 88; f. 1942; Dir. LUIS DE CARALT B.; literature, history, art.

Casa Editorial de Música Boileau: Provenza 285 and 287; f. 1906 by Alessio Boileau Bernasconi; Dirs. MERCEDES and ROSARIO BOILEAU; music.

Casa Editorial Seguí: Buenavista 30 y Menéndez Pelayo 9; f. 1881; Dir. JUAN SEGUI CAVALLE; cultural.

Ramón Casals, Editor: Pasco de la Bonanova 104; f. 1870; Dir. RAMÓN CASALS; religion.

Central Catalán de Publicaciones: Valencia 206; f. 1946; Dir. A. ALBERT TORRELLAS; musical encyclopaedias, orchestral scores, etc.

Colección Magister: Mayor de Gracia 93-95; f. 1918; Dir. M. GIRAU BACH; commercial text-books and foreign languages.

Corporación Americana de Ediciones: Muntaner 246; f. 1944; Dir. EMILIO RIBAS; Oriental interest, philosophy, rare editions, theatre, arts, cinema; br. in Berne.

De Gasso, Hermanos: Aragón, 385, 13; Propr. RODOLFO Y ARMANDO DE GASSÓ RUIZ; art, science, geography, history, literature, encyclopaedias.

Edhasa: Avenida Infanta Carlóta 129; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.

Ediciones Acervo: Padua 95, 6; Dir. J. A. LLORENS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.

Ediciones Alma Mater, S.A.: Balmes 159, Apdo. 1033; f. 1941; Dir. TOMÁS GOÑALONS; university text-books, and commercial courses, and collection of Greek and Latin classics.

Ediciones Araluce: Nápoles 304, 1º, Apdo. 5270; f. 1872; Dir. ENRIQUE VENTURA BOVER; general, especially history, religion, education, philosophy, children's books.

Ediciones Ariel: Av. José Antonio 108 (Esplugas de Llobregat); f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓ MARIMÓN; social and political science, economics, history, sciences and law.

Ediciones Armónico: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1939; Dir. JULIO GUIU CLARA; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO VINUESA GIMÉNEZ; br. at Avda. José Antonio 31 5º; also represent internatioal firms; music.

Ediciones ARS: Av. República Argentina 49, Apdo. 71; f. 1943; Dir. RICARDO ARTIGAS SABÉ; science, technology, commercial text-books; magazines *Eficiencia*, *Ventas*.

Ediciones F. Oliver Brachfeld: Condal 32; f. 1947; Dir. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; translations from English, German, French, Hungarian, of technical, scientific and general works.

Ediciones Destino: Consejo de Ciento, 425, 9; Dir. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; literature, biography, art, history, guides.

SPAIN—(PUBLISHERS)

Ediciones Garriga: Paris 143, 11; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA CARBONELL; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.

Ediciones Mediterráneas, S.L.: Casanova 174; f. 1942; Dir. ANTONIO VANCELLS UBACH; de luxe editions.

Ediciones Oikos-Tau: Ediciones Montserrat 86; Vilassar de Mar; Ap. de Correos 5847; f. 1963; Man. JORGE GARCÍA-BOSCH; economics, science, technology, geography, marketing, agriculture and sociology.

Ediciones Omega, S.A.: Casanova 220; f. 1948; biological sciences, agriculture, geography, geology, photography; Chair. and Man. GABRIEL PARICIO FONTS.

Ediciones y Publicaciones Dux: Villarreal 44, 11; Dir. ANGELES CERRILLO QUIJÉZ; law, social and political science, geography, history, literature.

Editorial A.H.R.: Léon XIII 24, 6; social and political sciences, economics, literature.

Editorial Apolo: Pasaje Marimón; arts, biography, essays.

Editorial Aries: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1943; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic guide books.

Editorial El Ateneo, S.A.: Loreto 2, 15; f. 1958; Dir. O. C. DEL VALLE ORTIZ; medicine, engineering, agriculture, literature and economics.

Editorial Balmes: Durán y Bas 9; f. 1916; Dir. ANGEL FÁBREGA-GRAU; religion, science, literature.

Editorial Barna, S.A.: Via Layetana 158; f. 1942; Dir. MANUEL RIERA CLAVILLÉ; art, history, philosophy, dictionaries, encyclopaedias.

Editorial Bruguera, S.A.: Mora la Nueva 2; f. 1910; Dirs. FRANCISCO BRUGUERA GRANÉ, JUAN BRUGUERA GOSÉT; pocket-books, general literature, technology, science, juvenile, cultural, stamps.

Editorial Cervantes: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 382; f. 1917; Dir. ANGEL JOANIQUET; Ed. CARLOS JOANIQUET; *Ediciones del Zodíaco, Olimpo*, biography, history, Nobel Prize collection, foreign translations, children's books.

Editorial Científico-Médica: Via Layetana 53; f. 1920; Propr. and Dir. JUAN FLORS GARCÍA; medicine; brs. in Madrid and Valencia.

Editorial Claret: Lauria 5, Apdo. 1042; f. 1939; Dirs. Missionary Fathers of Corazón de María (Claretian Fathers); religion, Latin and Greek philology, Catalan books, magazines *La Fiesta Santificada*.

Editorial J. Durán: Via Layetana 15, Apdo. 843; Dir. JUAN DURÁN VECIANA; songs and carols in Catalán, primary text-books, first Spanish courses, instructive drawing books, fairy tales, folklore, juvenile fiction.

Editorial Estela, S.A.: Avenida de José Antonio 563; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PRÍOL FONT; theology, sociology and religion.

Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.: Rosellón 87; f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI ESTEVE; technology, science, art, architecture, economics.

Editorial Luis Gili: Corcega 415; f. 1908; Prop., Dir. and Ed. JORGE GILI SERRA; Catholicism, technology; also private printing.

Editorial Herder, S.A.: Provenza 388; f. 1944; Dir. ANTONIO VALLE; religion, philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, philology, psychology, children's books.

Editorial Iberia, S.A.: Muntaner 180; f. 1926; Dir. GABRIEL PARICIO; history, biography, literature, art.

Editorial Juventud, S.A.: Provenza 101; f. 1923; Dirs. JOSÉ ZENDRERA, PABLO ZENDRERA; literature, history, geography, art, travel books, technical books, children's books, paper-backs.

Editorial Labor, S.A.: Calabria 235-9; f. 1915; Dir. RAMÓN TRIAS FARGAS; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music, dictionaries, general; brs. Madrid and Barcelona, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico, Bogotá, Lisbon and Caracas.

Editorial Librería Salesiana—Ediciones Tibidabo: Paseo San Juan Bosco 42; f. 1884; Dir. Rev. JESÚS IDOATE, S.D.B.; text-books, plays and music for schools, devotional.

Editorial Litúrgica Española, S.A.: Av. José Antonio 581; f. 1919; Dir. JOAQUÍN GILI MOROS; Catholic, liturgical, scientific, pedagogy, sociology, psychology.

Editorial Marín, S.A.: Nicaragua 85-95; f. 1900; Dir. MANUEL and LUIS MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopaedias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.

Editorial Maucci: Mallorca 166; f. 1872; Dir. Dr. RAMÓN MAS-BEYA; general literature, children's books.

Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.: Aribau 179; f. 1929; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.

Editorial Molino: Calabria 166; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO and LUIS DE MOLINO; general literature and children's books.

Editorial Montblanc-Martin: Calle Balmes 432, Apdo. 266; f. 1896; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PUCHADOS BENITO; history, geography, cartography.

Editorial Noguer, S.A.: Paseo de Gracia 96; f. 1949; Dir. JOSÉ PARDO LÓPEZ; literature, art, children's books, mysteries, short stories, paperbacks, encyclopaedias, tourist guides, historical and biographical.

Editorial Orbis: Paris 160; f. 1923; Dir. REINHOLD WETZIG; popular medicine, art, rare editions, children's books.

Editorial Pedagógica: Avda. José Antonio 600; f. 1916; Dir. TOMÁS IDUARTE ARAGONÉS; educational.

Editorial Pey Estrany: Mayor de Gracia 213, Apdo. 890; f. 1945; Dir. SANTIAGO PEY ESTRANY; encyclopaedias and dictionaries, interior decoration, and house-keeping.

Editorial Planeta: C. Calvet 51-53; fiction, classics, art, science, encyclopaedias, history, etc.; brs. in all provincial capitals and in Latin America; Dir. D. JOSÉ MANUEL LARA HERNÁNDEZ.

Editorial Rauter, S.A.: Rda. General Mitre 206; f. 1941; Dir. JUAN RAUTER SCHURIAN; foreign languages, text-books, photographic and art books.

Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.: Provenza 95; f. 1894; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.

Editorial Seix Barral, S.A.: Provenza 219; f. 1911; Man. Dirs. JOAN SEIX MIRALTA, MARIA ROSA SEIX PEREARNAU, JOAN FERRATÉ, ANTONI COMAS; literature, art, Catalan literature.

Editorial Selecta: Consejo de Ciento 391; f. 1946; Literary Man. TOMÁS TEBÉ; books in Catalan.

Editorial Tartessos: Condal 32; f. 1941; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; art, biography, technology, fiction, especially English.

Editorial Tipografía Católica Casals: Caspe 75, Apartado Correos 8091; f. 1870; Man. D. MIGUEL CASALS; science, religion.

SPAIN—(PUBLISHERS)

Editorial Victoria: Condal 32, Apdo. 571; f. 1944; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; psychology, psychoanalysis, general culture, technology, fiction.

Edlibrex: Calle Amigo 32; f. 1880; Dir. FELIPE GONZÁLEZ ROJAS; technology, medicine, devotional, classical romances, periodicals.

Imprenta Elzeviriana y Librería Camí, S.A.: Joaquín Costa 64; f. 1921; text-books, maps, geographical globes.

Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.: Mallorca 454-456; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated original works by Spanish and American authors.

La Hormiga de Oro, S.A.: Avda. Puerta Angel 5; f. 1880; Dir. LUIS G. TUNÍ BORDALBA; religion.

L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte: Riera San Miguel 37; f. 1940; Dir. JUAN BASILIO; art and technics of art.

Librería Editorial Casulleras: Via Layetana 85, 10; Propr. JUAN Y RAFAEL CASULLERAS GRABULOSA; music, literature, religion.

Angel Millá Navarro: Calle San Pablo 21; f. 1900; Dir. ANGEL MILLÁ N.; theatrical archives and training, plays, monographs on history of Barcelona and Catalonia, and *Diccionario Biográfico de Artistas de Cataluña, Heráldica de Catalunya*.

Ediciones Ge. Mon: Ciudad de Balaguer 50; year books, technical magazines, *Anuario Electro-Sidero-Metalúrgico de la Industria Española* and *Anuario General de España*.

Montaner y Simón S.A.: Aragón 255; f. 1861; Man. Dirs. JOSÉ PUIG, ANGEL RODRÍGUEZ-FILLOU; general, with special reference to translations of famous classics.

Plaza i Janés, S.A.: Virgen de Guadalupe, 21-23 Esplugas de Llobregat; f. 1959; Dir. GERMÁN PLAZA PEDRÁZ; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.

Porter-Libros: Av. Puerta del Angel 9, Apdo. 574; f. 1923; Prop. JOSÉ PORTER; rare editions, also *El Bibliófilo Español y Americano* and *Libros del Mes*.

Publicaciones Mundial: Consejo de Ciento 201, Apartado 925; f. 1922; Dir. SANTIAGO COSTA; fashion plates and magazines.

Queromon Editores, S.A.: Calle Santaló 96-98, Barcelona, and Calle Narvaez 49, Madrid; f. 1958; fashion publications.

Salvador Rosás Bayer: Avda. José Antonio 575; f. 1931; Dir. SALVADOR ROSÁS B.; law, legislation, general; brs. in Madrid, Gerona, Tarragona, Logroño, San Sebastian and Lerida.

Salvat Editores, S.A.: Mallorca 49; f. 1869; Dirs. SANTIAGO SALVAT, Sr., SANTIAGO SALVAT, Jr., MANUEL SALVAT, JUAN SALVAT; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, agriculture, etc.; brs. in Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Caracas, Bogotá and Rio de Janeiro.

Serrahima y Urpi, S.A.: Ronda San Pedro 36; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. JORGE SERRAHIMA ELIAS and FERNANDO URPI MAS; scientific and technical, agricultural, psychology.

Soc. Anon. Horta de Impresiones y Ediciones: f. 1906; Dirs. JOAQUÍN HORTA and ANDRÉS MASSANES; dictionaries of foreign languages.

Sociedad Fiduciaria Barcelonesa, C.A., Editorial Fiduciaria: Ausias March 9; f. 1930; Dir. MIGUEL GENÉ JOVÉS; law, finance, economics, Government papers.

Eugenio Subirana, S.A., Editorial Pontificia: Puertaferri 14, Apdo. 197; f. 1845; Dir. SANTIAGO SUBIRANA; religion.

Ediciones Toray, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; ANTONIO AYNÉ ARNÁU; medical, children's books, general literature.

Toray-Masson, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; medical.

Hijos de J. Thomas, S.A.: Mallorca 291; f. 1878; Dir. LUIS THOMAS DOMENECH; art.

Vergara, S.A., Ediciones y Exclusivas: Paseo General Mola 9; f. 1955; Dir. NICOLÁS SURFÍS; encyclopaedias, classics, general.

BILBAO

Editorial "El Mensajero del Corazón de Jesús": Av. Universidades 13; Dir. GREGORIO ARRARTE MARTÍNEZ; arts, biography, theology.

Editorial Fher: Villabaso 9, Apdo. 362; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ FUENTES PILDAIN; children's books.

Ediciones Moreton: 10 Espartero, Apdo. 529; art, history, geography, classical literature.

Urmo de Ediciones, S.A.: Espartero 10, Apdo. 1506; f. 1963; technical, scientific.

PAMPLONA

Editorial Aranzadi: Av. Carlos III 32; f. 1929; Dir. ESTANISLAO ARANZADI; law.

Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones: Arrieta no. 25; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.

SAN SEBASTIAN

Editorial Pax: Pl. 13 de septiembre; Dir. FERNANDO ALTOLARREGUI SARASOLAZ; theology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión: the agency of the Ministry of Information and Tourism which controls all sound and vision broadcasting in Spain. All stations, both official and commercial, relay the nation-wide news service ("Diarios Hablados") of Radio Nacional de España. The rest of the programmes of the commercial stations is independent. Advertising is permitted, but is restricted to five minutes in each hour.

RADIO

OFFICIAL STATIONS

Radio Nacional de España: Addresses in Madrid (Administration and Programmes): General Yagüe 1; (Studios): Castellana 42 and Martínez de la Rosa 1; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS APARICIO BERNAL; Dir. R.N.E. National network JOSÉ MANUEL RIANCHO SÁNCHEZ; Technical Dir. A. PRIETO DE AROZARENA.

The Home Service broadcasts three programmes on medium-wave and VHF. Foreign-language programmes are broadcast on short-wave in 21 foreign languages. Ten Spanish language programmes are broadcast.

Cadena Azul de Radiodifusión: Calle Reina 33, Madrid; f. 1940; Dir. ERNESTO PÉREZ DE LAMA; operates 17 medium-wave stations and 28 FM stations; publ. *Revista CAR* (monthly).

Red de Emisoras del Movimiento (R.E.M.): Avda. Generalísimo 142, Madrid 16; f. 1953; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA TARRASA ALVIRA; 16 medium-wave stations.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión: Av. de José Antonio 32, Madrid; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES DÍAZ-CAÑABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN; publ. *Ondas*

(fortnightly); 15 main stations and 32 associated stations medium-wave, 14 main stations and 32 associated stations FM.

Compañía de Radiodifusión Intercontinental: Modesto la Fuente 42, Madrid 3; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO SERRANO SUNER; medium-wave and FM transmitters; 6 affiliated stations.

Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas: Juan Bravo 49, Madrid 6; Dir.-Gen. F. J. SACRISTÁN; 42 medium-wave stations.

Cadena de Emisoras Sindicales (CES): Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. J. RAMÓN ALONSO; 19 medium-wave and 18 FM stations.

Rueda de Emisoras Rato: Jorge Juan 27, Madrid; main station at Toledo, branch stations at Almería, Antequera and Panamá.

Radio España: Apdo. 50753, Madrid 13; medium-wave station.

Radio España de Barcelona: Ramblas 126, Barcelona 2; Dir.-Gen. GONZALO SERRA CLARA DE LA POMPA; medium wave stations at Barcelona, Lérida and Gerona.

In 1970, 5 million radios were registered.

TELEVISION

Televisión Española: Centro de Producción, Prado del Rey, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. ADOLFO SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ; Dir. T.V.E. LUIS EZCURRA; Dir. 1st Network ALBERTO DE LA PUENTE O'CONNOR; Dir. 2nd Network SALVADOR PONS; two programmes, 30 transmitting stations.

In 1970 there were 3,845,000 television receivers registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap.=capital, a.=authorized, p.u.=paid up, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, br.=branch, ag.=agency, m.=million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Madrid 14, Alcalá 50; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue of 1874; cap. 228m.; dep. 13,577m. (Dec. 1967); nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; agents in London and Paris; Gov. LUIS CORONEL DE PALMA; Deputy Gov. JOSÉ RAMON HERRERO FONTANA.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Mallorca 288, Barcelona 9; f. 1964; cap. 200m.; Pres. D. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. D. JUAN PUJOL I SEREN.

Banco de Crédito Agrícola: Alfonso XII 40, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito a la Construcción: Plaza Santa Barbara 2, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito Industrial: Carrera de San Jerónimo 40, Madrid; Dir. FRANCISCO MERINO.

Banco de Crédito Local: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid.

Banco de Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A. (Bandesco): f. 1963 by the Banco Español de Crédito, Banco

Guipuzcoano, the International Finance Corporation and five leading foreign banks to improve industrial investment in Spain.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Indubán): Castellana 112, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 600m.; dep. 6,081.4m. (Sept. 1968); Pres. TOMÁS DE BORDEGARAY Y ARROYO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO DE BASABE Y MANSO DE ZUÑIGA, MARQUÉS DE MIRALRÍO; 2 brs.

Banco de Fomento: Carrera de San Jerónimo 27, Madrid 14.

Banco de Granada: Gran Vía 14, Granada; f. 1964; cap. 242m.; Pres. MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ-ACOSTA CARLSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. LUIS DE ANGULO MONTES; 2 brs.

Banco del Noroeste: Apto. 589, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 300m.; Pres. D. PEDRO MENÉNDEZ ALVAREZ; Man. Dir. D. JOAQUÍN MENÉNDEZ PONTE.

Banco Europeo de Negocios (Eurobanco): Alcalá 40, Madrid 14; f. 1964; short-term loans of up to five years for agriculture and industry; assists in the establishment of ventures between Spanish and foreign groups and produces industrial and market surveys; cap. p.u. 736m.; dep. 260m.; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE ARANA; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO DONATE.

SPAIN—(FINANCE)

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Plaza de San Nicolás 4, Bilbao 5; finances medium-term investments and industrial participations; cap. 482m.; res. 123m.; dep. 5,282m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DELCLAU BARRENECHEA; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ ECHEBERRÍA MONTEBERRÍA; Sec. MARTÍN EIZAGA Y GONDRA.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Paseo de Gracia 45, Barcelona 7; f. 1965; investment bank; cap. p.u. 750m.; dep. 1,430m. (1969); Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN MARTÍ MERCADAL.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 700m.; dep. 8,163,142m. (Oct. 1970); Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS.

Banco Occidental: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 34, Madrid 8.

Banco Urquijo: Alcalá 47, Madrid 16; f. 1918; cap. 1,228.2 m.; res. 2,956.2m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. LUIS URQUIJO Y LANDECHO; Gen. Man. E. G. ORBANEJA.

Unión Industrial Bancaria: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 534, Barcelona 11; 3 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS MADRID

Banco Central: Alcalá 49 and Barquillo 2-6; f. 1919; acquired brs. in Spain of Banco Español del Río de la Plata 1934; took over Banco Internacional de Industria y Comercio 1943, Banca Arnus 1947, Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza 1947, Banco de Badalona 1948, Banco Hispano Colonial 1950, Banco de Menorca 1951, Banco Agrícola de Aragón 1968 and Banco de Tolosa 1969; cap. 2,800m.; res. 5,699m.; dep. 99,030m. (August 1969); Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ; Gen. Mans. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ DE CÁCERES, FRANCISCO ARRIBAS, RICARDO LORENTE, TOMÁS PAREJO; 493 brs. throughout Spain.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Montera 45, 14; f. 1847; cap. 45m.; dep. 2,143.53m.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LA RIVA LARA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL GIL-CASARES PÉREZ; 8 brs.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 15 y 17; f. 1954; cap. 180m.; dep. 5,031m.; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA CAPDEVILA ZAVALA.

Banco Español de Crédito: Castellana 7 (Foreign Dept.; Castellana 7, P.O.B. 14054); f. 1902; cap. and res. 13,622m.; dep. 154,236m. (June 1969); Chair. JAIME GÓMEZ-ACEBO MODET; Gen. Man. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 626 brs. in Spain and Africa.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36; f. 1929; cap. 720m.; dep. 31,708m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de Benjumea; Pres. MANUEL ARBURUA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Avda. de Calvo Sotelo 10; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 700m. (Dec. 1968); Dir.-Gen. HERMENEGILDO ALTOZANO MORALEDA.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1 (Foreign Dept.; Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 2,225m.; dep. 120,625m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ; Dirs. P. GAMERO DEL CASTILLO, J. R. SALMONES.

Banco Ibérico: María de Molina 39; f. 1946; cap. 746m.; dep. 17,183m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALFONSO FIERRO VIÑA; Man. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ VIÑA.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Carrera de San Jerónimo 28, Apdo. 380; cap. 100m.; res. 58.9m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y MARAÑÓN.

Banco Mercantil e Industrial: Alcalá 31; f. 1931; cap. 221m.; res. 322m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. VICENTE SALGADO BLANCO; Gen. Man. ÁNGEL ARÁMBARRI SANTABÁBARA; 13 brs.

Banco Peninsular: Carrera de San Jerónimo 44; f. 1959; cap. 100m.; dep. 986m.; Pres. GREGORIO DIEGO TIMÉNEZ.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26; f. 1926; cap. 1,092m.; res. 1,714m.; dep. 64,243m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. FERNANDO CAMACHO; Man. Dir. RAFAEL TERMES; 186 brs.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17; f. 1920; cap. 250m.; Pres. ROGUE PRO ALONSO CONSEJERO; Dirs.-Gen.: JUAN AGUIRRE CARDENAS, MANUEL MOTERO VALLE.

BARCELONA

Banca Catalana: Paseo de Gracia, 84; f. 1904 as Banca Dorca; cap. 315m.; res. 234m.; dep. 8,507m. (Oct. 1970); Chair. JAIME CARNER SUÑOL; Gen. Man. RAIMÓN CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Banca Industrial de Barcelona, S.A.: Plaza de Urquinaona 11; f. 1951; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,837m. (Dec. 1966); Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Atlántico: Av. Generalísimo Franco 407 bis; f. 1901; cap. 509m.; res. 568m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. CASIMIRO MOLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. GUILLERMO BAÑARES MARTÍ.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Avda. Gmo. Franco 446; f. 1950; cap. 231m.; Chair. JOSÉ EUWENS; Vice-Chair. FEDERICO MARIMÓN GRIFELL; Gen. Man. PABLO G. KRIER; 18 brs.

Banco Condal, S.A.: Via Layetana 69; f. 1837; cap. 120m.; dep. 3,300m.; Pres. GUILLERMO BUENO.

Crédito y Docks de Barcelona: Paseo de Gracia 7; f. 1883; cap. 40m.; dep. 2,911m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ENRIQUE GABARRÓ SAMSÓ; Gen. Man. E. P. MARTÍNEZ ORENES.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12; f. 1857; cap. 3,120m.; dep. 112,111m.; Pres. GERVASIO COLLAR Y LUIS.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1; f. 1901; cap. 2,012m.; dep. 74,079m. (Dec. 1967); Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS SERRANO LIZARRALDE.

LA CORUÑA

Banco de la Coruña: Canton Pequeño 18-21; f. 1918; cap. 213m.; dep. 9,277m.; Pres. ANDRÉS VILARIÑO ALONSO; Gen. Man. HUMBERTO CUIÑAS AYMERICH; Gen. Sec. ANTONIO LÓPEZ PRADO.

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor; f. 1776; cap. 425m.; dep. 10,531m.; Pres. P. BARRÍE DE LA MAZA.

GIJÓN

Banco de Gijón: Noros 1; f. 1899; cap. 30m.; dep. 2,057m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. J. ANTONIO BASAGOITI RUIZ; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ; 86 brs.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 120m.; dep. 3,075m.; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HIDALGO PÉREZ.

PAMPLONA

Crédito Navarro, S.A.: Plaza del Castillo 21; f. 1863; cap. 270.1m.; res. 554m.; dep. 4,826.4m.; Pres. RAFAEL AIZPÚN SANTAFÉ; Man. RAFAEL AIZPÚN TUERO.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Av. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 586.7m.; dep. 10,412.4m.; Pres. JOSÉ Ma. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO URQUIDI ASTONDOA; 62 brs.

Banco de San Sebastián: Avda. España 15-19; f. 1910; cap. 165m.; res. 273m.; dep. 5,758m.; Pres. ISIDORO ARTAZA CALAFEL; Man. Dir. CARLOS LAMSFUS SESÉ.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. 1,866m.; dep. 70,723m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN-S. DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Vice-Pres. Gen. Man. PABLO TARRERO RIVERO.

VALENCIA

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. 260m.; dep. 8,718m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA SALES MARTI.

VALLADOLID

Banco Castellano: Duque de la Victoria 12; f. 1900; cap. 165m.; dep. 5,189m. (Aug. 1969); Pres. PRIMITIVO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Dir.-Gen. CTESIFONTE LÓPEZ PÉREZ.

ZARAGOZA

Banco Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 540m.; dep. 15,998m.; Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO NÚÑEZ GÓMEZ; 83 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Banco de Crédito Balear: G. Goded 67-69, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorg. 1935; cap. 52.5m.; dep. 1,878m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. FÉLIX PONS MARQUÉS; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL AMAT GARCÍA.

Banca March, S.A.: Calle San Miguel 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 400m.; res. 896.5m.; Pres. JUAN MARCH SERVERA; Man. MARCIAL BARDOLET SOLER.

CANARY ISLANDS

Banco de Canarias: Fernando Guanarteme 2, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; f. 1856; cap. 52.5m.; dep. 777m.; Pres. MATIAS VEGA GUERRA; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (Central Committee of Spanish Banking): Marqués de Cubas 4; f. 1946; Dir. LUIS OLARIAGA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS DÍAZ INNERARITY.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona en Liquidación (Bankers' Liquidation Association of Barcelona): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 41 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE IBAÑES IBAÑES; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de Bancos y Banqueros del Norte de España (Association of Banks and Bankers of N. Spain): Rodríguez de Arias 8; Pres. JULIO ARTECHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid (Madrid Stock Exchange): Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ-PONGA Y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec. ADOLFO PRÍES Y BERTRÁN; 63 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid; publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily),

Anuario Oficial de Valores de las Bolsas de Madrid y Barcelona (annual), *Agenda de Bolsas* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona (Barcelona Stock Exchange): Calle Consulado 2; f. 1915; Pres. JAVIER GARÇON TORRÓ; Sec. FELIPE GÓMEZ-ACEBO MURIEDAS; publs. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial Boletín Financiero*, *Servicio de Fichas de Valoraciones Bursátiles*.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao (Bilbao Stock Exchange): Calle J. M. Olabarri 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JAVIER ABAITUA E IMAZ; Sec. JESÚS FERNÁNDEZ; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital, res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; ags.=agencies; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Calle Barquillo 17; f. 1942; cap. 60m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros: C/Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 25m.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20; Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 10m.; res. 120,340,893m.; Pres. LUIS MARTÍNEZ DE IJUJO Y ARTAZCOS, DUQUE DE ALBA; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Estrella: Carretera Madrid-Coruña, Las Rozas, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Omnia, S.A.E., Cia. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Paseo de la Castellana 1; f. 1921; cap. 5m.; Pres. D. T. DOLZ DE ESPEJO, Conde de la Florida.

El Ocaso, S.A.: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. 25m.; res. 371.1m.; Chair. SANTIAGO CASTELO CORTÉS; Gen. Man. C. DEL VALLE DOMENECH; 4 ags. in Madrid, 179 in provinces.

Agrícola-Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Villanueva, 20-1º; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. D. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cia de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Calle de Alcalá 39, Apdo. 67; f. 1864; Dir. EMILIO JUNQUERA BUTLER.

Previsión-Accidentes, Mutua Patronal de Accidentes del Trabajo: Claudio Coello 17; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

Alianza—Asociación Nacional de Seguros Mutuos: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494; f. 1939; Pres. CÉSAR CORT BOTTI Gen. Man. FERNANDO OÑORO GUILARTE.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida Calvo Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 25m.; Chair. ALFONSO FIERRO; Man. Dir. J. M. CUESTA SANTOLALLA.

Compañía Mediterránea de Reaseguros: Calle Churruga 16; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO PARPAL BRUNA; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

SPAIN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Hermes—Compañía Anónima Española de Seguros: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 8; f. 1943; cap. 20m.; Chair. D. V. SALGADO BLANCO.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. J. MA. RAMOGNINO.

Multimar: Diego de León 34; f. 1943; cap. 5m.; Chair. F. M. THOMSON; Man. Dir. J. DUNCAN DONALD.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 120,000,000; Pres. ANTONIO DE SATRÚSTEGUI FERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ BORRACHERO CASAS.

Univero, S.A.: Plaza del Callao 1; f. 1938; Pres. GÉRARD COMBE D'ALMA.

Velázquez, S.A.: Columela 17; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; Pres. D. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. D. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63; f. 1916; cap. 125m.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros S.A.: Avda. de José Antonio 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 14,400,000; Pres. ENRIQUE SAINZ Y ORTUETA; Vice Pres. FRANCISCO DE GOICOERROTEA Y VALDÉS; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO DE LA VEGA PEREDA.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Carrera de San Jerónimo 34; f. 1933; cap. 10m.; Chair. E. A. PASCUAL.

BARCELONA

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: P.O. Box 414; f. 1902; Chair. J. DE SEMIR CARROS; Gen. Man. JORGE BOEUFVÉ MIQUEL.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. ALFREDO BIENZOBÁS HERNÁNDEZ.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Gerona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Chair. D. I. VALLS TABERNER.

Mutua General de Seguros: Calle Balmes 17/19; f. 1907; res. 368,261,832; Chair. JUAN PUIG SUREDA; Vice-Chair. PEDRO GIRÓ MINGUELLA; throughout Spain and Spanish possessions.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 100,000,000; Chair. D. J. MA. JUNCADILLA BURÉS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

Centro de Navieros Aseguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10,000,000; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. D. F. PERPIÑE.

Banco Vitalicio de España, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona, and Alcalá 21 and Peligros 1, Madrid; f. 1880; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ARTEMIO HERNANDEZ ROSSELLÓ.

BILBAO

Bilbao, Cia. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arías 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 34.5m.; res. 96.2m.; 8 brs.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. ins., represented throughout Spain.

Aurora, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyua 4; f. 1900; cap. 45.6m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

La Polar, S.A., de Seguros: Gran Vía, 19-21; f. 1901; cap. 50m.; res. 222m.; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ L. SAN PEDRO VALLÉS; Man. Dir. ALVARO AREITIO ZABALA.

Reaseguradora Española, S.A.: Rodríguez Arías 15, Apdo. 154; f. 1940; cap. 10,000,000; Pres. JOSÉ GALLANO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL SOROA.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cia. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7 y 9; f. 1883; cap. 48m.; Pres. PABLO ATIENZA Y BENJUMEA, Marqués de Salvatierra; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MA. DE LEÓN Y GARCIA DE LA BARGA; 4 brs., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cia. Anon. de Seguros: Avenida de la Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESUS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO Y INDUSTRIA and CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO, INDUSTRIA Y NAVEGACIÓN

Official Chambers of Commerce, Trade, Industry, and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country. There are also *Delegaciones Regionales de Comercio* (Regional Offices of Commerce), which co-operate with the Official Chambers.

MADRID

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (*Supreme Council of the Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation*): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1^o; f. 1929; Pres. EPIFANIO RIDRUEJO BOTIJA; Dir.-Gen. IGNACIO BERNAR CASTELLANOS; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL FUENTES IRUROZQUI; publs. *The Economic Situation of Spain*, *Profile of Spain*, *Commercial Atlas*, *Industrial Atlas*, *Mercantile Habits*, *Customs and Practices as Followed in Spain*; comprises the following 85 Chambers:

Commerce and Industry 47. Commerce, Industry and Navigation 38, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajos* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio de Madrid: Plaza de la Independencia 1; f. 1887; 90,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ FRANCISCO OTAMENDI; Sec. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCÍA; publs. *Servicio de Conyuntura* (monthly), *Estructura del Comercio de Madrid* (five times a year), *Comercio* (monthly).

Cámara Oficial de Industria de Madrid: Huertas 13; f. 1912; Pres. INIGO DE ORIOL IBARRO; Sec.-Gen. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCÍA; publ. *Industria* (monthly).

BARCELONA

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Casa Lonja del Mar; f. 1886; Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MA. CALPE IBARZ; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (monthly), *Noticiario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Conyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Económica de Cataluña* (yearly), *Régimen del Comercio Exterior* (yearly).

SPAIN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Patronal Española (*Spanish Employers' Fed.*): Ancha de San Bernardo 63; Pres. LUIS GALDOS GARCÍA; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO GUILLAMÓN.

Instituto Nacional de Industria (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza de Salamanca 8; f. 1941; 18 mems.; Pres. JULIO CALLEJA GONZÁLES-CAMINO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ DE CORRAL SAÍZ; publs. "In" *Revista de Información* (quarterly) and reports.

Organización Sindical Española (*Spanish Syndical Organization*): Casa Sindical, Paseo del Prado 18 y 20; 28 mems.; representing 9.5m. workers and 3.3m. employers; National Delegate JOSÉ SOLÍS RUIZ.

Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia: f. 1963; Pres. JESÚS RUBIO GARCÍA; Sec. A. LANDIN CARRASCO.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Assn. for the Development of National Labour*): Via Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. MIGUEL MATEU; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA BERINI GIMÉNEZ; mems. of Board 48; publ. *El Trabajo Nacional* (monthly).

VALENCIA

Consejo Nacional de Trabajadores: f. 1965; Pres. JOSÉ SOLÍS RUIZ.

GENERAL SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle de Alfonso XII 26; f. 1925; Pres. EUGENIO CALDERÓN MONTERO RIOS; Dir. ERNESTO GARAU LLARI; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS PACHECO PICAZO; 43 mem. firms.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (*Farmers*): f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (*Sugar Mfrs.*): Avd. Gral. Perón 10; f. 1911; Pres. ALEJANDRO F. ARAOZ; Sec. MODESTO SÁNCHEZ DE LAS CASAS; 29 mems.

Casa Sindical (*Transport and Communications*): Paseo del Prado 20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ FARRÉ DE CALZADILLA; 417,925 mems., 71,923 associated firms; publ. *Transportes y Comunicaciones* (monthly).

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (*Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products*): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (*Assn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms*): Núñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (*Meat*): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 1,531 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MEMBIELA; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *La Carne* (monthly).

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (*Import and Export of Footwear*): Avenida de José Antonio 32; f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Grupo Nacional de Almacenistas de Coloniales: Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Ferraz 11; f. 1939; Pres. CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER; Dir. GUILLERMO DÍAZ-PLAJA; Gen. Sec. EDUARDO NOLLA LÓPEZ; publs. *El Libro Español* (monthly), *Catálogo General de la Librería Española*, *Guía de Editores y Libreros*, etc.; Office in Barcelona: Mallorca 272-276; Man. SANTIAGO OLIVES.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

These are not trade unions, but syndicates in which both employers and workers are represented.

A new law redefining their legal status and their political independence was submitted to the Cortes in October 1969. The syndicates are still closely linked to the National Movement (*see Political Party*) with a Cabinet Minister as President.

MADRID

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Diversas (*National Syndicate of Miscellaneous Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1950; 506,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO REYES MORALES; Sec. RICARDO R-LARREA Y CISNEROS.

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Sanitarias (*National Syndicate for Sanitary Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 60,000 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA-BERNAULT HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. RAMÓN BLANCO GEJO.

Hermanidad Sindical Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos (*Brotherhood of National Syndicate for Farmers, Farm Workers and Stockbreeders*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 1,980,500 mems.; Pres. LUIS MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE; Sec. EMILIO ANTON CRESPO; publ. *Hermanidad*.

Sindicato Nacional del Agua, Gas y Electricidad (*Water, Gas and Electricity*): Paseo del Prado 18; f. 1941; Pres. FERNANDO GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. JERONIMO CASTAÑO; publs. *Annual Statistics*.

Sindicato de Alimentación y Productos Coloniales (*Food Products*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA LLOSENT MARAÑÓN; Sec. JULIO DE DIEGO MARTÍN; 120,000 mems.; publs. *I.C.A.* (monthly), *Detalle* (monthly), *Bebidas Carbónicas* (quarterly).

Sindicato Nacional del Azúcar (*Sugar Industry*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JESÚS POSADA CACHO; Sec. ALFONSO MENDEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Boletín Azúcar*, *Siembra* (in collab. with Sind. Cereales, Olivo, Vid y Frutos).

Sindicato de Banca, Bolsa y Ahorro (*Banks and Stock Exchanges*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1941; 100,482 mems.; Chair. EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA; Sec. JOSÉ FUENTES Y CARLOS-ROCA; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Sindicato Nacional de Cereales (*National Assn. of Cereal Growers*): Vallehermoso 78; f. 1942; 2,296,414 mems.; Nat. Dir. ANTONIO REUS CID; Sec. AGUILINO SALGADO BRAVO; publ. *Cereales* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional del Combustible (*Fuels*): Plaza de las Cortés 6; f. 1945; mems.: 13,577 employers, 118,735 workers; Pres. VÍCTOR ARROYO Y ARROYO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Combustibles Nacionales*, *Informe Social*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Construcción, Vidrio y Cerámica (*National Syndicate for Building, Glass and Ceramics*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 843,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO GARCÍA ORMAECHEA Y CASANOVAS; Sec. JOAQUÍN GARCÍA RUIZ; publ. monthly review.

Sindicato Nacional de Enseñanza (*National Syndicate for Private Teachers*): Plaza Lope de Vega, 38-3a; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. CARLOS IGLESIAS SELGAS; Sec. Dr. JOSÉ REYES BARRANCO; publs. *Boletín de Información S.N.E.* (monthly); circ. 7,000.

Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo (*National Syndicate for Entertainment*): Castelló 18; 105,452 mems.; Pres. JUAN JOSÉ ROSON PÉREZ; Sec. CASTO GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO; publ. *Boletín y Anuario Español de Cinematografía*.

Sindicato Nacional de Frutos y Productos Horticolas (*Fruit and Horticultural Produce*): Princesa 24; Pres. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ SÁEZ; Sec. VENTURA LÓPEZ COTERILLA; publ. *Boletín Información*.

SPAIN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Sindicato Nacional de Ganadería (Stock Farmers): Huertas 26; f. 1940; Pres. MANUEL MENDOZA RUIZ; Sec. Dr. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DE LA GRANA; publs. *Ganadería, La Mesta*.

Sindicato Nacional de Hostelería y Actividades Turísticas (Hotelkeepers): Duque de Medinaceli 2; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA GUTIÉRREZ DEL CASTILLO; Gen. Sec. JUAN ANTONIO ELEGIDO ALONSO-GETA; publ. *Hostal*.

Sindicato de Industrias Químicas (Chemical Industries): San Bernardo 62; f. 1940; Pres. ALBERTO GARCÍA ORTIZ; Sec. Dr. GONZALO BILBAO AGEJAS; 7,897 enterprises and 169,809 workers; publs. *ION, Información de Química Analítica, Anuario de la Industria Química y otros*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Madera y Corcho (Wood and Cork): Flora 1; 300,000 mems.; Pres. EMILIO DE PABLOS GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. EMILIO IGLESIAS AMEIGEIRAS; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional del Metal (Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals, Machinery and Transport Materials): Ferraz 44; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN ESNAOLA RAYMOND, Sec. D. OLEGARIO GONZÁLEZ Y GARCÍA; 70,000 enterprises and 1.1 million workers; publ. *Metal* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional de la Marina Mercante (National Syndicate for Merchant Navy): Juan Bravo 6; 49,472 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS AZCÁRAGA Y BUSTAMANTE; Sec. Dr. MANUEL NOFUENTES G. MONTORO.

Sindicato Nacional del Papel, Prensa y Artes Gráficas (Nat. Syndicate of Paper, Press and Graphic Arts): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 102,720 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ NAVARRO; Sec. Dr. JUAN JOSÉ BILBAO ARRIAGA; publ. *Boletín Informativo del Sindicato*.

Sindicato de la Pesca (Fishing Industry): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Pres. AUGUSTÍN DE BARCENA Y REUS; Sec. PASTOR NIETO GARCÍA; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Sindicato de la Piel (Skin, Tanning, and Leather Industries): Avenida José Antonio 32; Pres. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CELA;

Sec. Dr. EDUARDO ESCUDERO ARIAS; publs. *Piel, Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de Prensa, Radio, TV y Publicidad: Plaza de Callao 4; 21,708 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE RAMOS LÓPEZ; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTÉS Y DONOSO-CORTÉS.

Sindicato del Seguro (Insurance): Núñez de Balboa 101; f. 1940; Pres. PIO MIGUEL IRURZUN GOICOA; Sec. BENITO VÁZQUEZ FELÍO; publ. *Seguros*.

Sindicato del Olivo (Producers and Exporters of Olive Oil): España 19; f. 1940 by fusion of Asociación Nacional de Olivareros de España and Federación de Exportadores de Aceite de Olivo de España; Pres. JOSÉ NAVARRO Y GÓNZALEZ DE CANALES; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ LANZAS; Head of Dept. of Economics PEDRO CADAÑÁ CIGUENDEZ; Board and the Junta Nacional elected by votes of mems., who comprise all firms, technical experts, and workmen engaged in the industry; publ. *Boletín de Oleicultura Internacional y Hojas de Información Oleícola*.

Sindicato Nacional Textil (Textiles): Avda. José Antonio 32; f. 1941; mems. include all those concerned in clothing trade and textiles; Pres. GONZALO MARCOS CHACÓN; Sec. JOSÉ ARRIOLS GRAU; publ. *Textil* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones (National Syndicate for Transport and Communications): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 689,000 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO VILLEGAS GIRÓN; Sec. FERNANDO VEGA CORRAL; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Vid, Cervezas y Bebidas (Wine, Beer, and Liquors): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. PIO MIGUEL IRURZUN GOICOA; Sec. FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALVAREZ; publ. *Vid*.

The Syndicate is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic, both of which are subdivided into three main sections: wine and derivatives, cider, and beer. The wine section is further divided into Groups and Sub-Groups, including viticulture, wine-producing, sales, etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (National System of Spanish Railways): Santa Isabel 44, Madrid; Board of Dirs.: Chair. ALFONSO OSORIO GARCÍA; Deputy Chair. ALFREDO MORENO URIBE.

R.E.N.F.E. Officials: Man. ALFREDO LES FLORISTÁN; Asst. Gen. Man. ANTONIO CARBONELL ROMERO; Asst. Mans. CARLOS DE INZA, JAIME BADILLO, RICARDO NAVARRO, LUIS DE COS.

Track: 13,686 km. (broad gauge, 1,668 metres).

The direct Madrid-Burgos railway was inaugurated in July 1968. Its length is 282 km. Sixty-two thousand million pesetas will be spent on a comprehensive modernization plan for the railways, in two stages, 1964-67 and 1968-73. A variable-axle train that can adjust from the broader Spanish gauge to the narrower European one enables passengers to travel direct between Barcelona and Geneva, and Madrid and Paris; the service started in 1969.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS

The Government also controls 1,189 km. of narrow-gauge railways, which includes 17 km. of 1.06 m. gauge, 1,032 km. of 1.00 m. gauge, 21 km. of 0.75 m. gauge, and 109 km. of 0.915 m. gauge, 10 km. of 1.44 m. gauge. Of this total 350 km. are electrified.

The organization is the:

Ferrocarriles de Via Estrecha (F.E.V.E.): Nuevos Ministerios, Agustín de Bethencourt 4, Madrid; f. 1965; Pres. CAMILO MIRA MUÑOZ; Dir. EUGENIO DE LA SAL CRESPO.

The organization controls 13 lines.

Twenty-eight of the narrow-gauge railway companies have not been nationalized, the privately owned companies retaining their individuality.

ROADS

About 60 miles of motorway was built in 1968 and 1969, another 240 miles is to be built by 1973. Work has started on a motorway linking Seville and Cadiz and another linking Bilbao and Behovia is to be completed by 1974.

Total road length 133,719 km. (approx.).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Real Automóvil Club de España: Madrid, General Sanjurjo 10; f. 1903; 24,900 mems.

There are also provincial Automobile Clubs in Alicante, Seville, Palma (Majorca), Las Palmas, Barcelona, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Málaga, Murcia, Oviedo, Valladolid, Valencia, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Albacete.

SPAIN—(TRANSPORT)

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional "Elcano" de la Marina Mercante: P.O.B. 659, Miguel Angel 9, Madrid; government owned organization operating 10 per cent of the country's gross tonnage (1967) 207,245; operates Mediterranean and Spanish coastal services; the fleet also includes cargo boats, oil-tankers and other specialised ships for service all over the world; Pres. M. MOREU FIGUEROA; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO PARGA RAPA; Publ. *Revista de Información* (monthly).

The remaining 90 per cent is owned by private companies.

MADRID

(Capital in pesetas, unless otherwise stated)

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Paseo del Prado 6, Apdo. 318; Pres. ANGEL DE LAS CUEVAS GONZÁLES; cap. 3,602.8m.; tanker services.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; oil exploration, refining and petrochemicals; manufacturing and marketing; tankers for own service; cap. 2,764m. (Dec. 1968).

Compañía Naviera Bachi: Avda. del Generalísimo 1; Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Bilbao; f. 1901; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MA. PEÑA RICH; Spanish coastal services, Mediterranean, West African, North European, British and American services.

Compañía Naviera Española: San Agustín 2; owns approximately 20,000 gross tonnage; operates tramp services.

Compañía Trasmediterránea: Zurbano 73; f. 1917; cap. 545,652,000; Pres. DR. MANUEL SOTO REDONDO; Dir.-Gen. DR. EUSEBIO ZAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. LUIS A. NOVOA ARECHAGA; passenger and freight, Spanish ports, Balears, Canary Is., Guinea, and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Transatlántica Española, S.A.: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 4; f. 1850; cap. 361,000,000; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER PINACHO BOLAÑO; operates four lines; North America, Central America and Mediterranean.

BARCELONA

Compañía Española de Navegación Marítima, S.A.: Paseo de Colón, 24-3^a-1a; f. 1932; cap. 2,200,000; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA MENEZO PARDO, JOAQUÍN HEVIA FERNÁNDEZ.

Hijo de Ramón A. Ramos, S.A.: f. 1845; cap. 6,120,000; Mans. ROBERTO RAMOS DALMÉ, JOSÉ BENAGES JULIA, RICARDO RAMOS CENDOYA; tramp services and shipping agents.

Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.): Aragón 271; Pres. PEDRO PUJOL SANJUÁN.

BILBAO

Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.: Apdo. 116; coasting, Continental, overseas trade.

Compañía Anónima Marítima Unión: Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; f. 1899; cap. 15,255,000; Chair. JOSÉ V. LARTITEGUI; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp service to America, U.K., and Continent.

Compañía Marítima del Nervión: Bailen 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; cap. 45,000,000; Man. Dir. HONORIO FRANCISCO ALDECOA BERSALUCE; fortnightly service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.

Compañía Naviera Vascongada: Plaza de los Alferoces Provisionales 2-10; f. 1899; cap. 87,000,000; Man. Dir. IGNACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services to Argentina, Brazil, U.S.A., Great Britain, Canary Is., Ceuta, and Spanish ports.

Compañía de Remolcadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs): Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR y COSTE; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS DE MARURI; Bilbao river service.

Naviera Aznar, S.A.: Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO DE AZNAR y ZABALA; Man. Dir. EDUARDO DE AZNAR y COSTE; gross tonnage 149,461; passengers and freight to North, Central and South America; cargo between Spanish ports, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bordeaux and the River Plate; coastal service between all Spanish ports.

Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.: Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp.

Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.: Espartero 35, 2^o; Chair. L. H. IBARRA y ORIOI; Gen. Man. F. AZQUETA; Gen. Sec. J. M. GÓMEZ; tanker, cargo and reefer; Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain.

CÁDIZ

Naviera Pinillos, S.A.: Plaza de España 3, Apto. 187; f. 1940; cap. 54,000,000; Man. Dir. ANTONIO L. GROSSO; services between Canary Is., Alicante, Barcelona, Valencia, Melilla, Ceuta, Cadiz; and from the Canary Is. to Casablanca, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Bilbao and Vigo-Villagarcía.

SEVILLE

Ybarra y Compañía: Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; cap. 200,000,000; Pres. J. M. DE YBARRA y LASSO DE LA VEGA; passenger and cargo lines to South America, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal; coastal between alternate Spanish ports.

VALENCIA

Compañía Frutero-Valenciana de Navegación, "Cofruna", S.A.: Edificio Cofruna, Avda. de Francia 15; cargo services to U.K., Northern Europe and Mediterranean, Great Lakes—Canada.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lineas Aéreas de España, S.A. (IBERIA): Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Chair. JESÚS ROMEO GORRÍA; Gen. Man. LÁZARO ROS; Gen. Sec. JUAN B. VINIEGRA; fleet of 12 DC-8, 24 DC-9, 19 Caravelle, 7 F-27, 15 CV-440 and 5 DC-3; domestic services and services to North and West Africa, Europe, U.S.A., Central and South America; publs. *Iberia* (bi-monthly), *Iberia* (bi-weekly).

Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO): Calle Aduana 33, Madrid; f. 1948; fleet of 6 CV-440 and 2 Carver; internal services and charter flights; Chair. FREDERICO NOREÑA ECHEVERRÍA.

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Spain.

SPAIN—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

TOURISM

MADRID

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Dir. Promotion of Tourism ANTONIO G. RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises LEÓN HERRERA; publ. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Puerto Rico, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Manila, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, San Agustín, Caracas, Miami.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 18 rue la Montagne, Brussels.

France: 29 avenue George V, Paris 8e; 28 Cours Lieutaud, Marseilles.

Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 5, Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, Hamburg 1; Herzog Wilhelmstr. 18-20, Munich; Schloss Str. 4, Bonn.

Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, Rome; Via del Don 5, Milan, Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague.

Portugal: Travessa da Alegria, Lisbon.

Sweden: Smålandgatan 11, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, Geneva; Claridenhof Claridenstr. 25, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes (*General Direction of Fine Arts*): Alcalá 34 and 36, Madrid-14; attached to the Ministry of Education; control and co-ordination

of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado Museum, the National Artistic Heritage, Archeological Excavations, and International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; Dir. FLORENTINO PÉREZ EMBID.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: LUIS CRISTIAN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro Español: Príncipe 25, Madrid-12; f. 1941; classical drama; Dir. MIGUEL NARROS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid-14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional de Cámara y Ensayo: f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. MARIO PAZ; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional, Ciudad de Barcelona: f. 1968; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA COPERENA.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid-14; financed by the Authors' Society.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Orchestra: Alcalá 34, Madrid-14; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of National Education.

Symphony Orchestra: Paseo de la Habana 144B, Madrid-15; f. 1904; Dir. VICENTE SPITERI.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid-16; f. 1964; Dir. BENJAMÍN ARBETETA; conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (*Atomic Energy Board*): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASCUÉS; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANTONIO COLINO LÓPEZ; Dir. Physics and Reactors Prof. CARLOS SÁNCHEZ DEL RÍO; Dir. Materials and Production Prof. LUIS GUTIÉRREZ JODRA; Dir. Chemistry and Isotopes Prof. RICARDO F. CELLINI; Dir. Administration DIEGO GALVEZ ARMENGAUD; Dir. Geology and Mines JUAN MARTÍN DELGADO; General and Technical Secretary Prof. FRANCISCO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica Madrileña and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. It is to be followed by a larger power station at Santa María de la Garofía, in the province of Burgos, and is due for completion during 1970. The third and largest power station is being built at Vandellós near Tarragona; it will come into operation in 1972 and will have a capacity of 500,000 kW., its 85-ton nuclear reactor will use natural uranium. Three

more stations are to be built between 1975 and 1980. The estimated output will exceed the needs of the region and will make sales abroad possible. Spain now has an installed capacity of 14m. kW.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada; and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (CENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE ORIOI Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Medio 12, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. RICARDO RUBIO.

Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.: Volazquez 157, Madrid; Engineers ENRIQUE BOANZA and CARLOS LAFFITTE.

SPAIN—(UNIVERSITIES)

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 1,500 teachers, 15,995 students.

Universidad de Bilbao: Bilbao; 225 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Comillas, Santander.

Universidad Deusto: Bilbao; 376 teachers, 5,088 students.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 670 teachers, 12,017 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Canary Islands; 21 professors, 911 students.

Universidad de Madrid: Madrid; 2,200 teachers, 33,178 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 162 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad de Navarra: Pamplona; 793 teachers, 5,830 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 300 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universidad Literaria de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 5,735 students.

Universidad Pontifica de Salamanca: Salamanca; 142 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Santiago: Santiago de Compostela; 420 teachers, 3,700 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 786 professors, 6,915 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 632 teachers, 11,370 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 374 teachers, 5,345 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 450 teachers, 7,600 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona: Barcelona; 40 teachers, 300 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: Madrid; 284 teachers, 2,172 students.

TOURISM

MADRID

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Dir. Promotion of Tourism ANTONIO G. RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises LEÓN HERRERA; publs. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Puerto Rico, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Manila, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, San Agustín, Caracas, Miami.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 18 rue la Montagne, Brussels.

France: 29 avenue George V, Paris 8e; 28 Cours Lieutaud, Marseilles.

Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 5, Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, Hamburg 1; Herzog Wilhelmstr. 18-20, Munich; Schloss Str. 4, Bonn.

Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, Rome; Via del Don 5, Milan, Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague.

Portugal: Travessa da Alegria, Lisbon.

Sweden: Smålandgatan 11, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, Geneva; Claridenhof Claridenstr. 25, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes (*General Direction of Fine Arts*): Alcalá 34 and 36, Madrid-14; attached to the Ministry of Education; control and co-ordination

of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado Museum, the National Artistic Heritage, Archeological Excavations, and International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; Dir. FLORENTINO PÉREZ EMBID.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrador: LUIS CRISTIAN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro Español: Príncipe 25, Madrid-12; f. 1941; classical drama; Dir. MIGUEL NARROS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid-14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional de Cámara y Ensayo: f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. MARIO PAZ; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional, Ciudad de Barcelona: f. 1968; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA COPERENA.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid-14; financed by the Authors' Society.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Orchestra: Alcalá 34, Madrid-14; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of National Education.

Symphony Orchestra: Paseo de la Habana 144B, Madrid-15; f. 1904; Dir. VICENTE SPITERI.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid-16; f. 1964; Dir. BENJAMÍN ARBETETA; conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (*Atomic Energy Board*): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASCUÉS; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANTONIO COLINO LÓPEZ; Dir. Physics and Reactors Prof. CARLOS SÁNCHEZ DEL RÍO; Dir. Materials and Production Prof. LUIS GUTIÉRREZ JODRA; Dir. Chemistry and Isotopes Prof. RICARDO F. CELLINI; Dir. Administration DIEGO GALVEZ ARMENGAUD; Dir. Geology and Mines JUAN MARTÍN DELGADO; General and Technical Secretary Prof. FRANCISCO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica Madrileña and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. It is to be followed by a larger power station at Santa María de la Garoña, in the province of Burgos, and is due for completion during 1970. The third and largest power station is being built at Vandellós near Tarragona; it will come into operation in 1972 and will have a capacity of 500,000 kW., its 85-ton nuclear reactor will use natural uranium. Three

more stations are to be built between 1975 and 1980. The estimated output will exceed the needs of the region and will make sales abroad possible. Spain now has an installed capacity of 14m. kW.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada; and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (GENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Medio 12, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. RICARDO RUBIO.

Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.: Volazquez 157, Madrid; Engineers ENRIQUE BOANZA and CARLOS LAFFITTE.

SPAIN—(UNIVERSITIES)

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 1,500 teachers, 15,995 students.

Universidad de Bilbao: Bilbao; 225 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Comillas, Santander.

Universidad Deusto: Bilbao; 376 teachers, 5,088 students.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 670 teachers, 12,017 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Canary Islands; 21 professors, 911 students.

Universidad de Madrid: Madrid; 2,200 teachers, 33,178 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 162 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad de Navarra: Pamplona; 793 teachers, 5,830 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 300 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universidad Literaria de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 5,735 students.

Universidad Pontifica de Salamanca: Salamanca; 142 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Santiago: Santiago de Compostela; 420 teachers, 3,700 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 786 professors, 6,915 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 632 teachers, 11,370 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 374 teachers, 5,345 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 450 teachers, 7,600 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona: Barcelona; 40 teachers, 300 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: Madrid; 284 teachers, 2,172 students.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. Average summer temperature in Stockholm is 16.9°C (61°F) and winter temperature -2.5°C (29°F). The language is Swedish. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The flag is light blue with a yellow cross. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Sweden remained neutral in the Second World War and has not joined any post-war military alliance. It has played a leading part in the United Nations and is a member of the European Free Trade Association, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Council of Europe and many other international organizations. After 23 years in office, the Prime Minister, Mr. Tag Erlander, resigned in September 1969 and was succeeded by Mr. Olof Palme. The Social Democrats have been in power since 1932, except for the period 1939-1945 when there was a coalition government. In 1969 Sweden became the first West European country to grant North Vietnam diplomatic recognition. Since 1967 Sweden has been negotiating for some kind of association with the EEC which will not compromise her neutrality.

Government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests with the Cabinet (*Regeringen*) which is responsible to Parliament (*Riksdag*). The Riksdag consists of one chamber elected by proportional representation and has 350 members who are elected for three years by universal suffrage. The unicameral Riksdag was introduced, according to constitutional reforms, in January 1971. The country is divided into 24 counties and Stockholm.

Defence

A Supreme Commander, responsible to the Government, is in charge of the three services, assisted by a Defence Staff. The Defence Forces comprise regular and short-term servicemen, liability to serve extending from the age of 18 to 47 for a period of 9-15 months. Total mobilizable strength is about 627,500, comprising Army 600,000, Navy 12,100, Air Force 15,400. A permanent force of 1,600 men at the disposal of the United Nations was established in 1964. Following Sweden's policy of neutrality, the sole purpose of the armed forces is to repel any attempt at invasion, and the defence system is geared to this end. A large proportion of the combat vehicles, weapons, aircraft and ships used by the armed forces are both designed and produced in Sweden. Co-ordination of total defence planning is carried out by the National Defence Council. Other special areas of defence are handled by the Royal Civil Defence Board, the National Board of Economic Defence and the National Board for Psychological Defence. Sweden's

defence expenditure for the budget year 1970-71 was 5,836 million kronor.

Economic Affairs

The Swedish economy is highly dependent on foreign trade, about 80 per cent of which is with Europe. Trade in the Western European sector is equally shared between EFTA and EEC. Sweden's principal trade partners are the U.K. and Federal Germany. About 6 per cent of the population are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is mainly in the southern region, the chief crops being oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairy produce accounts for 50 per cent of farming output. Half the country is covered by forests, providing timber, pitch, fuel and tar, and supplies for the paper and rayon industries. Sweden is rich in mineral resources. There are large deposits of iron ore, also lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese and low-grade uranium ore. Swedish high grade iron ore is the basis of domestic heavy industry, and more important, provides a continuing supply to the industrial market in Western Europe. About 83 per cent of the iron ore output is exported, accounting for some 4 per cent of world production. The major ore fields are at Kiruna and Malmberget, north of the Arctic Circle. Forty-one per cent of the working population are employed in industry, of which the largest branches are metalworking and engineering. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Swedish furniture, porcelain and glass have an international reputation. Labour relations are among the most stable in the world.

Retail prices rose rapidly in Sweden during 1970, and to check this growth a price freeze on food was introduced in August. In October the freeze, to last until April 1971, was extended to cover almost all goods and services. A 16 per cent value added tax was introduced in January 1971.

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 11,884 km. of nationalized railways, over 60 per cent are electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Roads extend for 173,582 km. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road. The ocean-going fleet totals 4,753,000 gross tons. The Swedish Airlines own a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income. In late 1969 the State took over the pharmaceutical industry as part of the socialization of the Health Scheme. A centralized computer system is being introduced, initially in Stockholm but

SWEDEN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

eventually to cover the whole country, whereby complete medical records of all citizens are immediately available to doctors. Sweden is preparing a large hospital-building plan, and can already boast probably the highest ratio of hospital beds to population in the world at 80 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

Education

Basic education, which is compulsory, extends for nine years, starting at the age of 7, and is received at a State Comprehensive School (*Grundskolan*). At the end of this period, the pupil may receive a further two years at a Continuation School (*Fachskola*), or enter a High School (*Gymnasium*) of which there are three types; general, technical, and commercial. *Gymnasium* education lasts for three or four years, and is a necessary prerequisite for entrance to one of the five state universities or three technical universities. On reaching their fourth grade at the Comprehensive School, all children in Sweden, without exception, receive instruction in a foreign language, normally English.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Sweden: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, gymnastics, skiing, athletics and tennis. Swimming, sailing, golfing, hunting, and mountaineering also have a following.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 26 (Midsummer), November 6 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Swedish Krona of 100 öre. Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor. Coins: 1, 2, 5 kronor; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 öre.

Exchange rate: 12.37 kr. = £1 sterling
5.18 kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (including land and water)	POPULATION	
	Jan. 1970	Density
449,750 sq. km.	8,013,696	19 per sq. km. land

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Stockholm (capital)	747,490	Hälsingborg	82,137
Göteborg	446,875	Linköping	80,767
Malmö	258,311	Gävle	72,987
Västerås	113,389	Borås	71,227
Uppsala	101,696	Eskilstuna	67,536
Norrköping	95,851	Skellefteå	61,895
Örebro	90,930	Sundsvall	63,939

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

		BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	. .	15.8	7.8	10.1
1967	. .	15.4	7.4	10.1
1968	. .	14.3	6.6	10.1
1969	. .	13.4	6.0	10.4

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
29,983	36,038	63,919	19,979	23,211	20,172

EMPLOYMENT

November, 1965

('000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	. . . . .	408
Mining and Quarrying	. . . . .	20
Manufacturing	. . . . .	1,102
Commerce	. . . . .	534
Construction	. . . . .	330
Transport and Communications	. . . . .	247
Services, etc.	. . . . .	762
Unspecified	. . . . .	13

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, 1966

('000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FORESTS
	Total	Cereals		
41,141	3,083	1,489	448	22,794

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (in thousand hectares)				YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				PRODUCTION (in thousand tons)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat .	196	256	250	267	30.5	44.6	45.0	35.6	576	1,130	1,075	916
Rye .	40	62	70	73	22.6	32.4	31.0	25.9	82	195	209	182
Barley .	608	571	600	639	24.9	29.5	31.9	26.7	1,408	1,564	1,776	1,575
Oats .	493	488	519	513	25.2	30.7	32.7	23.7	1,154	1,396	1,584	1,129
Mixed												
Grains .	125	103	96	84	23.1	27.4	29.6	22.8	266	259	262	177
Potatoes .	66	67	69	65	246.9	256.2	265.8	178.2	1,355	1,424	1,486	931
Oleiferous Plants .	57	98	112	107	20.6	27.1	25.1	20.8	103	252	267	211

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses	109	93	78	69	n.a.
Cattle	2,250	2,211	2,083	2,062	2,043
Sheep	220	238	267	327	342
Pigs	1,884	1,898	2,016	2,086	2,065
Fowls	8,778	8,049	8,106	8,553	8,452

FORESTRY

ESTIMATED CUTTING

	1967	1968	1969
Sawlogs . . . (million cubic metres)	19.0	20.9	21.7
Pulpwood . . . (" " ")	31.3	25.1	28.7
Fuelwood . . . (" " ")	3.6	3.6	3.5
Other Wood . . (" " ")	0.9	0.9	0.9

FISHING

YEAR	QUANTITY ('000 tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1964 . . .	184	376	99	242
1965 . . .	185	368	122	270
1966 . . .	169	318	116	248
1967 . . .	171	340	99	229
1968 . . .	163	317	95	218
1969 . . .	124	259	85	203

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Coal	58.8	40.1	11.4	19.8	21.7
Gold Ore	44.2	19.5	12.7	7.5	—
Iron Ore	29,353.7	27,987.3	28,336.9	32,419.5	33,185.0
Pyrites	441.3	433.6	482.5	474.4	495.2
Silver and Lead Ore	94.4	96.8	100.8	100.4	107.8
Zinc Ore	142.4	154.9	147.1	140.4	160.7

* Preliminary data.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969†
Pig and Sponge Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,510	2,633	2,681
Steel Ingots (" " ")	4,768	5,095	5,326
Finished Steel (" " ")	3,406	3,600	3,851
Aluminium (" " ")	34.3	55.8	66.8
Copper (refined) (" " ")	47.8	46.6	52.3
Lead (refined) (" " ")	42.1	42.0	42.1
Wool Yarn (" " ")	9.5	7.8	7.4
Wool Fabrics (" " ")	4.1	4.0	3.6
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	15.4	14.0	13.4
Cotton Fabrics (" " ")	15.9	15.5	15.0
Rayon Wool (" " ")	30.4	30.8	29.9
Wood Pulp* (" " ")	5,441	5,460	5,855
Newsprint (" " ")	704	809	934
Paper and Board. (" " ")	2,592	2,826	3,179
Cement (" " ")	3,837	3,912	3,958
Bricks (million)	313	290	267

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

† Preliminary data.

FINANCE

1 krona=100 öre

12.37 kr.=£1 sterling; 5.18 kr.=U.S. \$1.

100 kronor=£8.9 sterling=U.S. \$19.31.

BUDGET, 1970-71

VOTED ESTIMATES

(million kronor)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes on Income and Property, etc.	19,067	Royal Household	8
Motorcar Duties	3,215	Justice	1,696
Special Employer's Fee	880	Foreign Affairs	971
Customs Duties	1,070	Defence	5,574
Purchase Taxes	9,315	Social Welfare	13,066
Excise on Spirits and Tobacco	4,635	Communications	2,569
Energy Consumption Tax	1,010	Finance	2,247
Other Excise Duties	780	Religion and Education	7,271
Civil Service Fees	878	Agriculture	899
Miscellaneous	600	Commerce	227
Receipts from State Capital Funds	2,500	Interior and Health	2,249
		Pensions	748
		Industry	251
		Other Current Expenditure	91
		National Debt (interest etc.)	1,800
		Other Capital Expenditure	1,128
TOTAL	43,949	TOTAL	40,795

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (at current prices—million kronor)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOME (incl. consumption of fixed capital)	104,228	112,296	118,795	129,581
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	6,276	6,673	6,149	6,121
Manufacturing	33,066	34,802	37,142	40,947
Wholesale and retail trade	11,295	12,370	13,572	14,623
Public administration and defence	4,992	5,584	6,208	6,829
Other revenue (incl. statistical discrepancies)	48,599	52,867	55,724	61,061
Income from abroad (net)	100	30	-78	-140
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	104,328	112,326	118,717	129,441
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	13,027	14,090	15,496	16,680
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	117,345	126,416	134,213	146,121
Imports of goods and services <i>less</i> exports, current transfers, and borrowing	632	-146	-141	305
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	116,713	126,270	134,072	145,816
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	64,673	69,268	73,412	78,742
Government consumption expenditure	23,494	26,355	29,245	32,468
Gross fixed capital formation	28,256	30,592	31,314	33,548

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1949=100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food	242	250	252	261
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	230	241	253	254
Housing	211	225	232	253
Fuel and Light	155	153	161	154
Clothing and Footwear	152	157	157	157
Furniture and Household Utensils	164	166	167	166
Miscellaneous	197	210	214	222
ALL ITEMS	202	211	215	221

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

There were 10,962 million kronor in circulation at the end of 1969.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	4,883	5,051	-168	5,662	5,833	-171
Non-monetary gold	—	3	- 3	—	2	- 2
Freight and transport	824	407	417	867	470	397
Travel	109	312	-203	127	365	-238
Investment income	94	75	19	98	92	6
Government transactions	16	13	3	16	14	2
Other services	238	316	- 78	297	368	- 71
Total	6,164	6,177	- 13	7,067	7,144	- 77
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	8	103	- 95	10	152	-142
CURRENT BALANCE	6,172	6,280	-108	7,077	7,296	-219
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	221	161	60	224	306	- 82
Other private long-term	354	279	75	445	340	105
Other private short-term	86	98	- 12	52	56	- 4
Central government	10	20	- 10	30	76	- 46
Total	671	558	113	751	778	- 27
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Commercial banks assets	—	73	- 73	14	—	14
Commercial banks liabilities	72	—	72	171	—	171
Central institutions assets	25	—	25	119	—	119
Central institutions liabilities	—	8	- 8	22	—	22
Total	97	81	16	326	—	326
CAPITAL BALANCE	768	639	129	1,077	778	299
Net Errors and Omissions	—	21	- 21	—	80	- 80

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (million kronor)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
General contributions to international organizations	162	205	263	283	396
Bilateral development assistance	132	180	210	275	340
<i>of which:</i> Grants	100	105	140	215	231
Credits	11	14	21	27	47
TOTAL	404	504	634	800	1,014

* Estimated expenditure.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million kronor)

	1957	1968	1969	1970*
Total Imports	24,319	26,516	30,571	26,525
Total Exports	23,422	25,553	29,459	25,081

* Jan.-Sept.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million kronor)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Food and Live Animals	2,551	2,729	2,392	601	726	519
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	156	150	126	202	241	145
Fruits and Vegetables	827	909	765	46	43	48
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	598	612	562	18	21	81
Animal Feeding Stuffs	262	256	222	5	4	3
Beverages and Tobacco	373	356	285	9	13	19
Raw Materials, except Fuels	1,561	1,768	1,435	5,533	6,124	4,896
Hides, Skins, Furs	94	114	73	162	170	111
Crude and Synthetic Rubber	155	183	134	16	16	13
Wood, Lumber, Cork	138	146	126	1,667	1,856	1,460
Pulp and Waste Paper	5	13	19	2,243	2,453	2,128
Textile Fibres	173	178	120	81	81	59
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	267	266	217	56	63	50
Ores and Metal Scrap	412	553	515	1,254	1,406	1,030
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	3,258	3,210	2,768	333	297	249
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	255	256	248	5	13	19
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	2,923	2,824	2,335	488	246	196
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	116	124	140	68	64	54
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives	2,425	2,712	2,251	1,024	1,213	1,078
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	5,754	6,979	6,383	7,199	8,423	7,172
Paper and Paperboard	256	312	270	7,378	2,706	2,296
Textile Yarn and Fabrics	1,492	1,696	1,303	385	465	387
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	446	525	437	210	241	192
Iron and Steel	1,209	1,673	1,743	2,257	2,620	2,321
Non-Ferrous Metals	1,163	1,346	1,336	685	837	643
Metal Manufactures	621	757	734	766	966	855
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,420	8,925	7,745	9,425	10,946	9,641
Machinery	5,249	6,323	5,716	6,162	6,938	6,232
Transport Equipment	2,171	2,602	2,029	3,262	4,008	3,409
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,019	3,711	3,096	1,244	1,549	1,370
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	40	57	30	117	105	83

* Jan.-Sept.

COUNTRIES

(million kronor)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Belgium and Luxembourg	588	752	976	859	753	782	975	805
Denmark	1,694	1,908	2,339	2,044	2,211	2,420	2,937	2,531
Finland	689	887	1,403	1,264	1,201	1,200	1,617	1,569
France	1,180	1,193	1,310	1,106	1,092	1,189	1,523	1,284
German Federal Republic	4,693	4,959	5,808	4,987	2,577	2,960	3,460	3,031
United Kingdom	3,569	3,595	4,219	3,699	3,123	3,784	3,839	3,096
Italy	916	961	1,003	806	837	800	924	831
Netherlands	1,181	1,215	1,318	1,210	1,010	1,176	1,312	1,122
Norway	1,450	1,544	1,795	1,483	2,799	2,661	2,920	2,471
Switzerland	613	687	787	660	517	610	802	725
U.S.S.R.	452	553	676	622	303	423	575	501
U.S.A.	2,247	2,453	2,623	2,357	1,703	1,973	1,847	1,533
Argentina	92	89	76	59	107	125	155	130
Brazil	307	311	331	304	186	277	285	176
Colombia	132	140	131	100	45	41	68	43
Other Countries	4,516	5,271	5,776	4,965	4,958	5,132	6,211	5,233
TOTAL	24,319	26,516	30,571	26,525	23,422	25,553	29,459	25,081

* Jan.-Sept.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	5,344	5,133	4,778	4,603	4,703
Ton-kilometres . .	13,883	14,062	13,538	14,798	16,021

ROADS

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Private Cars . .	1,793	1,889	1,976	2,071	2,194
Commercial Vehicles .	142	144	150	151	156

SHIPPING

BETWEEN SWEDISH AND FOREIGN PORTS

	1967	1968	1969
Tonnage Loaded . . . ('000 tons)	23,546	27,286	32,092
Tonnage Unloaded . . . (" ")	36,123	41,803	45,918
Vessels Entered . ('000 net registered tons)	17,299	19,734	21,105
Vessels Cleared . . (" " " ")	11,005	12,578	14,516

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown . .	39,145	45,910	49,048
Passenger-kilometres .	1,825,016	2,027,456	2,183,567
Cargo Ton-kilometres .	55,683	76,427	96,208
Mail Ton-kilometres .	11,199	12,900	12,787

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones . ('000)	3,757	3,935	4,111
Radio Licences . .	606,000	564,000	413,000
Television-Radio Licences .	2,322,006	2,363,000	2,420,403
Book Titles . . .	7,218	7,482	7,404
Newspapers . . .	152	148	148
Circulation . ('000)	4,273	4,329	4,419

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	STUDENTS
Primary . . .	631,000
Secondary . . .	430,000
Vocational Secondary .	118,000
Teacher-Training . .	11,000
Higher . . .	115,000

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, Fack, Stockholm 27, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Sweden dates from 1809. Sweden is an hereditary monarchy; the Government, however, operates on a democratic and parliamentary basis. There are four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Riksdag Act, the Freedom of the Press Act.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

Following the report of a commission appointed in 1966, and much parliamentary discussion, extensive constitutional reforms were agreed upon by the Riksdag and came into effect in January 1971. These reforms affect the Instrument of Government and the Riksdag Act inasmuch as they introduce (a) the transition from a bicameral to a unicameral Riksdag, (b) the co-ordination of Riksdag (General) Elections and Local Government Elections to fall on the same day, (c) the reduction of the term of office of both local government assemblies and the Riksdag to three years, (d) the implementation of a new electoral system, and (e) the incorporation into the Constitution of a system of parliamentary government which has long been practised, but hitherto remained constitutionally undefined.

THE RIKSDAG

The old system of an upper and lower chamber has now been replaced by a single chamber Riksdag of 350 members which is re-elected every three years. Due to the increased size of the Riksdag it has been considered expedient that the right to previously unlimited speaking time may now, in certain cases, be restricted. In this respect the Riksdag will generally rely on the voluntary co-operation of the members, but under special circumstances, the assembly, at the suggestion of the Speaker, can decide that no speech exceed a certain length of time. Such a ruling, however, may only apply to the particular session in question. The 1971 revisions with regard to the Riksdag are expected to be replaced by a new comprehensive Riksdag Act in the early 1970s.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with old tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the "Utrikesnämnden" (Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs), and Special Committees, there are ten Standing Committees to deal with Foreign Affairs (Utrikesutskottet, 17 members), the Constitution (Konstitutionsutskottet, 27 members), Supply (Statsutskottet, 45 members), Ways and Means (Bevillningsutskottet, 27 members), Banking (Bankoutskottet, 17 members), Legislation (Lagutskottet, 17 members), Agriculture (Jordbruksutskottet, 17 members), Laws (17 members), and Miscellaneous Affairs (17 members).

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental law and of laws regulating local government. The Supply Committee, which deals with the majority of financial questions, has, through this function, become the most important and most influential of the Committees.

The Committees play an important part in the Swedish Riksdag. If the Riksdag comes to a different decision on any subject which has to be dealt with by an ordinary Committee, this body must, if possible, put forward proposals for a compromise.

THE GOVERNMENT

The revised Constitution now clearly defines the relationship between King and Cabinet in accordance with the principles of parliamentary government. This does not imply a change, but merely a recognition of established practice. All provisions in the Instrument of Government which imply that the members of the Cabinet are advisers to the King have been repealed or amended. It is prescribed that the King shall appoint a Prime Minister, and that he shall appoint other ministers at the suggestion of the Prime Minister. The procedure governing the selection of the Prime Minister has not yet been defined in the Constitution. Previously no articles existed in the Constitution which allowed the Riksdag to force the resignation of a Prime Minister or Cabinet. Now the Prime Minister can be dismissed at his own request or in the event of a vote of no confidence in the Riksdag. The resignation of other ministers may be effected at the request of the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister should resign or die, all of the ministers in his Cabinet must resign. A Cabinet which is due to resign, however, shall remain in power until a new Prime Minister has been appointed. The power to order new elections has now been transferred from the King to the Prime Minister, in that the King must now issue a decree for new elections at the request of the Prime Minister. The Riksdag may continue its business, or be summoned to convene, even after a decision has been made to hold new elections. A Riksdag session may, however, be terminated by a special decision of the Prime Minister. Existing terms of office do not expire until the new terms of office have begun. A demand for a vote of confidence in the Government will only be considered if it is supported by 10 per cent of the members of the Riksdag. A claim of no confidence may be directed against the Prime Minister or any individual minister. If a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister is passed by an absolute majority in the Riksdag, the Prime Minister and his entire Cabinet must resign. A majority vote of no confidence in an individual minister suffices to secure his resignation. In both these cases the Prime Minister has the right, within seven days, to decide upon new Riksdag elections.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In Sweden, local government, following a now traditional evolution of de-centralization, is exceedingly important, and it is estimated that municipalities are responsible for about 40 per cent of public administration. However, interaction between local and national government is of fundamental importance to the development and management of the country. For these reasons local government elections have a strong element of national politics, and the turnout in both local and general elections is equally high. In order that local and national government terms of office should coincide, the Constitution now calls for local and general elections to fall upon the same day. In both cases the term of office for the elected candidate is three years. Proportional representation was introduced in Sweden between the years 1906 and 1909, universal and equal suffrage by 1921. The voting age has now been lowered to 20. A new system has been devised for determining the 350 seats in the Riksdag. The seats are divided into two groups. The first group of 310 "constituency seats" is distributed among the constituencies according to the number of eligible voters, and within each constituency among the parties. The remaining 40 seats are distributed as "compensatory seats". It is first considered how many seats each party would have obtained if the whole country had been treated as a single constituency and if the distribution of seats had taken place according

SWEDEN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

to a modified Lague method. From this figure is subtracted the number of "constituency seats" received, the result being the number of "compensatory seats" to be allocated to each party. These seats are filled by candidates nominated in the constituencies. There are two checks to the emergence of small parties. The first is the division of all votes cast for each party by 1.4 prior to the Lague calculation, and the second is that only parties which have received

at least 4 per cent of the total votes cast are entitled to a seat. However, any party which receives 12 per cent or more of the votes in any constituency will be allowed to compete for a permanent seat in that constituency. Of the 28 constituencies, 23 do not have more than 9 seats each. As it is difficult to achieve a proportional distribution in such small constituencies, the small parties are at present under-represented.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

KING GUSTAV VI ADOLF; heir to throne Crown Prince CARL-GUSTAF (born April 30th, 1946).

THE CABINET

(February 1971)

(Social Democratic Labour Party)

Prime Minister: OLOF PALME.

Minister of Justice: LENNART GEIJER

Minister of Foreign Affairs: TORSTEN NILSSON.

Minister of Defence: SVEN ANDERSSON.

Minister of Social Affairs: SVEN ASPLING.

Minister of Home Affairs: ERIC HOLMQUIST.

Minister of Communications: BENGT NORLING.

Minister of Finance: GUNNAR STRÄNG.

Minister of Agriculture: INGEMUND BENGTTSSON.

Minister of Commerce: KJELL-OLOF FELDT.

Minister of Civil Service: SVANTE LUNDKVIST.

Minister of Education: INGVAR CARLSSON.

Minister of Industry: KRISTER WICKMAN.

Ministers without Portfolio: SVEN-ERIC NILSSON, BERTIL LÖFBERG, CARL LIDBOM, Mrs. ALVA MYRDAL, Mrs. CAMILLA ODHNOFF, SVEN MOBERG.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander: GEN. STIG SYNNER GREN.

Army: Lt.-Gen. CARL ERIC ALMGREN.

Navy: Vice-Adm. BENGT LUNDVALL.

Air Force: Lt.-Gen. STIG NORÉN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, German Federal Republic (E).

Algeria: 3 Danderydsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* AZIZ HACÈNE (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TOMÁS PARDO.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg (E); *Ambassador:* R. A. PEACHEY.

Austria: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL HERBERT SCHÖBER.

Belgium: 13A Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS A. M. F. COUVREUR.

Botswana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Brazil: 8 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ALUIZIO NAPOLEÃO.

Bulgaria: 19 Engelbrektsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV (also accred. to Iceland and Norway).

Burma: London, W.1, England (E).

Burundi: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cambodia: Paris 16e, France (E).

Cameroon: London, W.11, England (E).

Canada: 24 Kungsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* B. MARGARET MEAGHER.

Chile: 45 Artillerigatan (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD HAMILTON (also accred. to Finland).

China: People's Republic: 4 Bragevägen (E); *Ambassador:* WANG TUNG.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO NANNETTI.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo (Kinshasa): 12 Norr Mälarstrand (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT OSCAR BOLELA.

Cuba: 40 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS.

Cyprus: London W.1., England.

Czechoslovakia: 10 Tysta gatan (E); *Ambassador:* VIKTOR PAVLENDÁ.

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

SWEDEN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* AAGE HESSELLUND-JENSEN.

Ecuador: Sveavägen 13-15, (E); *Charge d'Affaires:* LUIS ORTIZ-TERÁN.

El Salvador: London, W.1., England (E).

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* CHANYALEW TESHOME (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Finland: 13 V. Trädgårdsgatan, Box 7096 (E); *Ambassador:* LEO TUOMINEN.

France: 28 Narvavägen (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE FRANCFORT.

Gabon: Banérgatan 8 (E); *Charge d'Affaires:* PIERRE-CLAVER EYEGUET.

Federal Republic of Germany: 9 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. M. OBERMAYER.

Greece: 11 Ulrikagatan (E); *Ambassador:* JASON DRACOU LIS (also accredited to Finland).

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Hungary: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA NAGY (also accredited to Iceland).

Iceland: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* HARALDUR KRÖYER (also accredited to Austria and Finland).

India: 15 V. Trädgårdsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* P. R. S. MANI.

Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* SUWITO KUSUMOWIDAGDO.

Iran: 57 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* AKBAR DARAI (also accredited to Finland and Iceland).

Iraq: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL WAHAB BABAJAN (also accredited to Denmark).

Ireland: 97 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* TADHG SEOSAMH ÓHODHRÁIN (also accredited to Finland and Norway).

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAX M. VALON.

Italy: Oakhill, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* ENRICO GUASTONE BELCREDI.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen K, Denmark (E).

Japan: 5B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* KIJIRO MIYAKE (also accredited to Iceland).

Jordan: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Kenya: 6 Kungsholmstorg (E); *Ambassador:* J. MULIRO.

Korea, Republic of: 80 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MOON BONG KANG (also accredited to Denmark, Iceland and Norway).

Kuwait: London, W.1., England (E).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: London, W.8, England (E).

Liberia: Strandvägen 7B; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARTFORTH GRAHAM.

Libya: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Malawi: Bonn Centre, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mali: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANIEL ESCALANTE.

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 9 Peter Myndes Backe (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. HASSELMAN.

Niger: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: 7B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* C. C. CHUKWURA.

Norway: 113 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK A. BROCH.

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan (E); *Ambassador:* IKBAL ATHAR (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Panama: 37 Grevgatan (E); *Charge d'Affaires:* JUAN JOSÉ DUARTE.

Peru: 6 Stureplan (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE PEÑA BARRENECHEA (also accredited to Norway).

Philippines: London, W.8, England (E).

Poland: 35 Karlavägen (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW BEJN.

Portugal: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Finland).

Romania: 2 Fylgiavägen, Lidingö 1 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD MEZINCESCU (also accredited to Norway).

Saudi Arabia: Hazeliussbacken 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh NASSER ALMANQUOR.

Senegal: Paris 16e, France.

South Africa: 16 Eriksbergsgatan (L); *Minister:* M. T. HEWITSON.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* Prince ALFONSO DE BORBÓN.

Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Switzerland: Skeppsbron 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RENÉ FAESSLER.

Tanzania: 40 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Chief MICHAEL LUKUMBUZYA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Thailand: 36 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* VITOON HANSAVESA.

Tunisia: 73C Drottninggatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MAAMOURI (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Turkey: 84A Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET H. KENT.

U.S.S.R.: 17 Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR MALTSEV.

U.A.R.: 35 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* ZAKARIA EL ADIY IMAN.

United Kingdom: 8 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ARCHIBALD ROSS, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEROME HOLLAND.

Uruguay: 51 Döbelnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MATEO J. MAGARIÑOS DE MELLO (also accredited to Finland).

Venezuela: Engelbrektsgatan 35B (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTMARO SILVA (also accredited to Finland).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: Stockholmsvägen 41, Stocksund (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THO CHAN.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Strandvägen 7B (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR LATINOVIC.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election in September 1970)

Speaker: HENRY ALLARD.

PARTY	VOTES	% OF VOTES	SEATS
Social Democratic Labour Party .	2,256,369	45.3	163
Liberal Party .	806,667	16.2	58
Centre Party .	991,208	19.9	71
Conservative Party .	573,812	11.5	41
Communist Party .	236,659	4.8	17

Parliament is re-elected every third year.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (*Social Democratic Labour Party*): 10560 Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 'eighties. The party has 890,000 members and 63 out of the 350 members in the Riksdag (1971). Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. OLOF PALME; Sec. J. O. PERSSON. Publs. *Tiden Aktuell*.

Folkpartiet (*The Liberal Party*): Ad. Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm. The Liberal Party as a country-wide organization was constituted in 1902. Chair. SVEN WEDÉN; Political Sec. DAVID WIRMARK; Organizing Sec. JENS ADOLFSSON.

Centerpartiet (*The Centre Party*): Bergsgatan 7B, Stockholm. Constituted in 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties formed in 1913 and 1915 respectively. Its aim is a social and progressive development in the nation. Chair. GUNNAR HEDLUND; Sec. GUSTAF JONNERGÅRD.

Moderata Samlingspartiet (*Conservative Party*): Stockholm, Nygatan 13. The Party was constituted in 1904, but

derives its origin from conservative tendencies during the latter part of the 19th century. The chief points in its programme are social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines and a liberal market-oriented economy. Chair. GÖSTA BOHMAN.

Vaensterpartiet Koministerna (*The Left Party (Communist)*): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm. The party was formed in 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden, affiliated to the Communist International 1919. At the Congress in March 1921 it was renamed the Communist Party; in 1967 the party was renamed The Left Party (Communists). The policy of the Communist Party is based on the principles of Marxism; Chair. CARL-HENRIK HERMANSSON.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (*Christian Democratic Union*): Rörstrandsg. 17, Box 21044, 10031 Stockholm 21. Formed in 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. The party has about 14,000 members and 88,000 voters. Chair. BIRGER EKSTEDT. Publ. *Samhällsgemenskap* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

There are state officers with some control over the judicial system as well as the administrative authorities. The Justitiekansler (*Chancellor of Justice*) and the three Justitieombudsmen supervise the general administration, the courts of law and the armed forces. The Justitiekansler performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The Justitieombudsmen are appointed by and act on behalf of Parliament.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Tingsrätt (*District Court*): The Court of First Instance in both civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases the court is composed of a presiding professional judge and five lay judges; in petty cases the court consists of the professional judge only. In civil cases the court is ordinarily composed

of three professional judges; however, preparatory sessions are conducted by one professional judge. In family-law cases, e.g. divorce cases or cases concerning the guardianship or the custody of a child, the court is, however, composed of a professional judge and five lay judges. The lay judges are elected for a period of six years. They act as members of the bench and should consequently be distinguished from the jurors of other countries. There are 108 District Courts.

APPEAL COURTS

Hovrätt (*Court of Appeal*): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has four or five members. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.
Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅQVIST.

SWEDEN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. B. KJELLIN.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. S. G. LAGERGREN.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. A. VON SCHULTZ.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. K. SIDENBLADH.

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (*Supreme Court of Sweden*): in Stockholm, consisting of 26 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is duly constituted with five members. Certain cases are decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is to consider a case or not. The judgments of the Supreme Court are given in the King's name.

Supreme Court Justices are: S. E. ROMANUS (Pres. of the Court), H. E. J. SJÖWALL, S. A. EDLING, N. E. HEDFELDT, H. M. DIGMAN, T. NORDSTRÖM, G. O. E. PETRÉN, K. O. RIBEN, A. O. R. BRUNNBERG, B. ALEXANDERSON, E. G. F. CONRADI, N. JOACHIMSSON, P. G. BERGSTEN, B. BERNHARD, N. P. WESTERLIND, K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, S. C. E. T. HESSER, C. V. HOLMBERG, K. E. WALBERG, L. S. FREDLUND, I. GÄRDE WIDEMAR, O. A. HÖGLUND, S. A. BRUNDIN, H. ULVESON, N. MANNERFELT, L. T. WELAMSON.

Nedre Justitierevisionen (*Lower Court of Chancery*): A special Government office, which prepares the questions to be dealt with by the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts exist for certain categories of cases, e.g. *vattendomstolar* (water courts) for cases concerning interests in the utilization of water, and *fästighetsdomstolar* (real estate courts) for cases concerning real estate.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Cases dealing with administration are, as a rule, dealt with by the administrative authorities.

Regeringsrätten (*Supreme Administrative Court*): The Court of Highest Instance dealing with complaints concerning administration. Members: N. E. M. LORICHS, S. E. JARNERUP, O. H. KLACKENBERG, B. A. NEVRELL, K. HOLMGREN, A. O. R. HEGRELIUS, S. P. A. WILKENS, C. V. ÅBJÖRNSSON, H.-F. RINGDÉN, B. L. K. HJERN, S. S. WALBERG, A. B. Å. MARTENIUS, A. H. V. KÖRLOF, G. F. O. CARL, K. H. B. WIESLANDER, Å. B. PAULSSON, L. SIMONSSON, S. LUNDELL, P. LIDBECK, S. NORDLUND, B. HAMDAHL, E. REUTERSWÄRD.

THE OMBUDSMEN

For many years, Sweden's "Chancellor of Justice" officially protected the citizen from undue interference, negligence or errors caused by government officials. Furthermore, the ordinance of 1766 proclaimed that all documents from which government officials make their decisions were to be made public. By the beginning of the 19th century however, the Chancellor of Justice was considered not sufficiently independent of the government, and in 1809 the post of "Justitieombudsman" was created to supervise the manner in which judges, government officials and other civil servants observe the laws, and to prosecute those who act illegally, misuse their position or neglect their duties. The Ombudsman is allowed access to all documents and information and has the power to prosecute, although the latter is seldom practised as a public admonition usually suffices. Unlike Norway or Denmark, government ministers in Sweden are not responsible to the Ombudsman. In 1941 the term of office was extended from one to four years. There are at present three Ombudsmen. In 1969 2,923 cases were investigated by the Ombudsmen. Out of these cases 2,539 were complaints and 384 were initiated by the Ombudsmen themselves. The decisions were as follows: 7 prosecutions, 535 public admonitions, 2,274 cases dismissed, 100 cases were referred to other agencies or state organs and 7 cases resulted in proposals to the Government.

Ombudsmen: ALFRED BEXELIUS, ULF LUNDAVIK, GUNNAR THYRESSON.

RELIGION

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,563 parishes which are united into 1,140 rectors' districts (pastorates), and 179 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 3,011 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publ. *Vår Kyrka, Svensk Kyrkotidning, Svensk Pastoraltidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: P. L. R. JOSEFSON, P.O.B. 640, 751 27 Uppsala 1.

Catholic Church: 55,000 members; Head of the Diocese; Bishop JOHN E. TAYLOR, O.M.I.; Fack, S-102 40 Stockholm 5; publ. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning, Credo, Katolsk Informationsjänst*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*Methodist Church*): f. 1868;

about 9,000 members; Bishop OLE E. BORGES; Pres. of Conference Board MA. CARL AXEL HOLM; Sec. Pastor RUBEN HAGLUND, Sibyllegatan 18, III Stockholm Ö; publ. *Svenska Sändebudet, Söndagsskolklockan* (weekly), *Rätt Kurs* (every two months), *Metod* (every two months).

Evangelical National Missionary Society: Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm Va; f. 1856; about 30,000 members; Chair. B. GUNNEMO; Mission Director TORSTEN WIBERG; publ. *E.F.S. Budbäraren*.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (*The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden*): Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1878; about 88,000 members; Chair. GUNNAR HJERN; Vice-Chair. JOHN RONNÄS; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA NICKLASSON; publ. *Svensk Veckotidning*.

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, S-113 27 Stockholm; 488 churches, about 28,000 members; Pres. E. ODDESTAD; Dir. of Missions Dr. ERIK RUDÉN; Mission Secs, Rev. S. OHM, Rev. L.-E. LÖNN and Rev. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publ. *Veckoposten* (weekly).

Jewish Community: There are about 15,000 Jews living in Sweden. The largest Jewish Community is in Stockholm:

Jewish Community in Stockholm (*Mosaiska Församlingen*): Warendorffsgatan 3, 111 47 Stockholm; about 5,200 members; Rabbi MORTON H. NARROWE.

The Salvation Army: Östermalmsgatan 71, Box 5090, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1882; 36,327 members; 246 corps; 1,249 outposts; 69 social institutions; Territorial Commander GÖSTA BLONBERG; Chief Sec. DAVID KJELLGREN; publs. *Stridsropet*, *Den Unge Soldaten* (weekly), *Salvationisten* (monthly); Editor-in-Chief KARIN HARTMAN.

Svenska Frälsningsarmén (*Swedish Salvation Army*): Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1905; 2,00 members; Chief Col. F. HOLMLUND; Sec. S. TOLLIN; national movement with democratic views; split from international movement 1905; publ. *Vår Fana*.

K.F.U.K.s. och K.F.U.M.s. Riksförbund (*Swedish Y.W.C.A.—Y.M.C.A.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 33, Stockholm C; f. 1966; 76,000 mems.; Pres. ÅKE ANDRÉN, MAJA REDELL; Gen. Secs. TORE LITTMARCK, KERSTIN ÅKERLUND; publ. *Ung Värld*.

THE PRESS

The 1949 Constitutional Act relating to the freedom of the Press reaffirms Sweden's long-standing tradition of press freedom, which dates from the law of 1766, and embodies the whole of the press law in the Constitution. This Act guarantees the right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In response to the economic situation in the newspaper world which since the war has caused many conservative and liberal papers to cease publication, the Press Subsidies Bill was passed in 1966 to grant funds to the political parties who then distribute them to assist their own papers where they are in financial difficulties.

In 1916 the Pressens Opinionsnämnd or Fair Practices Commission was founded. Lacking judicial status, its role is like that of the U.K. Press Council, with greater powers to protect the reputation of the Press and to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to apply to courts of law. As the Opinionsnämnd, unlike the ordinary courts, permits evidence as to the truth or falsehood of accusations of libel, it is frequently preferred by libelled persons. It treats economic and editorial disputes, examines accusations of inaccuracy, etc. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or trade unions. Many party organs depend on substantial subsidies from their parties who since the Press Subsidies Bill have more funds at their disposal.

The trade unions give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Unions Confederation to some 24 Socialist dailies of which they own approximately four-fifths. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 25 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren* (335,000).

There are no important chains of newspapers. Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is Bonniergroup which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Ahlen & Åkerlunds Förlags

AB whose magazines enjoy 50 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Four other companies account for a further 40 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own. News coverage is tending to broaden, particularly of international news. Sensational subjects are not dramatized; divorce and suicide are hardly ever mentioned in detail.

The major dailies in order of circulation are: *Expressen* (weekdays 608,793), *Aftonbladet* (weekdays 500,544), *Dagens Nyheter* (weekdays 436,896), *Göteborgs-Posten* (weekdays 288,898), *Svenska Dagbladet* (162,440), *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* (114,538). Among the most highly respected for the serious treatment of news are *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning*. The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Aret Runt* (506,866) and the *Leseisfers ICA-kunren*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Circ.=daily approximate circulation figure.

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editor GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON; circ. 500,544.

Dagens Nyheter: Box 138; f. 1864; morning; Liberal; Chief Editors Dr. OLOF LAGERCRANTZ, SVEN-ERIK LARSSON; circ. 436,896.

Expressen: Gjörwellsgatan 30, 105 16 Stockholm; f. 1944; evening; Liberal; Editor PER WRIGSTAD; circ. 608,793.

Svenska Dagbladet: Rålambsvägen 7, S-105 17 Stockholm; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor SVEN GERENTZ; circ. 162,440.

GOTHENBURG

Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning: Köpmansgatan 10, Box 452; f. 1832; morning; Liberal by tradition and keeping its independent attitude under the present Editor HARALD WIGFORSS; circ. 49,044.

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Chief Editor LARS HJÖRNE; circ. 288,898.

Göteborgs-Tidningen: f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Chief Editor TORE WINGVIST; circ. 79,945.

MALMÖ

Arbetet: f. 1887; morning; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor FRANS NILSSON; circ. 102,614.

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Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1948; evening; ind. liberal; Editor OLA GUMMESSON; circ. 97,208.

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11; f. 1888; morning; organ of the Centre Party; Chief Editor GÖSTA HÅKANSSON; circ. 35,268.

Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1848; morning; independent liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 114,538 (weekdays), 153,722 (Sundays).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12; f. 1905; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor TORSTEN NILSSON; circ. 19,373.

Norrköpings Tidningar-Östergötlands Dagblad: Hospitalsg. 6-8; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor BENGT LUNDGREN; circ. 51,406.

OTHER TOWNS

Arbetsblad: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor YNGVE MÖLLER; circ. 31,057.

Barometern: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative; Editor TAGE FORSBERG; circ. 49,354.

Bergslagsposten: Fack 50, 711 00 Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor GUNNAR SVENSSON; circ. 17,000.

Blekinge Läns Tidning: Karlskrona; f. 1869; Liberal; Editor GÖSTA DANINGE; circ. 25,239.

Bohuslänningen med Dals Dagblad: Uddevalla; f. 1878; Liberal; Editor ERIC JOHNSSON; circ. 35,000.

Borås Tidning: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor and Dir. TORE G. WÄRENSTAM; circ. 56,188.

Dala-Democraten: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor GÖSTA SÖDERLUND; circ. 25,000.

Falu-Kuriren: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor RUDOLF BENGTTSSON; circ. 31,019.

Folket: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning and afternoon; Social Democrat; Editor OLLE SVENSSON; circ. 30,206.

Gefle Dagblad: Gävle; morning; Liberal; Editor PER HILDING; circ. 32,000.

Hallandsposten: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 31,721.

Helsingborgs Dagblad: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; Conservative; Editor O. SOMMELIUS; circ. 37,139.

Jönköpings-Posten: Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Liberal; Editor CO HAMRIN; circ. 37,000.

Karlskoga Tidning: Skolgatan 4, Karlskoga; f. 1883; evening; non-political; Editor RUNE GUSTAFSON; circ. 10,400.

Mellersta Skåne: Kristianstad; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK ÖFVERBÄCK; circ. 6,200.

Nerikes Allehanda Nerikes-Tidningen: Örebro, Norra Strandgatan 5; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS CLASON; circ. 61,862.

Norrbottnens-Kuriren: Luleå; f. 1861; morning; Conservative; Editor ULF LIDHAMMAR; circ. 23,710.

Norrländska Socialdemokraten: Boden; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LARS FAGERSTROM; circ. 40,456.

Norra Västerbotten: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor KARL-HENRIK WIKSTRÖM; circ. 27,000.

Norrskensflamman: Box 62, 951 01 Luleå; daily; Editor ALF LÖWENBORG.

Nya Norrland: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Editor AXEL ANDERSSON; circ. 18,015.

Nya Wermlands-Tidningens: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor GUSTAF ANDER; circ. 75,851.

Örnsköldsviks Allehanda: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK HALLIN; circ. 18,300.

Östersunds-Posten: Östersund; f. 1877; evening; Independent; Editor SVEN WALLIN; circ. 34,000.

Östgöta Correspondenten: Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE ANDHÉ; circ. 62,825.

Skaraborgs Läns Tidning: Box 207, 541 01 Skövde; f. 1858; morning; published six times weekly; Conservative; Editor PER ERIK BORG; circ. 19,752.

Smålandsposten: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor T. ZETTERBERG; circ. 38,000.

Smålands-Tidningen: Eksjö; liberal; morning; circ. 35,000.

Södra Sveriges Tidningar: Box 114, 291 01 Kristianstad 1; daily; Editor CHRISTER OLOFSON; circ. 28,921.

Sundsvalls Tidning: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; circ. 31,945, Sunday 35,693.

Uppsala Nya Tidning: Danmarksgatan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 52,182.

Värmlands Folkblad: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor RAGNAR FURBO; circ. 24,000.

Västerbottens-Kuriren: Rådhusplanaden 10, Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor MATTS BALGÅRD; circ. 39,600.

Västerviks-Tidningen: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 11,752.

Västmanlands Läns Tidning: Västerås; f. 1831; Liberal; Editor ANDERS YNGVE PERS; circ. 52,449.

Ystad Allehanda: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor ORVAR NILSSON; circ. 25,000.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Allers Familie-Journal: 251 85 Hålsingborg; f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor ALLAN BEER; circ. 300,000.

Allt i Hemmet: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1956; monthly; interior decoration; Editor MARIANNE FREDRIKSSON; circ. 148,922.

Året Runt: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor KARIN COYER; circ. 506,866.

Damernas Värld: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor ANITA CHRISTENSON; circ. 261,553.

Femina: 251 85 Hålsingborg; f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editor SVEN GUNNAR SÄRMAN; circ. 255,798.

FIB-Aktuellit: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor KARL-ERIK HILLGREN; circ. 232,986.

Husmodern: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor GUNNY WIDELL; circ. 262,806.

Min Värld: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor BIRGIT HEDENSKOGH; circ. 246,922.

Se: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1938; weekly; for men; Editor LARS BRINGERT; circ. 208,228.

Svenska Journalen: 105 27 Stockholm; f. 1924; weekly; circ. 152,612; Chief Editor W. RIGMARK.

Veckojournalen: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1910; weekly illustrated; Chief Editor BOERGE BENGTTSSON; circ. 74,124.

Vecko-Revyn: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; social; Editor GÖRAN ENGSTRÖM; circ. 266,149.

Vi: Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; cultural and political; weekly; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 536,720.

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SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (Selection)

- Accent:** Box 251, 501 05 Borås; f. 1969; formerly *Reformatorn*; weekly; adult education, international problems; Editor HÅKAN OLSSON; circ. 70,824.
- Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica:** Sabbatsbergs Sjukhus, Dr. B. Fries, Stockholm; f. 1919 (formerly called *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*); Editor Prof. O. HULTÉN; circ. 2,400.
- Acta Radiologica:** Box 2052, Stockholm 2; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,500.
- Affärsvärlden Finanstidningen:** Box 1760, S-111 87 Stockholm; f. 1966; trade journal; Editor ARNE NILSSON; circ. 5,400.
- Bonniers Litterära Magasin:** Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1932; literary.
- Fackföreningsrörelsen:** Barnhusgatan 18, S-105 53 Stockholm C; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor RUNE BLOMKVIST; circ. 21,000.
- Grönköpings Veckoblad:** Box 2052, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1918; monthly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor ERIK BRANDT.
- Industria:** Fack, 104 25 Stockholm 22; f. 1905; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ULF HASSELBERG; circ. 24,000.
- Metallarbetaren:** Torsgatan 10, Stockholm C; f. 1888; weekly; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 335,000.
- Ny Teknik:** Box 40058, 103 42 Stockholm 1; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief BENGT-ARNE VEDIN; circ. 82,838.
- Ord & Bild:** Saltsjöutfarten 9; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors L. BÄCKSTRÖM, L. BJURMAN; circ. 8,000.
- Svensk Export:** Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1895; organ of the General Export Association; 15 numbers a year; Chief Editor Å. LANTZ; circ. 3,200.
- Svensk Handelstidning Justitia:** Drottninggatan 6; f. 1890; economic journal; circ. 17,700.
- Svensk Papperstidning:** Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ for Swedish forest products industries; Man. Dir. and Editor EWERT LANDBERG; circ. 3,000.
- Svensk Snickeritidskrift:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 3,400.
- Svensk Tidskrift:** Drottninggatan 102; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor ERIK ANNERS.
- Svensk Trävaru-och Pappersmassotidning:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1885; timber and woodpulp and paper trade journal; twice a month; Man. T. LYRHOLM; Editor SVEN LYRHOLM; text in Swedish and English; circ. 3,000.
- Sweden Now:** Fack, S-104 25 Stockholm; f. 1967; 10 times a year; English; annual edition in German *Schweden Heute*; Editor-in-Chief TELL G. DAHLLÖF, Editor HÉLÈNE TÜRK-MODIN.
- Teknikens Värld:** Rådmansgatan 49, 113 57 Stockholm; f. 1922; fortnightly; technical; Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 100,600.
- Teknisk Tidskrift:** Box 40058, 103 42 Stockholm 1; f. 1870;

technical fortnightly; publ. by Swedish Asscn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief BERTIL HÅÅRD; circ. 18,879.

- Tiden:** Sveavägen 68, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1908; politics (Social-Democratic); Labour; Editors LEIF ANDERSSON, V. BERGSTRÖM, A. LINDGREN, O. SVENNING; circ. 6,000.
- Trävaruindustrien:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 2,500.

NEWS AGENCY

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (*The Newspapers' Telegraph Agency*): Sveavägen 17, Stockholm (T.T.); f. 1921; Chair. TAGE FORSBERG; Gen. Man. JAN-OTTO MODIG; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuter, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, DPA and other Telegraph Agencies.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Stockholm

- ANSA:** Slippgatan 1; Bureau Chief GIACOMO OREGLIA.
- AP:** Vattugatan 12; Bureau Chief ROLF ULVESTAM.
- Finnish News Agency (STT/FNB):** Floragatan 7; Rep. OLAVI TOMMILA.
- Novosti:** Birger Jarlsgatan 110.
- UPI:** Master Samuelsgatan 44; Man. IAN WESTERGREN
The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Kyodo News Service, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Centerns Pressförening** (former *Bondeförbundets Press, förening*) (*Centre Party's Press Organisation*): V. Tullgatan 18, Hudiksvall; f. 1929; Pres. T. ANDERSSON-BORÅS; Sec. O. TROLIN.
- Publicistklubben** (*Press Club*): Strömgatan 24, 111 52 Stockholm; f. 1874; representative body of cultural activities in the Swedish Press; 2,106 mems.; Sec. ERLING LARSSON.
- Svenska Högerepressens Förening** (*The Swedish Conservative Press Asscn.*): Schönveldtsgränd Z, Box 1245, 111 82 Stockholm C; f. 1909; Pres. SVEN SEDVALLSON; Sec. and Man. Dir. KARL H. ASP.
- Svenska Journalistförbundet** (*Swedish Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Vegagatan 4, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1901; 6,500 mems.; Secs. C. H. HERNLUND, BERTIL PALM, BENGT MATSSON; publ. *Journalisten* (monthly).
- Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen** (*Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. IVAR HALLVIG; 242 mems.; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (monthly), *Tidning's Teknik*, etc.
- Sveriges Vänsterpressförening** (*The Liberal Party Press Asscn.*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 125 mems.; Pres. ANDERS Y. PERS; Sec. LENNART LINDBLOM.
- Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening** (*Newspaper Employers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG, Stockholm; Vice-Pres. GUSTAF ANDER, Karlstad; Man. Dir. ROLF ÖSTERBERG; 114 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Ahlén & Akerlunds Förlags Aktiebolag: Torsgatan 21; 105 44 Stockholm; Man. Dir. LUKAS BONNIER; weeklies, monthlies.

AB Akademiförlaget-Gumparts: Betzeliigatan 19, Fack Göteborg 5; Man. Dir. GUNNAR JEDENIUS.

Bokförlaget Aldus AB: Sveavägen 56, 103 62 Stockholm 3, P.O.B. 3143; f. 1960; paperbacks; Man. Dir. Dr. DANIEL HJORTH.

Allhem A.B.: N. Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1932; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN; weeklies and books.

Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeriaktiebolag: Västra Agatan 16, Uppsala; f. 1888; schoolbooks, textbooks, science, encyclopaedias, fiction, calendars; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM.

Almqvist & Wiksell Förlag A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm; f. 1878; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; school books, fiction, general scientific, technical, medical, scholarly books; distributors of *Acta universitatis stockholmiensis*, *Acta universitatis gothoburgensis*, etc.

Beckman Bokförlag A.B., J.: Box 9076, 10271 Stockholm; f. 1837; Propr. K. Beckman; business and economics, humanities, psychology.

A.B. Magn. Bergvall: Drottninggatan 108, Stockholm Va.; f. 1918; educational books; Man. Bo FEDERBY.

Birkagårdens Förlag, Aktiebolaget: Karlbergsvägen 86b, Stockholm; f. 1923; Man. Dir. ERIK HOLMFRID HOLM-BLAD; religious.

Bonnier, Albert: Sveavägen 56, Stockholm; f. 1837; Chair. ALBERT BONNIER; Man. Dir. OLLE MÅBERG; Dep. Man. Dir. GEORG SVENSSON; fiction, science, art, childrens books, general literature; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*.

Eklund, Oskar, Ltd.: Vasagatan 9, Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. Dir. ÅKE HEDIN; scientific, educational, juvenile, fiction.

Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, Kungl. Hovmusikhandel: Sveavägen 45, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.

Esselte-Herzogs A.B.: Ryssviksvägen 2, Nacka 1; f. 1862; Man. Dir. OSSU NIKULA; bibles and hymnals, book-binding.

Esselte Map Service: Vasagatan 16, 105 31 Stockholm; f. 1833; Chief Cartographer OLOF HEDBOM; Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt och Kartografiska Institutet; publ. *Globen* (quarterly).

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Bokförlag: Lagerlöfs-gatan 8, S-112 60 Stockholm; f. 1856; Dir. A. HOFGRÉN; religious.

Focus International Book Production: Birger Jarlgatan 9, Stockholm C; f. 1958; Man. Dir. HANS MOLANDER; Editorial Man. LENNART OLDENBURG.

Folket i Bilds Förlag: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm C.

Bokförlaget Forum A.B.: Kaptensgatan 13, Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. ADAM HELMS.

Fritzes Bokförlags A.B., C.E.: Kungsgatan 8, 111 43 Stockholm C; f. 1837; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; Man. TAGE WIVNER; school books.

A.-B. G. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court and Art Galleries): Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm 16; f. 1837; Man. Dir. E. HERNGRÉN; Scandinavian and foreign books.

Gehrmans Musikförlag, Carl: Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, S-101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres. LARS LIDÉN; Man. Dir. LENNART BAGGER-SJÖBÄCK; music.

Gleerup, G. W. K.: Box 1205, 221 05, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; learned, scientific, medical, educational, theological and religious, bibles, hymnals.

Gleerupska Universitetsbokhandeln: Stortorget 2, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. SVEN RICHARDSON.

Gummessons Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1949; religious; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM.

Hirschs, Abr., Förlag (Carl Gehrmans Musikförlag): Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, S-101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music.

Lars Hökerbergs Bokförlag: Fleminggatan 21, Stockholm 18; f. 1882; Propr. ROLF HÖKERBERG; fiction, history, technical.

Jan Förlag: Lutzengatan 6, Stockholm; f. 1942; Dirs. JAN PROCHAZKA, CURT WAGNER; publishes foreign and Swedish books.

J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB: Warfvingesväg. 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1893; Man. Dir. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, juvenile, textbooks, etc.

Ljus Förlag: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; fiction, general.

L.T.s Förlag: Klara Östra Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1934; general fiction, biography, fiction, science, quality paperbacks; Propr. Landbruksförbundets Ekonomi AB; Man. K.-F. BJÖRN.

Lundquist, Abr.: Kat. Bangata 17, 116 25 Stockholm; f. 1838; Man. Dir. H. ROUNDOQUIST; music.

Gustaf Melins A.B.: Grafiska vägen, Gothenburg S; f. 1886; Man. Dir. N. JONAS FORSSMAN; bibles, prayer and hymn books.

Natur och Kultur: Torsgatan 31, Stockholm; f. 1922; Man. Dir. CARIN ÖSTERBERG; fiction, travel, politics, economics, textbooks, psychology, philosophy, popular science.

A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln: Odengatan 69, Fack, S-101 10 Stockholm 1; f. 1851; Man. Dir. OTTO HIRSCH; fiction, medical, technical.

Norstedt & Söner, P.A.: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1823; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; legal and scientific; directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club.

Nya Bokförlags Aktiebolaget: Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, S-102 41 Stockholm 5; f. 1873; Man. KARL ERIK HELLBERG; religious.

Bokförlaget Prisma AB: Alströmergatan 20, Stockholm 49.

A.B. Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 28, Box 45, 104 30 Stockholm 45; f. 1942; Man. Dir. PER A. SJÖGRÉN.

Saxon & Lindströms Förlags A.B.: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm Va.; f. 1904; Man. Dir. I. LINDSTRÖM; Tech. Dir. H. LINDSTRÖM; Editor H. D. LINDSTRÖM; weeklies and handbooks.

Skoglunds Bokförlag, AB: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm C; f. 1855; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; Swedish culture, fiction, biographies, etc.

AB Läromedelsförlagen: P.A. Norstedt & Söner-Albert Bonnier, Pipersgatan 27, Stockholm; f. 1968; Man. Dr. BIRGER BECKMAN; university and school textbooks.

Svenska Missionsförbundets Förlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1895; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM; religious.

SWEDEN—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Sveriges Litografiska Tryckerier (SLT): Vasagatan 16, Stockholm 1; f. 1913; operates in the paper and graphic industries through its publishing houses, its wholesale and retail traders and through consultative activities.

Swedish Educational Products Ltd.: 104 22 Stockholm; educational systems, textbooks; Man. Dir. L. ÖSTER.

Tiden, Bokförlagsaktiebolaget: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm; f. 1912; Man. BENGT CHRISTELL; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science; publ. *Tiden* (monthly).

Tomas Förlag A.B.: Mälarlunden 4, Strängnäs; f. 1952; Dir. A. HUMMEL-GUMÆLIUS; general.

Tryckeribolaget Ivar Haeggström A.B.: Lindhagensgatan 80, 112 43 Stockholm; f. 1813; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTROM; Gen. Man. G. HALLSTRÖM.

Förlags A.B. Västra Sverige: Box 7045, Gothenburg 7; f. 1912; Man. PER ELANDER; history, science.

Verbum-Kyrkliga Centraförlaget: Birger Jarlsgatan 31, Stockholm 7; f. 1911; Man. Dir. Bo S. R. RUNMARK;

religious; publishers to the Church of Sweden; bibles, hymn-books, theology, novels, children's books, education, music.

Wahlström & Widstrand: Banérgatan 37, Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. Dir. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.

B. Wahlströms Bokförlag A.B.: Warfvinges väg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1911; Propr. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.

Ernst Westerbergs Förlags A.B. (Baptist Publication Society): Norrtullsgatan 10, S-113 27 Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (Association of Swedish Publishers): Kungsholmstorg, 13A, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1843; 76 mems.; Sec. and Treas. CHRISTIAN EBERSTEIN; Editor LOUISE RYDÉN; publ. *Svensk Bokhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Sveriges Radio A.B. (The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation): Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1925; non-commercial, broadcasting under licence from the State; approx. 16,000 hours yearly on Home Services; 2,800 employees; Pres. of the Board PER ECKERBERG; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKJÖLD.

Number of radio licences (1969): 413,000.

HOME SERVICES

1st Programme broadcast on long, medium and short wave and V.H.F.

2nd Programme broadcast on medium wave and V.H.F.

3rd Programme broadcast on V.H.F.

There are 60 medium- and long-wave, 2 short-wave and 144 V.H.F. transmitters and 84 relay units.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Transmitters at Hörby of 100 kW., broadcasting in seven languages; 8,030 hours yearly. Programmes are beamed to America, Central America, the Near East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: Box 821, 101 31 Stockholm 1; Pres. Dr. LEWI PETHRUS; a non-commercial private Christian company, broadcasting in Europe and other parts of the world.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio, Televisionen: (see "Radio"); Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; two channels; colour now in operation, PAL system; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKJÖLD.

Number of transmitters: 159.

Number of television and radio licences (combined) (1970): 2,481,110.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million; Kr.=Kroner)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden): Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, one of whom—the chairman—is appointed by the King, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 50m. kr.; instalment loan fund 125m. kr. (1966); notes in circulation, Dec. 1969, 10,962m. kr.; Chair. KJELL-OLOF FELDT; Gov. PER ÅSBRINK; Deputy Gov. SVEN JOGE; Mans. GUNNAR ÅKERMALM, KURT EKLÖF, ÅKE GUSTAFSSON.

Fulcrum Aktiebolag: Sturegatan 34, IV, S-114 36 Stockholm; f. 1935 as C. Bert Lilja & Co., A.B., re-established 1955; cap. 9m. kr.; Man. Dir. BIRGER STRID.

Göteborgs Bank: Head Office: Västra Hamngatan 1, Fack, S-403 10, Gothenburg 2; Stockholm Main Office: Sveavägen 14, Box 40106, S-103 43 Stockholm 40; f. 1848; cap. and res. 185m. kr.; dep. 3,488m. kr.; Chair. SVEN RAAB; Man. Dir. BERT LINDSTRÖM; publ. *Swedish Monthly Economic Survey*.

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 6m. kr.; dep. 157m. kr.; Pres. SVEN O. PERSSON; Man. NILS F. UDDEGARD.

Östergötlands Enskilda Bank: Linköping; f. 1837; cap. subs. and p.u. 27m. kr.; dep. 853m. kr.; Man. Dir. JOHN NYLÉN.

Skandinaviska Banken: Central Offices: S-106 40 Stockholm, 405 04 Gothenburg and Box 25, 210 20 Malmö; f. 1864; share cap. and res. funds 657 m. kr.; total assets 14,811.1m. kr. total deposits 9,959m. kr. (Aug. 1969); Chair. F. HARTMANN; Chief Man. Dir. L. E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dirs. I. BLENNOW, Gothenburg, A. ÅKERMAN, Stockholm, H. CAVALLI-BJÖRKMANN, Malmö; publ. *Quarterly Review* (Swedish, English and German).

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, Malmö; f. 1896; fmrlly. Aktiebolaget Sydsvenska Banken; cap. and res. 65m kr.; dep. 1,301m. kr.; other funds 51m. kr.; Pres CARL-S. ROOS.

Skaraborgs Enskilda Bank: Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 20m. kr.; dep. 790m. kr.; total assets and liabilities 951m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. KARLSSON.

Smålands Bank: Östra Storgatan 6, 551 02 Jönköping; f. 1837; cap. p.u. 17.5m. kr.; dep. 635m. kr.; 55 brs.; Man. Dir. RUTGER BARNEKOW.

Sparbankernas Bank Aktiebolag: P.O.B. 4049, Stockholm 4; f. 1942; cap. 45m. kr.; dep. 1,458m. kr.; Man. Dir. SVEN LINDBLAD.

Stockholms Enskilda Bank: Stockholm 16; f. 1856; cap. p.u. 97.5m. kr.; dep. 3,567m. kr. (Dec. 1968); Chair. M. WALLENBERG.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35.5m. kr.; dep. 1,402m. kr.; Man. Dir. HARALD WESTLING.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Arsenalsgatan 11, Box 16341, 103 26 Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. 502m. kr.; dep. 12,578m. kr. (1968); total assets 15,871m. kr. (1968); Chair. TORE BROWALDH; Chief Gen. Man. RUNE HÖGLUND; publs. in Swedish, English and German: *Index* (monthly) *Sweden's Economy* (annual), *Annual Report*; 513 brs.

Svenska Intecknings Garanti Aktiebolaget: Sturegatan 38, Stockholm; f. 1869; mortgage bank; cap. p.u. 51m. kr.; Chair. E. GRAFSTRÖM; Man. Dir. H. E. WILHBORG.

Sveriges Jordbrukskassöförbund: Box 916, 101 33 Stockholm; co-operative organization for credit, mainly to the agricultural sector; owns a commercial bank *Jordbrukets Bank* (Postfach, 101 10 Stockholm 1).

Sveriges Kreditbank: Norrmalmstorg 2, S-111 46 Stockholm; f. 1923 as A.B. Jordbrukarbanken, name changed 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 263.6m. kr.; dep. 6,252m. kr.; total resources 6,836.3m. kr.; Man. Dir. C. H. NORDLANDER.

AB Bankfirman Sydow & Co: Kungsgatan 8, 252 21 Helsingborg; f. 1962 as Fastighets AB D. Carnegie & Co., re-established 1970; share cap. 1.5m. kr.; Man. Dir. JAN SYDOW.

Uplandsbanken: Stora Torget 7, Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 30m. kr.; dep. 1,037m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. REUTERSKIÖLD.

Wermlands Enskilda Bank: Tingvallagatan 13, Karlstad; f. 1832; cap. p.u. 32.1m. kr.; dep. 1,195.9m. kr.; Man. Dir. SVEN LÖNNQVIST.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Svenska Bankföreningen (*Swedish Bankers Asscn.*): Arsenalsgatan 2, Box 16143, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1880; 14 mems.; Pres. L.-E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. J. NORDENSON; publ. *Ekonomisk Revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Medelanden* (weekly).

Kungl. Bank inspektionen (*The Bank Inspection Board*): Box 40024, 103 41 Stockholm; f. 1907 (1968); for the supervision of the Post Bank commercial and savings banks, mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. K. WULFF, S.-G. VERNERSON, S. Å. ÅKERBLÖM, K. W. STRÖM, B. ÅSELL, T. STERN; Official Advisers E. A. SJÖBERG, L. LINDBERGER; publ. yearly banking and stock exchange statistics.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, Stockholm C; f. 1862 under Government Constitution; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by Stockholm Town Council, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Exchange; securities dealt in: shares and bonds of first-class Swedish companies, Government, municipal, and industrial loans and a few first-class foreign loans; mems. 18; Chair. N. E. ÅQVIST; Pres. S. ALGOTT.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANISATIONS

Kungl. Försäkringsinspektionen (*The Swedish Private Insurance Supervisory Service*): Nybrogatan 57A, Box 5053, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief S. M. OREDSSON; publs. *Private Insurance Companies* (annual), *Friendly Societies* (annual).

Kungl. Försäkringsrådet (*National Industrial Injuries Insurance Court*): Box 5087, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1917; Chief YNGVE SAMUELSSON.

Riksförsäkringsverket (*Social Insurance Board*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, 103 60 Stockholm 3; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. L.-Å. ÅSTRÖM; Dir.-in-Chief L. HULTSTRÖM.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, Stockholm; f. 1855; share cap. 75m. kr.; underwriting reserves of the group 5,800m. kr.; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; non-life, fire, marine and accident insurance; parent body of Skandia Group.

Sjöförsäkringsaktiebolaget Ägir: Regeringsgatan 19-21, Stockholm; Man. Dir. ERNST BERGLUND; marine insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Livförsäkringsaktiebolaget Thule: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; life insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Sjukförsäkringsaktiebolaget Eir: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm 40; f. 1911; Man. C. G. DILLNER; sickness insurance.

Framtiden Livförsäkringsaktiebolag (formerly *Förenade Framtiden*): Birger Jarlsgat. 52, Stockholm 3; formed by Lifförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget De Förenade, Livförsäkringsbolaget Framtiden-ömsesidigt- and Lifförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget Victoria in 1949; Chair. W. ODHOFF; Man. Dir. L. DAHLGREN; life, annuities, group, sickness and accident insurance; publ. *Liv-Framtiden* (monthly).

Hansa ömsesidig Sakkförsäkring: Birger Jarlsgatan 16, Stockholm 7; Chair. E. TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. O. KARLEBY; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire, loss of profits, machinery, marine, plate glass, sickness, water damage; member of the Trygg-Hansa Group.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4, Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. Y. SÖDERLUND; Stockholm real estate insurance.

SWEDEN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan: Nybrogatan 11, Box 7052, 103 82 Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. E. BENDZ; mutual, staff pension insurance.

Trygg ömsesidig Livförsäkring: Norrmalmstorg 16, Stockholm; mutual; Chair. of the Board E. TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. O. KARLEBY; life and disease insurance; member of the Trygg-Hansa Group.

Trygg General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1881; cap. 1m. kr.; all classes of insurance; Man. Dir. LARS DAHLGREN.

Trygg Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1899; Man. Dir. E. BERGKVIST; life, group life, sickness and accident.

ORGANIZATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (*Swedish Insurance Asscn.*): Mälartorget 15, Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. TAGE LARSSON; Sec. B. ENGSTRÖM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Gotlands Handelskammare: P.O.B. 86, Visby; f. 1908; Pres. ARENDT DE JOUNGE.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Slottsgatan 19, Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. SVERRE R. SOHLMAN; Sec. H.-G. GREFFBERG.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 450 mems.; Pres. GÖSTA VIRDING; Man. Dir. C. MANNERFELT; Sec. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg: Parkgatan 25, S-411 38 Gothenburg; f. 1906; about 900 mems.; Man. Dir. RAGNAR UDDENBERG; Man. ÅKE SEGGE; publ. *Gothenburg—The Gateway of Sweden for World Trade*.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, Karlstad; f. 1912; about 300 mems.; Pres. SVEN LÖNNQUIST; Sec. PER-OLOF ESPING; publ. *Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad* (quarterly).

Norrbottnens och Västerbottnens läns handelskammare: Stationsgat 38, Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. F. BURSTRÖM; Sec. ÅKE TÄHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Saltångsgatan 9, 602 22 Norrköping; f. 1911; Pres. OLLE WAHLBECK; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDEN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, 211 33 Malmö C; f. 1905; 1,500 mems.; Pres. SVEN HAMMARSKIÖLD; Sec. LARS C. G. SAMZELIUS.

Smålands och Blekinge handelskammare: V. Storgatan 8, Jönköping; f. 1906; 475 mems.; Pres. BO EHRNER; Sec. BENGT H. SKANTZE.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Stockholm 16; f. 1902; Pres. RAGNAR SÖDERBERG; Dir. OLOF LEFFLER, LL.B.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns handelskammare: Trädgårdsgatan 23, Sundsvall; f. 1913; 240 mems.; Pres. EIJJE MOSSBERG; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

Västergötlands och norra Hallands handelskammare: Osterlånggatan 33, 501 02 Borås; f. 1912; Pres. STEN W. CEDERWALL; Sec. ERIK GRENFORSS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (*Federation of Swedish Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. AXEL IVEROTH; Vice-Dirs. DAG HELMERS, ERIK THYREEN, ELIS GRÖTH; publs. *The Swedish Industrial Directory* and *Industriförbundets Tidskrift* (10 times yearly).

The federation consists of 23 trade associations. Its 4,100 member companies employ about 725,000 people.

Industriens Utredningsinstitut (*Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research*): Storgatan 15-21, Box 5037, S-102 41 Stockholm.

Järnverksföreningen (*Swedish Ironworks Commercial Asscn.*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 56 mems.; Pres. RUTGER WIJKANDER; Sec. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Jernkontoret (*Swedish Ironmasters' Association*): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Box 1721, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1747; Pres. WILHELM EKMAN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR SUNDÉN; publ. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (10 per year).

Kooperative Förbundet (KF) (*Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; 246 affiliated co-operative societies with about 1,534,236 members; 2,901 shops and aggregate sales of about £556m. (1969).

Kvarnindustriföreningen (*The Flourmilling Industry Association*): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1956; 2 member groups; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN, Uppsala; Man Dir. V. HALL.

Svensk Industriförening (*Association of Swedish Industries*): Torsgatan 2, Box 1133, 111 81 Stockholm.

Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen (*Association of Swedish Cotton Textile Manufacturers*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1880; 15 mems.; Pres. BENGT KARLSON; Dir. GUNNAR GIBSON.

Svenska Cellulosa- och Pappersbruksföreningen (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Association*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; Pres. W. HAGLUND; Vice-Pres. S. KASTRUP, E. LANDBERG; Man. Dir. L. SJUNNESSON; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning*.

Svenska Företagares Riksförbund (*National Swedish Association for Private Enterprise*): Wivalliusgatan 12, 112 60 Stockholm; Man. Dir. STEN ÅKESTÅM.

Svenska Kraftverksföreningen (*Swedish Power Asscn.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 41A, 111 45 Stockholm; f. 1909; 497 mems.; Pres. SUNE WETTERLUNDH; Dir. BENGT G. STERNE; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer* (monthly).

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (*The Swedish Flourmilling Asscn.*): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1935; 17 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN, Uppsala; Man. Dir. V. HALL.

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (*Swedish Coal-Importers' Asscn.*): Kungsgatan 33, Stockholm C; f. 1902; 122 mems.; Chair. L. REGNELL; Sec. ALF S. NILSSON.

Svenska Teknologföreningen (*The Swedish Asscn. of Engineers and Architects*): Malmsskillnadsgatan 48A, Box 40 116, 103 43 Stockholm; f. 1861; 18,000 mems.; Pres. HENRIK SÖRENSSON; Sec.-Gen. BRITIL SJÖGREN; publ. *Teknisk Tidskrift* (fortnightly), *Ny Teknik* (weekly).

SWEDEN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Svenska Trävaruexportföreningen (*Swedish Wood Exporters' Assn.*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm Ö; f. 1875; 150 mems.; Pres. AX ENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. L. STRÄNGH; Asst. Dir. STEN STRIBECK; Sec. RICHARD MALMROS.

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening (*General Export Association of Sweden*): Storgatan 19 P.O.B. 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1887; 1,200 mems.; Pres. C.-A. BELFRAGE; Man. Dir. STIG RAMEL; publ. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Svensk Export* (15 numbers a year).

Sveriges Elektroindustri-förening (*Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association*): Storgatan 19, Stockholm; f. 1918; 64 mems.; Chair. ÅKE T. VRETHEM; Pres. LENNART ELFSTRÖM.

Försäljnings AB Gat-och Kantsten (*Export Association of the Swedish Granite Setts and Kerb Industry*): Kungssportsavenyen 1, S-411 36 Gothenburg; f. 1933; Pres. BO ESTBERGER; Man. Dir. TORSTEN SPRINGER.

Sveriges Grossistförbund (*The Fed. of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers*): Storgatan 19, Box 5512, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1922; 1,050 member firms; Pres. HANS MÖLLER; Man. A. SUNDQUIST; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. H. NYSTRÖM; publ. *Svensk Handel* (Swedish Trade; every three weeks).

Sveriges Handelsagenters Förbund (*Federation of Swedish Commercial Agents*): Narvavägen 27, S-114 60 Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Pres. ROLAND LUNDBERG; Man. Dir. G. JOSEPHSSON; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market) (4 a year).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Industriorganisation—SHIO (*Swedish Federation of Crafts and Small Industries*): Nytorpgatan 17, 116 22 Stockholm; f. 1905; publ. *Hantverk och Industri*.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (*Association of Swedish Chemical Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm Ö; f. 1917; 200 mems.; Pres. BENGT LYBERG; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Kungsgatan 19, 105 61 Stockholm; f. 1918; 27,000 mems.; Chair. K. W. RUNDKVIST; Man. Dir. K. E. GILLBERG; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbund (*Swedish Association of Metal-working Industries*): Storgatan 19, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1911; 1,050 mems.; Pres. ULF STYREN; Man. Dir. NILS LUNDQVIST.

Textilrådet (*Textile Council*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1939; Man. Dir. V. STRANDBERG.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen ("SAF") (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16120, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1902; is an organization of which the members are principally privately owned industrial enterprises and the main aim of which is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 43 different branch associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as members are at the same time members of these associations; in May 1970 there were 28,650 members, employing 1,250,000 employees, of whom about 810,000 were manual workers; Pres. TRYGGVE HOLM; Man. Dir. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE, DIRS. GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM, BERTIL BROBERG, ERIK ELMSTEDT, KARL-OLOF FAXÉN, FOLKE HALDÉN, SVEN JUNGHOLM, GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM, GUSTAF NORDENSKJÖLD, STIG SANDELL, BÖRJE STRENDER; publ. *Arbetsgivaren* (bi-monthly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri-och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Swedish Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. JOHN JAHN; Man. Dir. GÖSTA EJMARMARK.

Biltrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Road Transport Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. C. A. SETH; Man. Dir. ARNE THORELL.

Bryggeriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Employers' Assn. of the Swedish Breweries*): Sköldungagatan 4, S-114 27 Stockholm; f. 1908; 62 mems.; Chair. BERTIL BERGSTROM; Man. Dir. OVE HAMBERG; Dir. BJORN ENGSTROM.

Byggnadsamnesförbundet (*Employers' Assn. of Swedish Building Material Manufacturers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. ELAM TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Swedish Electrical Employers' Assn.*): Box 1723, 111 87 Stockholm; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir. PERCY BRATT.

Glasmästeribranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Assn. of Swedish Glazing Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; f. 1938; Pres. BERTIL PETTERSSON; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS.

Grafiska Arbetsgivare-och Industriorganisationerna (*Swedish Graphic Arts Employers' and Branch Organisations*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16383, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Man. Dir. ERNST KULLING.

Grängesbergskoncernens Gruvförbund (*Employers' Organisation of the Grängesberg (Sweden) Mining Group*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. ERLAND WALDENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Järnbruksförbundet (*The Swedish Iron and Steel Works' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1906; 54 mems. with 64,100 employees; Pres. A. ERIK NYGREN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Kraftverkens Personalförbund (*Power Personnel Union*): Västmannagatan 1, 4 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. KARL-HUGO CARLSSON; Sec. GÖSTA CANERSTAM; publ. *Statsanstald.*

Livsmedelsbranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Assn. of Swedish Food Producers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö; Chair. LANTBRUKARE G. SVENSSON; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Mellansvenska Gruvförbundet (*Assn. of Mine Owners in Central Sweden*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1916; 18 mems. with 2,800 employees; Pres. S. TORELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Motorbranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Automobile Servicing and Retailing Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1932; 1,100 mems.; Chair. SVEN-OLOF TRÄFF; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Petroleumbranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. HANS TUNGÅRDEN; Man. Dir. ULF BERGGREN.

Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Association of Swedish Plumbing Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1918; Chair. C. A. ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. CHRISTER FLODÉN.

Sadelmakare- och Tapetserarebranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Saddlery and Upholstery Trades*): Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. TURE JIBRELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Sågverksförbundet (*The Swedish Sawmill Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, S-111 48 Stockholm; f. 1907; 310 mems. with 20,500 employees; Pres. KURT HELLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. LENNART HÖRN-LUND.

Skinnindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Leather Goods Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1952; 75 mems.; Chair. HOLGE OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Snidersverkstädernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Master Blacksmiths' Association*): Storgatan 3, Stockholm Ö; Chair. MARTIN ANDERSON; Man. Dir. STIG AHLIN.

Stenindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Stone Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. BERTIL CARLÉN; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1921; 699 mems.; Chair. OLOV HERNERYD; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Svenska Byggnadsindustriförbundet (*Federation of Swedish Building Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, P.O.B. 16286, S-103 25 Stockholm; f. 1919; 1,500 member companies with 91,000 employees; Pres. JAN STEEN; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (weekly).

Svenska Detaljisternas Sömnadsindustriförbund (*Employers' Association for the Workshops of Swedish Clothing Retailers*): Brunkeberstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. OLLE BROLIN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Svenska Garveriiddkareföreningen (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1901; Chair. FRANS MÖLLER; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Svenska Glasbruksföreningen (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers Association*): Storgatan 19, Stockholm; f. 1912; Chair. ERIK ROSÉN; Man. Dir. AXEL APPELBERG.

Svenska Skofabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. RAGNAR T. ÅQVIST; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Svenska Väg- och Vattenbyggarnas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Federation of Swedish Civil Engineering Employers*): Hovslagargatan 5, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; Chair. WILHELM KRUSE; Man. Dir. ANDERS WÄRNFELDT.

Sveriges Arbetsgivareförening för Hotell och Restauranger (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Kungsgatan 62, 111 22 Stockholm C; Chair. GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM; Man. Dir. PER ZETTERSTEDT.

Sveriges Bleck- och Plåtslagaremästareförbund (*Employers' Association of Swedish Master Tanners and Platers*): Blasieholmsgatan 2, uppg. 3, 111 48 Stockholm, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16, Chair. CARL SÖVIG; Man. Dir. GÖSTA ERIKSSON.

Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Stampgatan 18, Göteborg C; Chair. KNUZ LAURIN; Man. Dir. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM.

Sveriges Chokladindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Chocolate Industry*): Hovslagargatan 5, Stockholm C; Man. Dir. ÅKE ÖSTERLIND.

Sveriges Konfektionsindustriförbund (*The Swedish Ready-made Clothing Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16170, S-103 24 Stockholm; f. 1920; 250 mems. with 23,000 employees; Pres. GUNNAR HEDELIN; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Kvarnrykesförbund (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm Ö; f. 1909; 30 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN; Sec. PER H. OSVALD.

Sveriges Pappersindustriförbund (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Mill Employers' Federation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1907; 52 mems. with 48,000 employees; Pres. EIJJE MOSSBERG; Man. Dir. GUNNAR LARSSON.

Sveriges Stuvareförbund (*Swedish Master Stevedores' Association*): Tegnérsgatan 3, 111 40 Stockholm; Chair. NILS GRENANDER; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.

Sveriges Textilindustriförbund (*The Swedish Textile Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16170, S-103 24 Stockholm; f. 1907; 185 mems. with 28,500 employees; Pres. CHRISTER HÖGLUND; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Träindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, Stockholm Ö; Chair. GÖTE WÄSTLUND; Man. Dir. BJÖRN LINDELL.

Sveriges Verkstadsförening (*Swedish Engineering Employers' Association*): Box 5510, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1896; 1,700 mems. with 300,000 employees; Pres. ALDE NILSSON; Man. Dir. MATTS BERGOM LARSSON.

Torvindustriförbundet (*Employers' Federation of the Swedish Peat Industry*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; Chair. GÖSTA BLUM; Man. Dir. THURE WIDEFELDT.

Trädgårdsarbetsgivarnas Riksförbund (*Employers' Association of Swedish Market-Garden Cultivators*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. BERTIL MUHR; Man. Dir. BENGT ODÉEN.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Handelns Arbetsgivareorganisation—HAO (*Swedish Commercial Employer's Association*): Birger Jarlsgatan 53, 111 45 Stockholm.

Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareföreningen (*Federation of Swedish Forestal and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm.

Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation—SACO (*Central Organization of Swedish Professional Workers*): Valhallavägen 16, Box 5902, 114 89 Stockholm.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Sverige (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 29 affiliated unions with a total membership of 1,659,729 (Dec. 1969); Pres. ARNE GEIJER; Vice-Pres. KURT NORDGREN; Sec. OLLE GUNNARSSON; publ. *Fackföreningsrörelsen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Fastighetsanställdas förbund (*Building Maintenance Employees' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, 3 tr., 111 24 Stockholm; f. 1936; 26,718 mems.; Chair. ROLAND LARSSON; Sec. ÅKE JOHANSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.

Försakringsanställdas förbund (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Barnhusgatan 16, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. GÖRAN SUÄRD; publ. *Försäkringsanställd*.

Handelsanställdas Förbund (*Swedish Union of Commercial Employees*): Pilgården, 211 46 Malmö; f. 1906; 113,560 mems.; Pres. ERIK MAGNUSSON; publ. *Handels-Nytt* (monthly).

Hotell-och Restauranganställdas Förbund (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 4 tr., III 23 Stockholm; Chair. SIGVARD NYSTRÖM; Sec. HARRY FURING; publ. *Svensk Hotell-Revy*.

Svenska beklädnadsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Clothing Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, Stockholm C; f. 1889; 30,949 mems.; Chair. VALTER SJÖBERG; Sec. KARL ERIK PERSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.

Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, III 24 Stockholm; Chair. G. BERGLUND; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.

Svenska Bokbindareförbundet (*Swedish Bookbinders' Union*): Västmannagatan 6, III 24 Stockholm C; f. 1893; 13,264 mems.; Chair. OLLE ÅSTRAND; Sec. EVERT KARLSSON; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.

Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet (*Building Workers' Union*): Hagagatan 2, Stockholm 19; 177,210 mems.; Chair. KNUT JOHANSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (*Building Worker*).

Svenska Elektrikerförbundet (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Box 1123, Stockholm; Chair. STERNER SAMUELSSON; publ. *Elektrikern*.

Svenska fabriksarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Box 1114, III 81 Stockholm; f. 1891; 85,000 mems.; Chair. VALDEMAR LUNDBERG; Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska frisörarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, Stockholm C; Chair. G. JOHANSSON; Sec. K. VIKLUND; publ. *Spegeln*.

Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Box 19, S-772 01 Grängesberg 1; Chair. JOHN NÄSLUND; publ. *Gruvar. betaren*.

Svenska kommunalarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19039, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 214,816 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR HALLSTRÖM; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.

Svenska lantarbetareförbundet (*Agricultural Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 14, III 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; 16,066 mems.; Pres. EWALD JANSSON; Sec. KARL E. ANDREASSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).

Svenska litografförbundet (*Swedish Lithographers' Union*): Torsgatan 2, III, III 23 Stockholm; publ. *Grafia*.

Svenska livsmedelsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 2 tr., III 23 Stockholm; Pres. ÅKE BERGGREN; Sec. ARNE NYBOM; publ. *Mål och Medel*.

Svenska målareförbundet (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 4 tr., Stockholm C; f. 1887; 24,000 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR CARLSON; Sec. SVEN SANDBERG; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.

Svenska metallindustriarbetareförbundet (*Metal Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; 355,446 mems.; Pres. ÅKE NILSSON; Sec. SVEN FORSLUND; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).

Svenska musikerförbundet (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 1 tr., III 23 Stockholm; f. 1970;

16,000 mems.; Chair. SVEN BLOMMÉ; Sec. BERTIL WENDELBORN; publ. *Musikern*.

Svenska pappersindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Vasagatan 11, 12 tr., Box 1127, III 81S Stockholm; Chair. ROINE CARLSSON; Sec. KJELL JUHLIN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (*SIA*).

Svenska sjöfolksförbundet (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järntorget 1, Göteborg; Chair. GUNNAR KARLSSON; Sec. GUSTAF KLANG; publ. *Sjömannen*.

Svenska sko-och Läderarbetarnas Förbund (*Swedish Shoe and Leather Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, III 24 Stockholm; Chair. AXEL HEDBERG; Sec. B. UNO DANIELSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.

Svenska Skogsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Box 903, 801 32 Gävle; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN AGEBRO; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (*SIA*).

Svenska skorstensfejeriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Chimney Sweeps' Union*): Saltmätaregatan 14, 2 tr., 113 59 Stockholm; Chair. ERIK SJÖGVIST; publ. *Skorstensfejaren*.

Svenska textilarbetareförbundet (*Textile Workers' Union*): Repslagaregatan 3, Norrköping; f. 1898; 25,000 mems.; Chair. and Gen. Sec. IVAN LIND; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket* (monthly).

Svenska transportarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Box 158, 101 22 Stockholm; 47,399 mems.; Chair. HANS ERICSON; Sec. STURE JÖNSSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.

Svenska träindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, Stockholm; f. 1889; 72,795 mems.; Pres. YNGVE PERSSON; Sec. GUNNAR ELOFS; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska typografförbundet (*Swedish Typographers' Union*): Box 840, 101 22 Stockholm 1; f. 1886; 17,477 mems.; Chair. ERIK ALDERIN; Sec. STEN CEDERQVIST; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.

Statsanställdas Förbund (*State Employees' Union*): Box 1105, S-111 81 Stockholm; f. 1970; 150,000 mems.; Pres. GUSTAF KOLARE; publ. *Statsanställd*.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation—TCO (*Central Organisation of Salaried Employees*): Linnégatan 12-14, 114 47 Stockholm; 670,000 mems.; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Pres. LENNART BODSTRÖM.

Svenska Tullmannaförbundet (*Swedish Customs Officials' Union*): Västerlånggatan 54, Stockholm C; f. 1899; 3,200 mems.; Chair. S. E. GREDSBY; Sec. K. E. ANDERSSON; publ. *Lanternan*.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Kooperative förbundet (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): 104 65 Stockholm 15; f. 1899; Pres. HARRY HJALMARSON; 246 co-operative retail societies; 1,534,236 mems.; publ. *Vi, Kooperatören, Vår tidning*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railways Central Administration: 105 50 Stockholm C; f. 1856; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON; at the end of 1969 there were 11,884 km. of railways. There were five ferry-boat lines with a total length of 706 km. and 24,951 km. of bus lines.

Statens Järnvägar: Stockholm; Swedish State Railways; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON.

ROADS

There are some 173,582 km. of roads in Sweden, of which 46 per cent are surfaced. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Motormännens Riksförbund (*The Swedish Automobile Association*): Sturegatan 32, S-102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1922; 220,000 mems.; Man. NILS AHLGREN; Assts. BENGT UDDENBERG, BERTIL BJÖRKMAN, GEORGE GANNEBY; publ. *Motor*, circ. 235,000.

Kungliga Automobil Klubben: Södra Blasieholmshamnen 6, Stockholm 16; Gen. Sec. BENGT PERSSON; Sec. BERTIL GRÖNBERG.

SHIPPING

ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Redareförening (*Swedish Shipowners' Association*): Kungssportsavenyen 1, Gothenburg; f. 1906; mems.; 144 shipping companies, with a total number of 460 ships; Pres. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW; Vice-Pres. STURE ÖDNER, FOLKE HILLERSTRÖM; Gen. Man. NILS GRENANDER; publ. *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning* (Swedish Shipping Gazette).

Sveriges Varvsindustriförening (*The Swedish Shipbuilders' Association*): Gustaf Daléngsgatan 8, 402 70 Gothenburg 8; f. 1918; includes all important shipyards as members and takes care of their common interests; 17 mems.; Pres. N. SVENSSON; Vice-Pres. N.-H. HALLENBORG; Man. Dir. W. VOLLERT.

Sveriges Allmänna Sjöfartsförening (*Swedish General Shipping Assn.*): Norr Mälärstrand 78, S-112 35 Stockholm; f. 1902; 700 mems.; Pres. E. HAGBERGH; Sec. U. BONTHELIUS.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

GOTHENBURG

A.B. Svenska Amerika Linien (*Swedish-American Line*): Packhusplatsen 6; f. 1914; *Passenger Traffic*: Gothenburg/Copenhagen-New York and world-wide cruises; *Container Service*: Scandinavia and Continent-U.S. east coast; Man. Dir. ERIK WIJK.

A.B. Svenska Atlant Linien (*Swedish Atlantic Line*): Packhusplatsen 6; f. 1966; subsidiary of A.B. Svenska Amerika Linien; to U.S. South Atlantic and U.S. Gulf Ports, Mexico, Canada and Great Lakes; Man. Dir. LEIF JANSON.

Götha Line: Skandiahamnen; f. 1872; to the Netherlands, Belgium, France and South Coast of Great Britain and Ireland; Man. Dir. H. LAURIN.

The Swedish East Asia Company: Broströmia; P.O.B. 2524; f. 1907; services to and from Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Philippines, China, Japan; around the

world service operated from U.S.A.; Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

The Swedish Lloyd Shipping Company Ltd.: Skeppsbron 5-6, Gothenburg; f. 1869; regular cargo lines to Great Britain, France, Algeria, Italy, Morocco, Portugal and Spain. Regular passenger service London to Gothenburg and Southampton to Bilbao; Man. Dir. TORGEIR CHRISTOFFERSEN.

Aktiebolaget Svenska Orient Linien: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line, Eastern Mediterranean (including Black Sea and North African ports)—European Continent, Scandinavia, Baltic ports; Man. Dir. FOLKE KRISTENSEN.

Aktiebolaget Atlanttrafik: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line: East Coast of Canada, U.S.A.—Australia; world-wide refrigerated cargo services; Man. Dir. THOMAS BELFRAGE.

The Tirling Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2521, 403 17 Gothenburg 2; f. 1890; shipowners; tramp business; Man. Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

The Transatlantic S.S. Company Ltd.: Packhusplatsen 3, Fack, S-403 10 Göteborg 2; f. 1904; to Canary Islands, South, West and East Africa, Australia (ScanAustral), New Zealand, East Coast of North America (Atlantic Container Line Ltd.) and from Australia to Pacific Coast (PAD-Line); Man. P. CARLSSON.

Torline A.B.: Skandiahamnen, Gothenburg; f. 1966, services between Sweden and U.K., Netherlands; Belgium and France.

STOCKHOLM

Rederiaktiebolaget Iris: Sveavägen 31; f. 1922; Baltic, London, Continent and Canada; Man. Dir. STIG ROSEN.

Rederiaktiebolaget Rex: Västra Trädgårdsgatan 4; f. 1923; Baltic and North Sea; Pres. Mrs. GRETA KÄLLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. RAGNAR KÄLLSTRÖM.

Salénrederierna: Styrmansgatan 4; f. 1936; Pres. SVEN SALÉN; consists of the following companies which operate reefer, dry cargo and tank vessels in world-wide trading:

Rederi A.B. Jamaica: f. 1926.

Rederi A.B. Salénia: f. 1958.

Rederi A.B. Strim: f. 1939.

Rederi A.B. Westindia: f. 1929.

Salénrederierna A.B.: f. 1923; shipbrokers, chartering agents.

Johnson Line (Rederi A.B. Nordstjernen): services from Swedish, Baltic, North European and U.K. ports to the Caribbean, Central and South America and the West Coast of the U.S.A. and Canada; Far East to India, West Pakistan and Gulf areas.

The Svea Steamship Company Ltd. (Svea Line): Skeppsbron 28; f. 1871; North Sea and Baltic trade; service between the east coasts of North and South America; U.K.—Continent and South America; North America and Mediterranean; France-West Africa; Man. Dir. CURT HÖGBERG.

Grängesbergsbolaget: Box 16329, S-163 29 Stockholm 16; f. 1896; iron ore mines in Central Sweden; shipowners, railways, steelworks, steel constructions, metal works; Man. Dir. ERLAND WALDENSTROM.

SWEDEN—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

OTHER TOWNS

Aktiebolaget Transmarin: Kungsgatan 2, Helsingborg; f. 1916; Man. Dir. MATS OLSSON.

Malmros Rederi A.B.: P.O.B. 58, Trelleborg; Telex 32957; shipowners; f. 1870; Man. Dir. FRANS MALMROS; Tech. Dir. VIKTOR KLEMMING.

CIVIL AVIATION

Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.): Head Office: Stockholm-Bromma 10; f. 1951 with amalgamation of

Danish, Norwegian and Swedish national airlines; *Fleet:* 14 Douglas DC-8, 15 Caravelle, 17 DC-9-41, 10 Convair Metropolitan, 10 DC-9-21, 2 DC-9-33AF; Pres. KNUT HAGRUP; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Technical and Operational) BJÖRN G. TÖRNBLOM; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance) C. E. LINDH.

A.B. Aerotransport Ulvsundavägen 193, 161 10 Bromma 10; Chair. PER ÅSBRINK; Man. Dir. STURE BLOMBERG; Swedish subsidiary of S.A.S.

30 International airlines also serve Stockholm Airport.

TOURISM

Svenska Turisttrafikförbundet (*Swedish Tourist Traffic Assn.*): Hamngatan 27, P.O. Box 7306, 103 85 Stockholm 7.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Denmark: Sveriges Turistbureau, V Farimagsgade 1, Copenhagen V.

Finland: Ruotsin Matkailutoimisto (Sveriges Turistbyrå), Aleksanterinkatu 40, Helsinki, 10.

France: Office National du Tourisme Suédois; 125 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

German Federal Republic: Schwedisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Gräfrasse 39, Parterre, 6 Frankfurt/Main 90.

Italy: Ufficio Scandnavo Informazioni Turistiche; Via V. Veneto 116, 00187 Rome.

Netherlands: Zweeds Informatiebureau, 5-7 bij de Dam, Amsterdam.

Norway: Sveriges Turisbyrå, Fr. Nansens plass 8, Oslo 1.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro; Munsterhof 14, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: Swedish National Travel Association; 52-53 Conduit Street, London W.1.

Svenska Turistföreningen (*Swedish Touring Club*): Stureplan 2, Stockholm; f. 1885; 202,000 mems.; owns and operates mountain hotels, tourist stations, about 200 youth hostels and guest ports; Pres. S. PETRÉN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEHLIN; publs. *STF:s Årsskrift* (yearly), *Turist* (six copies a year), hotel guide books.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kungliga Dramatiska teatern: Nybroplan, Stockholm; Dir. ERLAND JOSEPHSON.

Malmö Stadsteater: Fersens Väg, Malmö C.

Drottningholmsteatern (*Drottningholm Court Theatre*): Box 27050, 102 51 Stockholm 27.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Konsertföreningen (*Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra*): Konserthuset, Hötorget 8, 111 57 Stockholm C; f. 1902; Pres. NILS L. WALLIN; Chief Conductor ANTAL DORATI.

Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Radiohuset, Oxenskiöldsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1943; Conductors SERGIU CELIBIDACHE, STIG WESTERBERG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Delegationen för atomenergifrågor (*The Swedish Atomic Energy Board*): Finansdepartementet, Box 43058, 100 72 Stockholm 2; Chair. YNGVE SAMUELSSON.
The Board is the body entrusted with control and inspection of atomic installations and atomic fuel.

Statens råd för atomforskning (*The Swedish Atomic Research Council*): Box 23136, 104 35 Stockholm 23; f. 1945; Chair. MATS LEMNE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GÖSTA W. FUNKE.

The Council, under the Ministry of Education, allocates the funds provided by the Government for fundamental research in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, radiation physics and radiation biology.

The Council also acts as an advisory body to the Swedish Government and to Swedish authorities within the field of atomic research.

The Council represents Sweden in CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) and in NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics).

AB Atomenergi (*The Swedish Atomic Energy Company*): Studsvik, Fack, 611 01 Nyköping.

The company, formed in 1947, is state owned. It is a nuclear development corporation, a national laboratory and is the central institution for Swedish applied atomic research work. The staff of the company is about 1,100. Since the autumn of 1970 AB Atomenergi's head office is located at the company's research establishment Studsvik on the Baltic coast, 100 km. south-west of Stockholm.

By 1970 one power reactor was in operation, the Ågest Heat and Power Station. At Ranstad AB Atomenergi operates a uranium mill on an experimental basis.

SWEDEN—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Statens Vattenfallsverk (*State Power Board*): Fack Vål-
lingby I; is a partner in the Marviken station and is
building two light-water power reactors of 760 MWe
and 810 MWe. They become operational in 1973 and
1974.

Forskningsinstitutet för Atomfysik (*Research Institute for
Physics*): Stockholm 50.

Gustaf Werners institut för kärnkemi (*Institute for High
Energy Physics and Radiation Biology*): Uppsala.

Co-OPERATION

Sweden is a member of the International Atomic Energy
Agency, the Centre Européen de Recherches Nucléaires
and NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic
Physics). Agreements were concluded with the U.S.A. in
1956 and with the United Kingdom in 1957 and 1964.

UNIVERSITIES

Göteborgs Universitet: Göteborg C; 600 teachers, 8,000
students.

Linköpings Högskola: Linköping; f. 1970; 40 professors,
2,507 students.

Lunds Universitet: Lund 795 teachers, 21,000 students.

Stockholms Universitet: Stockholm; 995 teachers, 30,000
students.

Kungliga Universitetet i Umeå: Umeå; 215 teachers, 7,930
students.

Universitet i Uppsala: Uppsala; 600 teachers, 25,500
students.

Chalmers Tekniska Högskola: Gothenburg; 270 teachers,
4,197 students.

Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan: Stockholm; 1,300 teachers;
5,300 students.

Tekniska Högskolan i Lund: Lund; 99 teachers, 1,828
students.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Switzerland is a mountainous state in central Europe bounded to the north by Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy, and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, although wide and sudden variations in weather frequently occur due to differences of altitude, aspect and gradient. The snow line varies from about 2,500 to 3,200 metres. There are four official languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh, spoken by 72.1, 20.3, 5.9 and 1 per cent of the population respectively. About 54 per cent are Protestant and 42 per cent Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a white cross on a red background. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

For centuries Switzerland has followed a policy of permanent neutrality and has long been the headquarters of many international organizations. Switzerland has not become a member of the United Nations but maintains a Permanent Observer at the H.Q. in New York. She belongs to EFTA and OECD. In December 1961 she applied for associate membership of the EEC, but the application has not proceeded further. In 1963 Switzerland became a full member of the Council of Europe. There is a considerable shortage of labour in Switzerland; foreign workers constitute about 18 per cent of the population and 32 per cent of the total labour force. As a result of the so-called Schwarzenbach Initiative, led by a Zürich member of Parliament, a national referendum was held in June 1970 to decide whether the foreign labour force should be limited. The proposal was defeated, although it received marked support in some cantons. In February 1971 a Government instigated national referendum gave women the vote in national elections.

Government

The Swiss Confederation, composed of 25 cantons and half-cantons, has a republican federal constitution. Parliament consists of two chambers of equal status—the Council of States and the National Council. All women now have the vote in Federal elections but there is female suffrage in only nine of the cantonal elections. Although national policy is the prerogative of the Federal Government, considerable power is vested in the 22 cantons and 3 half-cantons, and decentralization is a vital factor in Swiss government. The Swiss citizen may be seen to share three distinct allegiances—communal (local), cantonal, and national. Direct participation is very important in communal government, and all members may take part in the communal assemblies which decide upon local affairs. Each canton has its own written constitution, government and assembly. The referendum, which can be on a cantonal or national scale, further ensures the possibility of direct public participation in decision taking.

Defence

Switzerland maintains no standing army except for a small permanent personnel of commissioned and non-commissioned officers primarily concerned with training. In effect, however, every male citizen between the ages of

20 and 50, almost without exception, is a trained militiaman, and keeps his weapons and uniform in his own home. The standard of training is maintained by refresher courses, the duration of which declines according to the age of the soldier. The Confederation belongs to no foreign defence organizations, and the strategy of the army and small airforce is geared to defending the mountain passes and border areas. The total strength of the armed forces when mobilized is about 656,000. The allocation for defence in the 1970 budget was 1,815 million Swiss francs.

Economic Affairs

Switzerland's chief natural resource is water power, which is utilized by over 300 hydro-electric plants. The country excels in precision-engineering, notably in the construction of clocks and watches. Machine manufacture occupies 26 per cent of the industrial labour force. Public works, building and industry depend on a large number of foreign workers, who constitute about 32 per cent of the total labour force. Switzerland is a major banking centre, and international transactions play a large part in its business. Agriculture, in which about 8 per cent of the labour force is engaged, is carried on mainly in the valleys, stock-raising being the principal activity. The chief crops are wheat and potatoes and high quality dairy based products such as cheese and chocolate are exported. Tourism is a most valuable source of income both summer and winter. Principal trade partners, in order of importance, are Federal Germany, France, Italy, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (1,811 miles) are wholly electrified and amongst the most efficient in the world. Over fifty small private railways cover chiefly short mountain routes. There are more than 10,600 miles of main roads and a comprehensive programme of motorway construction is scheduled to be completed by 1980. A small ocean-going merchant fleet is based on the Rhine port of Basle. Swissair is the national airline and Zürich and Geneva are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory. Unemployment insurance is subsidized by the Confederation, but varies in different cantons. There is a compulsory system of old age, widows', widowers' and invalids' pensions.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control with the result that there are twenty-five different systems in operation. Education has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 since 1874, and in most cantons a further two years of compulsory education are required. After this primary education some 10 per cent of the pupils enter a "non-vocational continuation school" for a period of one to four years. The greater proportion,

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

however, enter either a "lower secondary school" or a "higher secondary school" (*Gymnasium, Collège*). A school-leaving certificate from the latter qualifies the pupil for admission to one of the seven universities or the one technical university. There are numerous private schools and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland.

Tourism

Switzerland is the classic land of tourism and the number of visitors continues to grow. In 1969 almost six million foreigners visited the country. The principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism totalled \$643 million in 1969, and expenditure was \$275 million.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a *visa* to enter Switzerland: Australia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey, all Western European countries and all American countries.

Sport

Skiing, skating, mountaineering and orienteering, and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 2 (Bank Holiday), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 1 (Swiss National Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Swiss Franc, which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 centimes; 1, 2, 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 10.30 francs = £1 sterling

4.30 francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION
	1969
41,288 sq. kilometres	6,224,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)
(January 1970)

Berne (capital) . . .	166.2	Winterthur . . .	93.6	Fribourg . . .	41.4
Zürich . . .	427.6	St. Gallen . . .	79.0	Schaffhausen . . .	38.5
Basle . . .	213.4	Lucerne . . .	73.1	Neuchâtel . . .	36.6
Geneva . . .	171.9	Biel . . .	67.0		
Lausanne . . .	138.7	La Chaux-de-Fonds .	43.0		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966 . . .	18.3	7.4	9.3
1967 . . .	17.7	7.5	9.1
1968 . . .	17.1	7.4	9.3
1969 . . .	16.5	7.5	9.3

EMPLOYMENT

(economic census of 1965)

SECTOR	No. OF EMPLOYEES
Industry	1,142,670
Mining, Quarrying	9,373
Construction	321,476
Gas, Water, Electricity Services	19,332
Commerce	318,840
Transport, Post, Telegraph, Radio	149,480
Other Services	407,093
TOTAL	2,368,264

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. km.)

CROPS AND VINEYARDS	PASTURE	FORESTS	ROUGH GRAZING	UNPRODUCTIVE AND BUILT ON AREA
2,593	10,796	9,806	8,016	9,734

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] ooo hectares)					PRODUCTION (['] ooo quintals)					YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes
1960 .	105	14	25	14	49	3,628	465	757	438	12,381	28.8	30.8	33.9	30.9	245
1961 .	111	11	26	15	48	2,963	381	919	474	12,393	26.9	31.1	31.4	31.3	243
1962 .	104	16	29	14	47	4,081	602	1,246	492	11,270	37.9	39.8	35.3	34.2	230
1963 .	101	17	35	12	45	2,872	727	950	350	12,455	28.4	30.4	29.7	28.7	265
1964 .	102	18	32	11	43	3,705	660	1,050	377	12,060	36.5	37.0	35.0	33.5	268
1965 .	104	15	30	10	37	3,359	498	946	302	9,056	33.3	32.4	30.8	29.2	231
1966 .	102	13	31	9	37	3,277	466	1,068	330	10,491	32.2	34.2	33.3	32.7	269
1967 .	99	16	31	8	36	4,007	630	1,169	319	11,248	40.3	40.8	37.6	35.4	296
1968 .	101	15	30	8	35	3,887	583	1,116	295	10,980	39.2	39.1	40.8	35.7	300
1969 .	99	11	37	10	32	3,456	434	1,323	365	9,791	34.8	38.6	38.5	36.0	301

LIVESTOCK ([']ooo)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS
1967 . .	1,835	62	1,620
1968 . .	1,855	59	1,849
1969 . .	1,869	56	1,799
1970 . .	1,907	53	1,753

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ([']ooo metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk . .	3,153	3,274	3,322	3,214
Butter . .	34.4	40.8	37.8	32.1
Cheese . .	80.1	86.3	86.0	84.6
Meat . .	283	291	338	347
Eggs (millions) .	615	654	654	676

INDUSTRY

FACTORIES AND WORKERS

INDUSTRY	1967		1968		1969	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
Woodworking	1,645	44,123	1,572	43,646	1,470	42,636
Machinery	2,629	263,729	2,432	263,020	2,296	264,867
Clocks, Watches . . .	1,270	73,545	1,225	73,521	1,195	72,920
Metallurgical Industries	1,814	119,750	1,775	120,151	1,726	121,103
Clothing	1,394	69,672	1,318	67,774	1,259	66,213
Cotton	799	65,807	761	64,172	738	63,322
Silk and Artsilk . . .						
Embroidery						
Chemical Industry . .	441	55,959	432	54,761	428	61,507
Food, Drink and Tobacco	836	63,344	839	63,874	813	63,522

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCTION

	1967	1968	1969
Gold and Platinum Watches . . . (number)	1,783,515	1,378,486	1,074,549
Silver Watches	11,168	9,976	32,664
Other Watches	40,288,000	46,397,000	48,844,000
Precious Metal Assays	6,830	6,051	5,233
Refined Sugar ('000 tons)	59	62	57
Cement	4,176	4,321	4,534
Chalk	153	147	150
Cigars (million)	727	758	746
Cigarettes	18,562	20,510	24,177
Electric Power (million kWh)	30,795	30,765	29,666
Aluminium ('000 metric tons)	72	77	77
Shoes ('000 prs.)	14,680	14,392	15,067

FINANCE

1 Swiss franc=100 centimes.

10.30 Swiss francs=£1 sterling; 4.30 Swiss francs=U.S. \$1.

100 Swiss francs=£9.71 sterling=U.S. \$23.25.

BUDGET, 1970 (million Swiss francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	1,887	Defence	1,816
Turnover Tax	2,099	Federal Loans	2,036
Customs and Excise	2,297	Public Works	736
Other Taxation	567	Local Grants	394
Other Receipts	721	Social Welfare	853
		Investments	235
		Other Expenditure	1,083
TOTAL	7,571	TOTAL	7,594

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million francs)

	1967	1968	1969*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	57,500	61,850	66,785
Indirect tax <i>less</i> subsidies	4,205	4,470	5,130
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	61,705	66,320	71,915
Depreciations	7,120	7,900	8,785
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	68,825	74,220	80,700
Income from abroad	1,165	1,500	1,725
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	67,660	72,720	78,975
of which:			
Compensation of employees	36,525	38,766	41,490
Income from unincorporated enterprises	14,910	15,985	17,380
Savings of corporations	4,230	5,025	5,640
General government income <i>less</i> interest on public debt	1,950	2,080	2,275
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	— 960	— 2,045	2,580
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	66,700	70,675	76,395
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	40,525	42,990	46,340
General government consumption expenditure	8,385	8,330	9,190
Gross fixed capital formation	17,935	19,040	21,145

* Provisional figures.

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million francs)

	1968	1969
Gross National Product	74,040.0	80,700.0
Currency in Circulation	12,977.4	12,518.5
Short-term Accounts	6,413.6	6,403.0
Monetary Reserves:		
Gold	11,355.8	11,434.5
Foreign exchange	5,601.2	5,792.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million francs)

	1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
External trade	20,010	22,730	-2,720
Tourism	3,430	1,570	1,860
Freight and other transport	240	—	240
Insurance (State and Private)	340	10	330
Investment income	2,580	340	2,240
Income of foreign workers	80	840	-760
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	160	210	-50
Electricity	300	160	140
Other services	2,370	580	1,790
Total services	30,900	28,630	2,270

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million Swiss francs)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports	15,541	15,929	17,005	17,786	19,425	22,734
Total Exports	11,462	12,861	14,204	15,165	17,849	20,009

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (million Swiss francs)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	104.7	90.7	72.8	112.8
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits	266.7	272.7	274.4	303.8
Coal and Coke	124.0	94.2	90.0	83.0
Oil (for heating)	392.5	370.2	472.6	461.5
Iron and Steel	714.1	725.6	740.3	1,088.0
Machines	2,626.1	2,673.6	2,972.6	3,547.2
Motor Vehicles	978.1	1,048.9	1,207.9	1,408.0
Raw Cotton	120.1	146.4	141.1	144.0
Raw Wool	126.8	111.0	94.0	90.7
Chemical Industry	692.5	755.1	855.9	1,068.7
Other Commodities	10,858.9	11,497.6	12,503.2	14,426.6
TOTAL	17,004.5	17,786.0	19,424.8	22,734.3

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Silk Goods	463.4	486.6	503.4	597.8
Cotton Goods	243.4	239.7	245.0	307.2
Embroidered Goods	154.1	143.1	156.3	180.1
Machinery and Parts	3,987.7	4,270.2	4,896.3	5,774.0
Instruments and Appliances	655.3	694.8	777.4	906.8
Watches and Parts	2,034.1	2,171.1	2,316.7	2,478.7
Pharmaceutical Products	623.5	650.7	763.9	858.1
Chemical Dyes	652.9	646.7	736.0	830.7
Other Chemical Products	1,417.1	1,604.6	1,837.1	2,372.4
Cheese	227.6	240.4	268.3	285.9
Chocolate	78.5	86.1	77.7	82.9
Other Commodities	3,666.2	3,930.8	3,771.3	5,334.4
TOTAL	14,203.8	15,164.8	17,349.4	20,009.0

COUNTRIES (million Swiss francs)

IMPORTS FROM:	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	122.0	86.4	113.3
Austria	625.1	731.6	956.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	630.1	667.1	792.7
Canada	142.3	150.7	182.1
Czechoslovakia	116.9	123.0	127.1
Denmark	257.4	249.1	296.2
France	2,453.8	2,521.4	2,753.4
German Federal Republic	5,102.0	5,737.0	6,643.0
Great Britain	1,374.0	1,422.1	1,833.4
Hungary	88.5	73.5	104.9
Italy	1,751.0	1,936.9	2,200.6
Japan	278.3	304.3	403.2
Netherlands	651.4	691.6	818.5
Nigeria	63.9	60.7	55.1
Romania	26.6	25.3	32.0
Spain	153.1	169.6	211.9
Sweden	468.8	548.4	689.7
United Arab Republic	29.8	27.4	25.5
United States of America	1,488.3	1,736.7	1,922.4

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES—continued]

EXPORTS To	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	105.4	162.7	184.1
Austria	777.1	731.6	1,004.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	380.0	667.1	468.6
Brazil	163.7	249.2	247.8
Canada	245.4	256.4	304.0
China.	316.7	343.7	75.9
Denmark	330.8	366.9	427.3
France	1,383.1	1,496.2	1,717.8
German Federal Republic	2,024.2	2,463.3	3,034.8
Great Britain	1,130.8	1,291.2	1,382.7
Hungary	81.7	83.0	83.4
Italy	1,303.4	1,512.7	1,753.3
Japan	370.6	460.4	588.1
Netherlands	444.8	444.9	512.7
Portugal	172.8	183.4	218.0
Spain.	421.6	407.9	474.7
Sweden	508.8	595.9	641.1
United Arab Republic	35.1	26.6	62.4
United States of America	1,554.7	1,779.8	1,883.9

TOURISM

TOURIST-NIGHTS
(Visitors from abroad only)
(^{'000})

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total	18,338	18,825	18,937	18,985	19,314

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Number of visitors staying in hotels—1969)

German Federal Republic	1,428,449
France	832,948
Great Britain	537,173
U.S.A.	966,542
Italy	660,469
Others	1,833,872
TOTAL	6,259,453

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Passengers (^{'000})	334,103	331,954	318,793	320,224
Passenger-kilometres (million)	9,004	9,027	8,794	8,991
Tonnage Carried (^{'000} tons)	50,458	50,668	51,662	52,710
Ton-kilometres (million)	5,585	5,784	5,974	6,113

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED

		CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRACTORS	MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL
1966	. .	918,943	4,265	193,955	1,994	514,786	1,633,943
1967	. .	979,267	4,483	213,931	2,170	547,574	1,747,425
1968	. .	1,180,474	4,628	235,435	2,234	584,592	1,887,657
1969	. .	1,282,889	4,921	261,425	2,504	624,353	2,039,236

INLAND WATERWAYS

		1966	1967	1968	1969
International Traffic, Laden	. . . ('000 tons)	394.9	342.4	320.0	309.3
International Traffic, Unladen	. . . (" ")	8,012.3	7,569.6	7,488.8	7,707.2
Total Tonnage Carried	. . . (" ")	8,407.2	7,912.0	7,808.6	8,016.6

CIVIL AVIATION

SWISS AIRLINES

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown	. . . . ('000)	49,340	54,045	59,923	67,728
Passenger-kilometres	. . . . ( " )	2,688,109	2,994,491	3,323,537	3,825,834
Freight	. . . . (tons)	52,154	55,501	71,603	76,165
Ton-kilometres	. . . . ('000)	324,074	353,610	411,709	513,926

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones in Use.	2,395,123	2,533,684	2,685,800	2,846,535
Radio Licences	1,677,302	1,725,341	1,751,869	1,800,341
Television Sets	751,695	867,951	1,011,165	1,144,154
Books Published (No. of Titles)	4,817	5,270	5,213	6,028

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary (1961-62)	n.a.	17,714	577,055
Secondary (1961-62)	n.a.	6,583	142,987
Technical (1969)	20	393	7,419
Higher (1967)	10	3,210	39,995

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, 3003 Berne, Hallwylstrasse 15.

THE CONSTITUTION

MUCH of what is now Switzerland once formed part of the Holy Roman Empire, but it was primarily against the oppression of local overlords, among whom were the powerful Hapsburg family, that in 1291 the communities of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden joined in an "everlasting league" of defence. In 1353 the confederation comprised eight cantons, and by 1513 thirteen. Throughout this period an increasing number of these cantons obtained charters which made them virtually free communities, directly responsible to the Emperor, and they finally achieved formal independence from the Empire at the close of the Thirty Years war, as the result of French influence.

French revolutionary ideas began to spread to Switzerland in 1789; by 1798 the French had intervened, revolutionized the country and occupied the Swiss territory. So far there had been only a loose defensive alliance of cantons, but the French unified the country under the title of the Helvetic Republic, and imposed a written constitution. The new régime was bitterly resented, and the country was disunited. Later, when it was in France's interests to have a settled and friendly Switzerland, Napoleon withdrew the occupation forces, and by the 1803 Act of Mediation granted a new Constitution with the approval of most Swiss.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna recognized the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and three new cantons were admitted into the Confederation, bringing the total number to twenty-two. Since then the boundaries have remained almost unchanged.

After the Act of Mediation followed an unsettled period of adjustment to their newly-achieved unity, culminating in the Federal Constitution of 1848—the first Constitution to be formulated entirely without foreign influence. This was succeeded by the Constitution of 1874 which, with modifications, is in force today, and completes the development of Switzerland from a group of cantons linked by a simple defensive alliance, to a unified Federal State.

The twenty-two federated Cantons (often referred to as the twenty-five States, because three of the Cantons are sub-divided), have sovereign authority over their own life save where the detailed constitutional pact has expressly limited them, and all undelegated powers are theirs. Cantonal feeling still makes for marked disapproval of any increase in Federal authority, which has been greatly extended since 1874 in the economic and social spheres of legislation.

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for legislation on civil, penal and commercial law, marriage, residence and settlement, export and import duties, defence, railroads and important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the Cantons, partly in the mixed management of Federal authorities and Cantons, and some is entirely in the hands of the Confederal authority. The Cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue mainly from indirect taxation. The setting up of permanent Federal direct taxation was for many years a very controversial subject,

but at present the Federal authority derives a large part of its income from direct taxation.

FOUR MAIN INSTITUTIONS

The life of the Federal authority revolves round four institutions: a Bicameral Legislature, the *Federal Assembly*; the Executive, the *Federal Council*; the *Federal Court* and the *Federal Insurance Court*; and the *Direct Popular Vote of the People*.

The Assembly is composed of a *Council of States* representing the Cantons, each of which has, equally, its two representatives elected for varying periods at the discretion of each Canton; and the *National Council*, the Lower House, composed of 200 paid members elected (since 1918) by proportional representation, by males of twenty and over, for a four-year period. In December 1958 a law giving the vote to women in Federal matters was passed by the National Council and the Council of States, but the motion was defeated in a national referendum of electors held in February 1959. Nevertheless, since then four Cantons have given the vote to women in Cantonal affairs, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Basle.

The Councils are co-equal in authority: by simple machinery both agree, as constitutionally required, on legislation prepared for their consideration by a Committee system. In Joint Session (as the Federal Assembly) these Councils elect, after each general election, the Federal Council of seven, the directive and executive authority of the Confederation. Of this the members are customarily re-elected so long as they will serve, and one is each year designated by the Assembly as Chairman or President and another as Vice-President, who customarily becomes next year's President. The President is rather the servant than the master of the Council, which is responsible for every action to the legislature. A Civil Service, recruited upon proven merit, which includes the employees of the State Railways, serves the Federal authority. The Chancellor, appointed by the Assembly every four years, is the Federal stenographic and publication agent.

REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE

A Referendum is obligatory for constitutional amendments passed by the Assembly; and for their ratification a majority of the voters and the Cantons must assent. Since 1874 a number of amendments have been thus accepted. There may be an initiative petition for constitutional amendments offered by at least 50,000 voters; here again acceptance is dependent upon a majority of voters and Cantons. Of sixty-seven offered between 1874 and 1958, seven were accepted. Lastly, there is the Optional or Facultative Referendum for federal legislation—and since 1921 for International Treaties included for a period exceeding 15 years—at the request of 30,000 voters or eight Cantons. Between 1874 and the end of 1958, of 708 laws passed by the Assembly, sixty-three were submitted, of which thirty-eight were rejected. Between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of the electorate participates in the referenda poll, though in the poll defeating the so-called Capital Levy initiative in 1922, 86 per cent voted.

THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(February 1971)

President and Head of Defence Department: RUDOLF GNÄGI.

Vice-President and Head of Finance Department: NELLO CELIO.

Head of Foreign Affairs: PIERRE GRABER.

Head of Home Department: HANS-PETER TSCHUDI.

Head of Public Economy: ERNST BRUGGER.

Head of Transport, Communications and Power: ROGER BONVIN.

Head of Justice and Police: LUDWIG VON MOOS.

Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation: KARL HUBER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Ückesdorf-Bonn, Federal German Republic.

Algeria: Elfenstrasse 4; *Ambassador:* M'HAMED YOUSFI.

Argentina: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Alpenstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR M. MORRIS.

Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* ERICH BIELKA-KARLTREU.

Belgium: Westrasse 6; *Ambassador:* LOUIS COLOT.

Bolivia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* BOULITREAU FRAGOSO.

Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 4; *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR ANGUELOV.

Burundi: Paris 16e, France.

Cambodia: Paris 16e, France.

Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* JAMES A. ROBERTS.

Ceylon: Paris 8e, France.

Chile: Münsterstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* ARTURO MONTES.

China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* CHEN CHE FANG

Colombia: Thunstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* ELISEO ARANGO.

Congo Democratic Republic: 23 Jubiläumstrasse; *Ambassador:* SIMON-PIERRE TSCHIMBALANGA.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Cuba: Kramgasse 74; *Ambassador:* AMÉRICO CRUZ.

Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* MILAN LAJČIAK.

Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* M. G. I. MELCHIOR.

Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* BOLIVAR LASSO CARRIÓN.

El Salvador: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland: Schänzlihalde 21; *Ambassador:* BJÖRN-OLOF ALHOLM.

France: Sulgeneckstrasse 44; *Ambassador:* JACQUES ROUX.

Federal Republic of Germany: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* JOSEF LÖNS.

Gabon: Paris 16e, France.

Ghana: 11 Belpstrasse; *Ambassador:* KWAKU BAPRUI ASANTE.

Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* JEAN GEORGIU.

Guatemala: Postgasse 18; *Ambassador:* EMILIO BELTRANENA SINIBALDI.

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany.

Haiti: Thunstrasse 96; *Ambassador:* RAOUL ROUZIER.

Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN BECK.

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

India: Kalcheggweg 20; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AZIM HUSAIN.

Indonesia: Elfenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* Major General MAPPA OUDANG.

Iran: Kirchenfeldstrasse 30; *Ambassador:* HOSSEIN ALI LOGHMAN ADHAM.

Ireland: Dufourstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* FRANK BIGGAR.

Israel: Marienstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* ARYE LEVAVI.

Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* ENRICO MARTINO.

Ivory Coast: Thormannstrasse 51; *Ambassador:* CASIMIR BROU.

Jamaica: Thunstrasse 59; *Ambassador:* KENNETH BRIAN SCOTT.

Japan: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* AKIRA NISHIYAMA.

Jordan: Rome, Italy.

Korea, Republic of: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* IL YUNG CHUNG.

SWITZERLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Laos: Paris 16e, France.
Lebanon: Eigerstrasse 62; *Ambassador:* MICHEL FARAH.
Liberia: Effingerstrasse 4A; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH DUDLEY LAWRENCE.
Libya: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Liechtenstein: Gerechtigkeitsgasse 40; *Ambassador:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.
Luxembourg: Kramgasse 45; *Ambassador:* MARCEL FISCHBACH.
Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Malaysia: Paris 16e, France.
Mali: Paris 6e, France.
Malta: Rome, Italy.
Mauritania: Paris 16e, France.
Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO A. MARISCAL.
Monaco: 97 Jubiläumsstrasse; *Minister:* le Comte d'AILLIERES.
Mongolia: Budapest 1, Hungary.
Morocco: Marienstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* NACER EL FASSI.
Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* Baron JAN ARENT DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK.
Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.
Niger: Paris 16e, France.
Nigeria: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* ALHAJI SULE DEDE KOLO.
Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Pakistan: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* AFZAL IQBAL.
Paraguay: London, S.W.7, England.
Peru: Spitalackerstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SOTO DE LA JARA.
Philippines: 7 Kornhausplatz; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Poland: Elfenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PIET-KIEWICZ.

Portugal: Helvetiastrasse 50A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* ION GEORGESCU.
Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* Sheikh JAWAD ZIKRI.
Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
South Africa: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* K. E. G. J. PAKENDORF.
Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ F. DE ALCOVER Y SUREDA.
Sudan: Paris 16e, France.
Sweden: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* KLAS BÖÖK.
Syrian Arab Republic: Paris 16e, France.
Thailand: Eigerstrasse 60; *Ambassador:* Brigadier-Gen. CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN.
Trinidad and Tobago: London, S.W.1, England.
Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* RIDHA KLIBI.
Turkey: Lombachweg 33; *Ambassador:* CEMIL VAFI.
United Arab Republic: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
United Kingdom: 50 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* ERIC ATKINSON MIDGLEY.
Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Uruguay: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. MASANÉS.
U.S.A.: Jubiläumstrasse 93-95; *Ambassador:* SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS.
U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* ANATOLI S. TCHISTIAKOV.
Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* AMBROGIO MARCHIONI.
Venezuela: Aegertenstrasse 55; *Ambassador:* WALTER BRANDT.
Viet Nam: 71 Eigerstrasse; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Yugoslavia: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* LJUBO ILIĆ.

Switzerland also maintains diplomatic relations at embassy level with Albania, Central African Republic, Iraq and Panama.

PARLIAMENT

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY*

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: ALFRED WEBER.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (General Election, 1967)

	SEATS
Socialist Party	51
Radical-Democrats	49
Conservatives	45
Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party	21
Independents	16
Liberals	6
Democratic Party and Evangelicals	6
Workers' Party	5
Non-Party	1

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: ARNO THEUS.

STATE OF PARTIES

(Members are elected by canton; method of election differs from canton to canton.)

	1955	1961	1970
Radical-Democratic Party	12	14	15
Christian Democratic Party	17	18	18
Socialist Party	5	2	2
Peasants, Artisans, and Middle Class Party	3	4	3
Independents	—	—	1
Liberal-Democratic Party	3	3	3
Democratic Party and Evangelicals	2	1	2
Non-Party	2	2	—
	44	44	44

* The two Councils of the Federal Assembly meet in joint session after a general election to elect the Federal Council, or cabinet, of seven members.

THE REFERENDUM

The Referendum or Direct Popular Vote of the People forms an important part of the Swiss Constitution. It is obligatory for constitutional amendments passed by the Assembly.

THE CANTONS

There are twenty-two cantons, three being subdivided into half-cantons; each canton and half-canton has a body elected by universal suffrage—*der Grosse Rat* or *Kantonsrat*—which exercises the functions of a parliament. Membership of the cantonal government varies from five to eleven, and the terms of office from one to five years. The Referendum is used in all but three of the cantonal governments; all laws and concordats or agreements with the other cantons, important financial matters, and revisions of the Constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In Appenzell, Glarus and Unterwalden assemblies of all male citizens, known as *Landsgemeinden*, exercise their powers

direct. The cantons are: Zürich, Bern (Berne), Luzern (Lucerne), Uri, Schwyz, Upper and Lower Unterwalden, Glarus (Glaris), Zug (Zoug), Fribourg (Freiburg), Solothurn (Soleure), Basel (Bâle—town and country), Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse), Appenzell (Outer and Inner Rhoden), St. Gallen (Saint-Gall), Graubünden (Grisons), Aargau (Argovie), Thurgau (Thurgovie), Ticino (Tessin), Vaud (Waadt), Valais (Wallis), Neuchâtel (Neuenburg), Genève (Genf).

(The name of the canton is given in French, German or Italian, according to the language spoken there; alternative names are in brackets.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Radikal-Demokratische Partei (Freisinnig-demokratische Partei (Radical-Democratic Party): led the movement which gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitution of 1848, and soon became the dominant group in the Federal Assembly. Up to 1919, when Proportional Representation was introduced, it always had an absolute majority, and is still one of the three largest groups in Parliament. It stands for the principle of a strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Cantons and all the minorities; Liberal in tendency.

President: HENRI SCHMITT (Geneva); *Secretary:* H. R. LEUENBERGER, Bundesplatz 2, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* ALFRED WEBER (Altdorf).

Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz (Christian-Democratic People's Party): Postfach 1759, CH-3001 Berne; formed 1912 by those parties which had, since 1848, opposed centralization plans, and the Kulturkampf of the Radical Majority Party. The bases of its policy are a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and Christian social reform by means of professional associations. It is, as its name shows, a non-sectarian party: Catholics and Protestants adhere to it. It is composed of peasants, Christian workers and middle-class professional people. It forms the most numerous parliamentary group in the Council of the States.

President: Dr. F. J. KURMAN, National Counsellor; *Secretary:* Urs. C. REINHARDT, Gutenbergstrasse 21, 3000 Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. KURT FURGLER, National Counsellor (Saint-Gall).

Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (Socialist Party): f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919.

Chairman: FRITZ GRÜTTER (Berne); *Secretaries:* RICHARD MÜLLER, JEAN RIESEN, MASCHA OETTL, Eigerplatz 5, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. EDMUND WYSS, National Counsellor (Basle).

Bauern, Gewerbe und Bürger Partei (Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party): seceded from the Radical Party in 1919. It is chiefly distinguishable from it by more strongly marked agrarian and liberal social tendencies. It must be considered as a governmental party.

President: HANS CONZETT; *Secretary:* PETER SCHMID, Optingenstrasse 1, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* HANS TSCHANZ, National Counsellor (Gross-Höchstetten).

Union libérale-démocratique suisse-Liberal-demokratische Union der Schweiz (Liberal-Democratic Party): is recruited from those elements in the Protestant cantons which supported the governments overthrown by the Revolution of 1847. Its evolution has been more rapid than that of the Conservative Party, since it has not been hampered by religious questions. It maintains an almost constant opposition to centralizing and étatist tendencies.

President: RENÉ HELG (Geneva), National Counsellor (Basle); *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* GASTON CLOTTU (Neuchâtel); *Secretary:* J.-S. EGGLY, Box 60, 3018 Berne.

Landesring der Unabhängigen (Independent Party): f. 1936; oppositional movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics.

President: RUDOLF SUTER, Nationalrat, Forchstrasse 436, Zollikon; *Secretary:* ERWIN MÜLLER, Grossrat, Museggstr. 20, Lucerne; Office: Hertensteinstr. 40, Lucerne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* W. VONTOBEL, Nationalrat, Zürich.

Partei der Arbeit (Workers' Party): f. in 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists. It aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganize Switzerland on a Socialist basis.

Secretary: JEAN VINCENT, rue Etienne-Dumont 1, 1203 Geneva.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. There are only two Federal judicial authorities, the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Tribunal of Insurance. The following describes the Penal and Civil Procedure in the Canton of Zürich, but is similar to procedure in the more important Cantons.

CIVIL LAW

(a) District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*).

Presidents or Vice-Presidents, who generally have a university degree in law, are competent as sole judges (*Einzelsrichter*) if the value of the case is between 100 and 1,000 frs. (values below 100 frs. are decided without appeal by the judges of peace, who need not be lawyers—normally there is one for each commune). The Presidents or Vice-Presidents also deal with specified claims in bankruptcy proceedings without any limitation of the importance of the case; they are also competent to deal in summary and *ex-parte* proceedings.

The District Courts consist of three or five members. They settle civil matters between 1,000 frs. and 2,000 frs. value, and decide most other civil matters in the first instance if the plaintiff or both parties do not ask for an exception (see below for commercial matters and cases of over frs. 4,000 value).

(b) Appeal Court (*Obergericht*).

Each Canton has an Appeal Court, which in Zürich consists of different specialized benches (*Kammern*) of three or five members.

The Appeal Court decides cases of more than 2,000 frs. value. If both parties agree, cases of more than 4,000 frs. value may be brought directly before the Appeal Court to avoid District Courts.

A sub-branch of the Appeal Court is the Commercial Court. It consists of two members of the Appeal Court and three or five qualified merchants chosen by the President for each case from a list of fifty names. They decide cases of more than 4,000 frs. value if of a commercial character, when either both parties or the defendant are registered merchants. Further, this Court decides some special matters like patents and trade marks.

(c) Cassation Court

This is a special Cantonal Court principally deciding questions of procedure, or reviewing opinions clearly contrary to law and remanding such cases to the Appeal Court.

(d) Federal Tribunal

In matters of Federal Law the Federal Tribunal in Lucerne may give final decisions in cases of more than 8,000 frs. value, or upon request of both parties it sits as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in cases of more than 20,000 frs. value.

PENAL LAW

Matters of Penal Law are decided partly by the same courts as matters of Civil Law.

In the Canton of Zürich, the more important cases are tried by the Jury Court (*Schwurgericht*) when the accused pleads "not guilty", by the Appeal Court when the plea is

"guilty". The Jury Court consists of three judges, of whom at least the President is a member of the Appeal Court, and a jury of nine members. The judges and jury decide the case together in secret session. Eight affirming votes are required for a defendant to be found guilty. Contrary to the previous practice, an explanation of the verdict is now given.

Less important cases are tried by the District Courts, or their Presidents, in the first instance, and by the Appeal Court in the second instance. In certain minor cases, no appeal is possible.

The Public Attorney has the right to support the written accusation before any court. He is bound to assist only in important cases when the accused pleads "not guilty".

Witnesses and experts are examined by the Public Attorney and sign written statements, which are joined to the written accusation of the Public Attorney. The defence is allowed to question them; they are seldom called again. As a rule, they appear in person only before Jury Courts and make their deposition a second time.

The Federal Tribunal only acts as instance of cassation in matters of Federal Law which do not include the proceeding or the appreciation of facts or proofs. It does also sit as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in certain important cases (see below).

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

CH-1000 Lausanne 14.

President: SILVIO GIOVANOLI.

Vice-President: PAUL SCHWARTZ.

The Federal Tribunal (*Bundesgericht, Tribunale Federale* or *Tribunal fédéral*), consisting, in all, of 30 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 12-15 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and, may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years and, as such, as are not eligible for re-election.

The Tribunal exercises final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and Cantons, corporations and individuals (see above), and between Cantons. It is the Court of Appeal against decisions of certain federal authorities, or Cantonal authorities applying federal law. It also tries individuals for offences against the Confederation, and decides complaints concerning violation of the Constitution. The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*Cour de Droit Public et de Droit Administratif*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Cours Civiles*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*Chambre des Poursuites et des Faillites*).
- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*Cour de Cassation Pénale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*Chambre d'Accusation*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*Chambre Criminelle*).
- (g) Federal Penal Court (*Cour Pénale Fédérale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: RENÉ FRANK VAUCHER.

Vice-President: MONA PIETRO.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of seven members. It sits at Lucerne.

RELIGION

According to the 1950 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 563, Roman Catholic 416, Old Catholic 6, Jewish 4, other denominations (or without religion) 11.

PROTESTANT

Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland (*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédération des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse*): Sulgenauweg 26, CH-3007 Berne; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in the Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland, of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Pastor W. SIGRIST (Berne); Vice-Pres. Pastor CH. BAUER (Le Locle); Members of the Council: Pastor M. FLURY (Seewis), P. SCHÄRER (Thun), E. RYSER (Zürich), Pastor CH. PITTET (Assens), Dr. M. UHLMANN (Zürich); Secs. Pastor A. MOBBS (Céligny GE), W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Solothurn Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, La Diaspora (Lucerne, Schwyz, Tessin), the Evangelical Free Church of Geneva, and the United Methodist Church, form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

CATHOLIC

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Sion, Mgr. FRANÇOIS NESTOR ADAM; Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, Mgr. FRANCISCUS CHARRIÈRE, rue de Lausanne 86, Fribourg; Bishop of Basle, Mgr. ANTONIO HÄNGGI; Bishop of Chur, Mgr. JOHANNES VONDERACH; Bishop of St. Gallen, Mgr. JOSEPHUS HASLER; Apostolic Administrator of Ticino in Lugano, Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARTINOLI.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop, Rt. Rev. U. KÜRY, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the press in Switzerland is guaranteed by Article 55 of the amended 1874 Constitution, and the only formal restrictions on the press are the legal restraints concerned with abuses of this freedom. The most contentious issue relating to press freedom in recent years has been the right of journalists to refuse to reveal their sources of information, and the issue has only recently been resolved by the enactment, in October 1968, of a federal law designed to protect this right, except in cases where the security of the state is involved.

Press freedom in Switzerland is among the greatest in the world. The political system, based on cantonal and communal autonomy, the cultural diversity, emphasized by the existence of four languages, and the low illiteracy rate of under 2 per cent have facilitated the existence of nearly 350 newspapers among a population of only just over 6 million. With a total daily circulation of a little under 5 million, individual circulation figures are low by international standards, and over half the newspapers sell less than 5,000 copies. Although all the papers are owned by companies, co-operative printing concerns or individuals, and despite the recent trend away from politically committed journals, more than half the press still supports a particular political party. Another feature of most Swiss papers, resulting from the strength and importance of local politics, is the attention given to local news, even by a paper of international importance like the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne, dating from 1762, is the oldest Swiss paper, and *Blick* has easily the largest circulation (around 210,000), but the two most respected dailies are *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, founded in 1780, and the French-language *Journal de Genève*, established nearly fifty years later. Both papers, tabloid in format with few illustrations, carry an exceptionally high proportion of foreign news, and have an influential readership abroad.

DAILIES

Aargauer Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 39-43, Aarau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 21,613.

Aargauer Volksblatt: Rütistr. 3, 5400 Baden; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 10,715.

Appenzeller Zeitung: Herisau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,400 Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co.

Badener Tagblatt: Bruggenstrasse 35, Baden; Radical-Democratic; circ. 24,288; Publishers WANNER A.G.

Basellandschaftliche Zeitung: Liestal; f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,076; Publishers LUDIN A.G.

Basler Nachrichten: Dufourstrasse 40, 4000 Basle; f. 1845; Conservative; morning and evening; circ. 23,305; Gen. Man. WALTER BEYELER; Chief Editor PETER DÜRRENMATT.

Basler Volksblatt: Petersgasse 34, Basle; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 11,248; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.

Berner Oberländer: Spiez; independent; circ. 13,337; Publishers: G. MAURER A.G.

Berner Tagblatt: Nordring, Berne; f. 1888; independent; mid-day; circ. 55,678; Dir. O. HAUSAMMANN; Editor Dr. R. TH. WEISS.

Bielor Tagblatt: Freistrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 22,286; Publishers W. GASSMAN.

Blick: Staffelstr. 8, Zürich; circ. 210,177; Editor MARTIN SPEICH.

Der Bund: Effingerstr. 1-3, Berne; f. 1850; independent Radical-Democratic; Chief Editor Dr. P. SHAFFROTH; circ. 50,157.

Corriere del Ticino: Corso Elvezia 33, Lugano; independent; circ. 14,725.

Le Courrier: 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, Geneva; f. 1868; Catholic daily; Administrator JEAN-PIERRE CHALIER; Editor-in-Chief ROGER VILLARD DE THOIRE; circ. 16,208.

Courrier du Vignoble: 2013 Colombier; circ. 10,533; Editor RENÉ GESSLER.

Le Démocrate: Rue des Moulins 21, 2800 Delémont; radical; circ. 10,836; Editor C. R. BEUCHAT.

Il Dovere: Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 12,184.

Emmenthaler-Blatt: CH-3550 Langnau; f. 1844; independent; circ. 40,444.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne: 33 av. de la Gaze, Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; circ. 85,417; Editor PIERRE CORDEY.

Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel et L'Express: 4 rue St.-Maurice, Neuchâtel; independent; circ. 35,000.

Gazette de Lausanne: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; circ. 19,000; Chief Editor FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF.

Giornale del Popolo: Via S. Gottardo 54, Lugano; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 17,719.

Glerner Nachrichten: Glarus; f. 1875; liberal; circ. 10,253; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. A.G.

L'Impartial: La Chaux-de-Fonds; independent; circ. 30,841.

Journal de Genève: 5-7 rue du General-Dufour, Geneva; f. 1826; national, political and literary journal; Liberal-Democratic; Editor BERNARD BÉGUIN; circ. 15,700.

Journal du Jura: Freiestrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 12,372; Publisher W. GASSMAN.

Der Landbote: Garmmarkt, Winterthur; f. 1836; Democratic; morning; circ. 28,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ARTHUR BAUR.

La Liberté: 40 avenue de Pérolles, Fribourg; f. 1871; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 22,200; Editor ROGER POCHON.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; circ. 54,793; Editor Dr. ANKLIN.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Lucerne; f. 1852; independent Liberal; circ. 23,049; Editor BRUNO LAUBE.

National-Zeitung: St. Albananlage 14, Basle; f. 1842; morning and evening; circ. 74,585; Editor HEINRICH KUHN.

Neue Berner Zeitung: Laupenstrasse 7a, Berne; f. 1918; Conservative; middle class, representing farmers and small business; morning; circ. 10,638.

Neue Bunder Zeitung: Chur; Democratic; circ. 18,342; Publishers GASSER, EGGERLING & Co.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Holbeinstrasse 26, 8021 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; daily; circ. 20,000.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Falkenstrasse 11, Zürich; f. 1780; Independent-Liberal; circ. 92,116; Chief Editor Dr. F. LUCHSINGER.

Nouvelle Revue de Lausanne: Av. Louis-Ruchonnet 15, Lausanne; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,493.

Nouvelliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: Sion; Independent-Catholic; circ. 29,017; Publishers IMPRIMERIE MODERNE S.A.

Die Ostschweiz: P.O.B. 202, 9470 Buchs; Catholic-Conservative; f. 1873; circ. 11,530.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, St. Gall; f. 1839; circ. 36,000; Editor-in-Chief H. ZOLLIKOFEN.

Schaffhauser-Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8204 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,000; Publisher Dr. CARL OECHSLIN.

Solothurner Nachrichten: Werkhofstrasse 5, 4500 Solothurn; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 12,119.

Solothurner Zeitung: Solothurn; Democratic; circ. 25,154.

La Suisse: rue des Savoises 9-17, Geneva; f. 1898; independent; morning; circ. 65,098; Editor RENÉ BAUME.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Zürich; f. 1893; independent; circ. 205,000; Chief Editor Dr. W. STUTZER.

Tages-Nachrichten: 3110 Münsingen; circ. 36,568; Editor HERBERT FISCHER.

Tagwacht: Giessereiweg 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1892; Social-Democratic; circ. 18,189; mid-day.

Die Tat: Limmatplatz 6, Zürich; f. as weekly 1936, as daily 1939; independent; circ. 33,911; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ERWIN JAECKLE.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; circ. 12,000.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,113; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.

Tribune de Lausanne—Le Matin: 33 avenue de la Gare, Lausanne; f. as *Estatette* 1862; non-party; morning; circ. 60,182; published by S.A. Tribune de Lausanne.

La Tribune de Genève: 42 rue du Stand, Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; circ. 62,917; Editor G.-H. MARTIN.

Vaterland: Maihofstr. 76, Lucerne; f. 1833 as *Luzerner Zeitung*, 1871 as *Vaterland*; Conservative-Catholic and Christian-Social; morning; circ. 50,187; Editor-in-Chief Dr. F. K. ZUST.

Voix Ouvrière: Rue du Pré-Jérôme 6, Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Walliser Bote/Briger Anzeiger: Furkastr. 17, 3900 Brig; circ. 11,706; Editor A. CHASTONAY.

Zofinger Tagblatt: Hintere Hauptstrasse, 4800 Zofingen; circ. 12,519; Editor OSKAR HEDINGER.

Zürcher AZ: Stauffacherstr. 5, 8021 Zürich; socialist; circ. 15,469; Editor HELMUT HUBACHER.

Zürcher Oberländer: 8620 Wetzikon; Radical-Democratic; circ. 15,500.

Zürichbieter, Der: Bassersdorf (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; circ. 10,269; Publishers HERMANN AKERETS ERBEN, A.G.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: 8712 Stäfa; Radical-Democratic; circ. 23,381; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT, Jr.

PERIODICALS

L'Abeille: Lucerne, Zürichstrasse 3; weekly; circ. 31,788.

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1854; monthly; Dirs. Col. SCHAUFELBERGER, Col. WANNER; circ. 7,000.

Die Alpen: Zug 6300; quarterly; circ. 48,389.

Die Alpen Bulletin: monthly; circ. 50,000.

Annabelle: Talacker 41, 8021 Zürich; monthly for women; circ. 104,694; Editor HANS GMÜR.

Auto: Berne, Laupenstr. 2; editions in French and German; circ. 50,104; Editor JEAN-PIERRE JOST.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, Berne 3000; f. 1906; weekly published in German and French (*Revue Automobile*); Editor ROBERT BRAUNSCHWEIG; circ. 73,098.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Raffelstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; German Swiss and French Swiss editions; circ. 193,000.

Blatt für Alle: Zofingen; circ. 129,645.

Camera: Lucerne; German, French, and English editions; monthly; circ. 34,778.

Du: Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich 8021; f. 1941; monthly cultural review; circ. 25,000; Editor MANUEL GASSER.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,311.

L'Eco dello Sport: Via Mercoli 8, Lugano; circ. 11,433; Editor ARMANDO LIBOTTE.

Der Familienfreund: Lucerne; weekly; circ. 70,360.

La Femme d'Aujourd'hui: Geneva; weekly; circ. 40,000.

Femina: Morgartenstr. 29, Zürich; fortnightly; German edition (circ. 80,000); French edition (circ. 45,000).

Feuille Fédérale Suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie Fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Finanz und Wirtschaft: Werdstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; finance and economics; circ. 15,166.

Die Frau: Glattbrugg; f. 1948; woman's magazine; circ. 74,445.

Gazette Littéraire: 2 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1949; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*; weekly, Saturdays; circ. 20,000; Editor-in-Chief FRANCK JOTTERAND.

Gazette Technique: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; monthly; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*.

Graphis: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press.

L'Illustré: Zofingen; circ. 123,032; Chief Editor BERNARD-CLAUDE GAUTHIER.

Images du Monde: Morgartenstr. 29, Zürich; circ. 35,000.

Industrial Organization (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Betriebswissenschaft/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; scientific organization, industrial management; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technische Hochschule (*Industrial Management Institute of the Swiss Federal School of Technology*); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Mosaik: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; weekly; circ. 100,000.

Moto-Touring: Berne, Maulbeerstr. 10; f. 1949; Editor Dr. J. P. MARQUART; circ. 15,000.

Museum Helveticum: Swiss journal for classical philology; Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1944; four issues per year; Editors Prof. F. HEINIMANN, Prof. O. GIGON, Prof. F. WEHRLI.

Meyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, Zürich; circ. 151,708.

Nebelspalter: CH 9400 Rorschach, Signalstr.; f. 1875; German-Swiss dialect; satirical weekly; circ. 61,983; Editor FRANZ MÄCHLER.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, Postfach, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork.

Plan: Kürbergstrasse 19, CH-8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning, water supply, refuse disposal, sewage and air purification; bi-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau: Bundesplatz 2, Berne (editorial); Freiestrasse 11, Bienne (publishers); f. 1921; monthly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics, critical reviews (Liberal); Editor WILLY GASSMAN; Publisher The Swiss Liberal-Radical Party; circ. 2,000.

Pro: Jupiterstrasse 4, 8032 Zürich; monthly; circ. 3,547,271.

Quadrat-Bücher: Hochwacht 15, St. Gall; f. 1959; Swiss and international poetry, prose and drama; 6-8 issues yearly; Editor HANS RUDOLF HILTY; Publisher H. TSCHUDY.

Rad & Motor Sport: Postfach, 8023 Zürich; weekly; circ. 45,000.

Radio & Fernsehen: Berne; weekly; circ. 164,366.

Radio TV Je Vois Tout: Lausanne; weekly; circ. 93,076.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: B.P. 138, Geneva 12; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. Dr. Prof. ANTOINE SOTTILE, c.d. Minister; Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations.

Revue Economique et Sociale: Place de la Cathédrale 5, 1005 Lausanne; f. 1943; quarterly; Editors PIERRE GOETSCHIN and ALAIN JENNY; circ. 1,300.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Inter Annonces S.A., 2 Ave Bellefontaine, Lausanne 1003; f. 1880; monthly.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 4 Place Pépinet, Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Dir. Col. MONFORT; circ. 2,248.

Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie: 7 Chem. des Cèdres, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1868; quarterly; Editors P. BONNARD, F. BRUNNER, E. MAURIS, J.-C. PIGUET, G. WIDMER.

Revue Suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. V. AELLEN.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: Zofingen; circ. 331,054.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie): Dietzingerstrasse 3, Zürich 8003; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Art Institut Orell Füssli A.G.

Der Schweizerische Beobachter: Lautengartenstr. 23, Basle; f. 1927; twice monthly; circ. 458,000.

Schweizer Familie: Zürich; weekly; circ. 103,605.

Schweizer Heim: 8036 Zürich; f. 1903; weekly; circ. 104,112; Editor M. PFISTER, Gen. Man. H. HASLEMAN.

Schweizer Illustrierte: Zofingen; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 213,746.

Schweizer-Jugend: Solothurn; weekly; circ. 58,302.

Schweizer Monatshefte: Gotthardtstr. 6, 8002 Zürich; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors DANIEL FREI, ANTON KRÄTTLI.

Schweizer Rundschau: Zürich; f. 1900; literary; monthly; published by Union Druck & Verlag A.-G.; circ. 2,500.

Schweizer Spiegel: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich 8023; f. 1925; circ. 22,046; monthly.

Schweizerische Allgemeine Volkszeitung: Zofingen; circ. 152,716.

Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung: Schwarztortstrasse 26, Berne; f. 1893; weekly; official organ of the "Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers"; Editor Dr. W. ROHNER.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt (Feuille officielle suisse du Commerce): Effingerstr. 3, Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editorial Dépt. Fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne; circ. 17,000.

Schweizerische Handelszeitung: Bleicherweg 18, Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; edited by Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A.G.; Dir. Dr. P. EISENRING; circ. 10,076.

Schweizerische Hochschulzeitung (Revue universitaire suisse): Arbenzstrasse 20, Postfach, Zürich 34; f. 1926; Swiss university and cultural review; 5-7 numbers yearly; Editor Dr. EDUARD FUETER; Publisher VERLAG LEEMANN.

Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift: Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. CHR. HEDINGER, Prof. G. RIVA, Dr. A. UEHLLINGER; circ. 6,400.

Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein", "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband", Schweiz. Gesellschaft der Urheber und Verleger (Suisa), and the "Mechanlizenz"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor RUDOLF KELTERHORN; circ. 5,500.

Schweizerische Versicherungszeitschrift (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Münzgraben-Amthausgasse, Berne; f. 1933; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. H. SUTER; circ. 1,900.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquée*): Länggassstr. 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. MEILI.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik (*Revue suisse d'économie politique et de statistique*): Basle 4001; f. 1865; review of economics, statistics and sociology; quarterly; Editors Prof. H. G. BIERI, Prof. P. STOCKER.

Sélection du Reader's Digest: Râffelstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; circ. 47,000.

Sie und Er: Zofingen; weekly; circ. 126,354.

Ski: Habegger Verlag, CH-4552 Derendingen; f. 1968; nine times a year in German, French and Italian; Editor KARL ERB.

Sport: Jean Frey A.G., Staffelstrasse 12, Zürich; f. 1920; three times a week; Chief Editor WALTER LUTZ; circ. 105,000.

Swiss Review of World Affairs: Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung, P.O.B. 660, Zürich 8021; circ. 3,600.

Swiss Technics (*Technique Suisse*): Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1921; 3 numbers yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade; in French, English, Spanish, German, and Portuguese.

TCS-Revue: Pfaffikon-Zürich; official organ of the Zürich Touring Club; circ. 110,000.

Tele: 4800 Zofingen; radio and television weekly; circ. 115,014; Editor JACK STARK.

Textiles Suisses: Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1929; professional export review for the Swiss textile industry; 6 issues yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade; in French, English, German and Spanish.

Touring: Berne, Maulbeerstr. 10; f. 1935; weekly; Editor Dr. J. P. MARQUART; circ. 630,000.

Trente Jours: 19 Ave. de Beaulieu, 1004 Lausanne; circ. 398,529; Editor ALFRED LOERTSCHER.

Vox Romanica: Rämistrasse 71, 8006 Zürich; f. 1936; review of Roman linguistics and medieval literature; half-yearly.

Weltwoche: Talacker 41, Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; circ. 115,629; Editor Dr. PIERRE VON SCHUMACHER.

Werk: P.O.B. 210, 8401 Winterthur; f. 1913; monthly; architecture, art and applied arts; circ. 8,200.

Werkzeitung der Schweizer Industrie: 9001 St. Gall; f. 1932; monthly; circ. 209,888; publishers Zollikofer & Co. A.G.

Die Woche: 4600 Olten; weekly; circ. 75,370.

Zürcher Woche: Gotthardstrasse 61, CH Zürich 8027; f. 1949; independent; weekly; Editor-in-Chief WERNER SCHOLLENBERGER; circ. 31,238.

NEWS AGENCY

Schweizerische Depeschagentur A.G. (*Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss Telegraph Agency*): Schanzenstrasse 5, 3001 Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Gen. Man. GEORGES DUPLAIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Geneva

Agence France Presse: 39 rue Rotschild; Dir. PAUL LOBY.

ANSA: 11 rue de Cornevin; Bureau Chief MICHELLE PETROSILLO.

AP: Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief HANNS NEUBOURG.

Cosmopress (GPR): 6 rue Constantin; Mans. Dr. R. H. HASSBERGER, A. CH. HASSBERGER.

Novosti: 42-44 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva; Bureau Chief Y. LEBEDEV.

Reuters: Palais des Nations; Dir. G. V. BERGER.

UPI: Room 74, Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Editeurs de Journaux (*Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Assn.*): Werdmühleplatz 1, P.O.B. 3294, 8023 Zürich; f. 1899; 320 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEPH CONDRAU; Sec. Dr. A. KUHN.

Verein der Schweizer Presse (*Association de la Presse suisse*): Postfach 2471, 3001 Berne; Pres. ROBERT ZINGG (Luzern); Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFER.

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Victor Attinger S.A.: 7 Place Piaget, Neuchâtel; f. 1830; mountaineering, travel, fiction; Dir. JEAN-VICTOR ATTINGER.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: 4 rue de l'Hôpital, Neuchâtel; f. 1861; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy, educational materials, medicine, law, Scout movement and juveniles; Dirs. AGNES DELACHAUX, ADOLPHE NIESTLÉ.

Editions d'Art Albert Skira: 4 Place du Molard, Geneva; fine arts.

Editions Edita S.A.: 1000 Lausanne, 3 rue de la Vigie; the arts; Dir. AMI GUICHARD.

Editions Générales S.A.: 3 rue Gustave-Moynier, Geneva; Dir. BENJAMIN LAEDERER; travel, biography, economics.

Editions du Griffon: Neuchâtel; f. 1941; science, arts; Dir. Dr. MARCEL JORAY.

Foetisch Frères S.A.: Lausanne-Vevay; Head Office: Grandpont 2 bis, Lausanne; f. 1804; music; Dir. MARIO ZAVADINI.

H. Hauser, Editions de la Baconnière: Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. H. HAUSER.

Imprimerie La Concorde: Terreaux 29, Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL PERRIN.

Imprimerie et Librairies Saint-Paul: Fribourg; f. 1873; Catholic books and journals; *La Liberté*; Pres. MADELEINE SCHOFFIT; Dir. Dr. HUGO BAERISWYL.

Librairie et Editions J. H. Jeheber S.A.: 3 Chemin du Vallon, 1224 Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Librairie Kercoff (anc. Roth): Beau Séjour 1, Lausanne; f. 1934; law, fine arts, literature; Dir. Mrs. I. KERCOFF.

Librairie Payot S.A.: 1 rue de Bourg, Lausanne; f. 1835; brs. in Geneva, Neuchâtel, Zürich, Berne, Basle, Vevey and Montreux; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications; agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PAYOT, HENRI PAYOT, MARC PAYOT.

Trois Collines: 1 rue de la Cité, Geneva; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

A.B.C. Edition: Stauffacherquai 40, Zürich; series in graphic design, psychology, medicine.

Archimedes Verlag: Marktweg 7, Kreuzlingen; technology, natural science; Buddhistischer Verlag, philosophy, religion.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juveniles and picture books, architecture; Dir. Dr. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Atlantis Verlag A.G.: Zeltweg 16, Zürich 1; f. 1930; classics, music, travel, art, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. MAX MITTLER.

Verlagsanstalt Benziger & Co., A.G.: Einsiedeln; f. 1792; books especially Catholic theology, science, belles-lettres, juveniles; Pres. Dr. KARL EBERLE; Dirs. Dr. OSCAR BETTSCHART, Dr. PETER KECKEIS.

Benteli A.G.: 3018 Bern, Bümplizstrasse 101; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, humour, children's books.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, 4000 Basle; scientific and technical books and periodicals, history, poetry, philosophy.

Conzett und Huber: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; f. 1886; educational; Dirs. ERNST MEYER, CONRAD CONZETT, Dr. HANS CONZETT, Dr. RETO CONZETT, ROLF MEYER.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Sprecherstr. 8, 8032 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, graphic arts, children's books; Pres. DANIEL KEEL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

Verlag Ekkehard-Press: Geltenwilenstrasse 17, 9000 St. Gallen; f. 1906; fine art, geography, illustrated books, travel guides; Dirs. J. SCHEFFKNECHT, K. SCHEFFKNECHT.

Europa Verlag (Verlag Oprecht): Rämistrasse 5, Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

A. Francke A.G.: Hochfeldstrasse 113, Berne 26; f. 1831; juvenile, educational, history, philology and linguistics, psychology, philosophy; Dir. Dr. C. L. LANG.

Fretz & Wasmuth Verlag A.G.: Akazienstrasse 2, Zürich; f. 1927; art, history, fiction; Dir. ERNST KÖPFLI.

Hallwag Ltd.: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, biography, current affairs, politics, art, natural history, languages, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Dirs. O. E. WAGNER, Dr. PETER FUNK, WERNER MERKLI.

Holbing und Lichtenhahn: Freiestr. 40, Basle; f. 1822; law, history, education; Dirs. H. HELBING, Miss V. LICHTENHAHN.

Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; Publishing *Graphis*, international bi-monthly for graphic and applied art, specialized books on visual art and designs, *Film and TV Graphics*, *Graphis Annual* and *Photographis*; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.

Hans Huber: Marktgasse 9, Berne; f. 1927; medicine, psychology.

Huber Co. A.G.: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1809; belles-lettres, history, philology, fiction; Dir. MANFRED VISCHER.

S. Karger A.G.: Arnold-Boecklin-Strasse 25, 4000 Basle 11; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basle; international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. THOMAS KARGER.

Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.: Hallerstrasse 6-10, Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dirs. WALTER KÜMMERLY, MAX FREY.

Herbert Lang & Cie. Ltd.: Münzgraben-Amthausgasse, Berne; f. 1813; and re-formed 1921; Publishers: history, philosophy, art, insurance; Booksellers: agents for libraries in the whole world; Pres. HERBERT LANG; Vice-Pres. LOUISE LANG; Sec. PETER LANG.

Manesse Verlag: Conzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse-Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Morgarten-Verlag: Conzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1940; fiction, translations, biography, geography, history, educational books, general; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Verlag Arthur Niggli: Teufen; art, architecture.

Orell Füssli Verlag: Nüscherstr. 22, Zürich; f. 1519; fiction, travel, juvenile, science text-books; Gen. Man. MAX HOFMANN.

Rascher & Cie. A.G.: Limmatquai 50, CH-8022 Zürich; f. 1758; publishers and booksellers.

Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag: Missionsstr. 36, Basle; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.: Wiesenstr. 48, CH-8703 Erlenbach-Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy, ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Dir. Dr. EUGEN RENTSCH.

Rhein-Verlag A.G.: Bleicherweg 21, 8002 Zürich; f. 1920; philosophy, psychology, mythology, yearbooks; Dir. ED. BUCHER.

R. Römer Speer Verlag: Hofstrasse 134, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; literature, fine arts, philosophy, children's books; Dir. R. RÖMER.

Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.: Frankengasse 6, Zürich 24; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TOGGENBURGER.

Sauerländer A.G.: Laurenzenvorstadt 89, CH-5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, text-books, law, history, chemistry; Dirs. HANS SAUERLÄNDER, HEINZ SAUERLÄNDER.

Scherz: 3000 Berne, Marktgasse 25; f. 1926; general; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

Schulthess & Co., A.G.: Zwingliplatz 2, Zürich 8022; f. 1791; publishers, printers, booksellers.

SWITZERLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Schwabe & Co.: Steinentorstrasse 13, Basle; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy, psychology; owners Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ, Dr. JULIUS SCHWABE.

Schweizer Spiegel Verlag: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich I; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general, periodicals; Dir. Dr. DANIEL ROTH.

Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile; Dir. CARL MEYER.

Steinberg-Verlag: Schwendenhaustrasse 19, 8702 Zollikon-Zürich; f. 1935; fiction, general; Dir. Miss SELMA STEINBERG.

Thomas-Verlag: Rennweg 14, Zürich; belles-lettres, religion.

Tschudy Verlag: Am Burggraben 24, St. Gall; f. 1917; poetry, biography, fiction; Dir. HANS E. TSCHUDY.

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, Zürich; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, geography, jazz, cinema.

Wepf & Co.: Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basle; f. 1755; medicine, chemistry, technical books, natural history and periodicals.

Zollikofer & Co. Ltd.: Fürstenlandstr. 122, 9001 St. Gall, f. 1789; graphic arts, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. HANS ZOLLIKOFER, Jr., HERM. STREHLER, W. NUBER; J. BOLT, P. BISCHOF, J. JAHN.

Albert Züst Verlag: Hinwil, Zürich; f. 1937; biography, poetry, fiction; Dir. ALBERT ZÜST.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Schweizerischer Buchhändler-und Verleger-Verein: Bellevest. 3, Zürich 8; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers; 470 mem.; Pres. WALTER KÜMMERLY; Sec. PETER OPRECHT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (*Schweizerische Radio-und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; Pres. ANDRÉ GUINAND; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL BEZENÇON; Dir. Admin. Div. and Deputy Dir. Gen. DOMENIC CARL; Swiss T.V. Dir. EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Swiss Short Wave Services JOEL CHURCHOD; publs. *Radio & Fernsehen* (German), *Radio-T.V.-je Vois Tout* (French), *Radiotivu* (Italian).

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation was granted a new licence for radio and television in November 1964, and comprises three broadcasting societies.

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande: Maison de la Radio, La Sallaz, 1010 Lausanne (services in French); Dirs. JEAN-PIERRE MÉROZ (Radio) Lausanne, RENÉ SCHENKER (TV) Genève.

Radio-und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätö-Romanischen Schweiz: Marignanostrasse 50, 4000 Basle; services in German; Dirs. Dr. FRITZ ERNST (Radio) Basle, Dr. GUIDO FREI (TV) Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana: Radio Lugano, 6903 Lugano-Besso (services in Italian); Dirs. Dr. STELIO MOLO (Radio), FRANCO MARAZZI (TV).

Finance: Programme services for sound and television broadcasting are provided by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation which receives 70 per cent of the licence fees, and, since February 1965, the proceeds from commercial television. There is no advertising in the radio services. Transmitters and technical studio equipment are erected by the Swiss P.T.T., which receives 30 per cent of the licence fees.

RADIO

In 1970 there were 170 transmitters. National transmitters are sited at Beromünster, Sottens, Monte Generi. There are two programmes for each of the three language groups. The short-wave centre at Schwarzenbourg transmits in eight languages. Telediffusion (wire broadcasting) provides six programmes. The programme service is conceded to the Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision, an independent organization with six sound broadcasting studios run on a non-profit-making basis. There is no advertising. In June 1970 the total number of radio licences was 1,824,302.

FRENCH

Radio Suisse Romande: Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1923; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE MÉROZ.

GERMAN

Radio der deutschen und der rätöromanischen Schweiz: Merignanostr. 50, Basle; f. 1926; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ERNST.

ITALIAN

Radio-Lugano: 6903 Lugano-Besso; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. STELIO MOLO.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Swiss Shortwave Service: Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; directionally beamed programmes in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Esperanto and Arabic to all parts of the world. Four 250 kW. and five 100 kW. transmitters are situated at Schwarzenburg and Beromünster.

TELEVISION

The regular Swiss Television Service started on January 1st, 1958; by August 1970 there were 262 television and relay transmitters operating. The service provides one programme for each of the three major language groups. Colour television was introduced in October 1968; Dir. EDOUARD HAAS.

Programme service in French: *Télévision Suisse Romande*, Place des Eaux-Vives 6, 1211 Geneva 8; Dir. RENÉ SCHENKER.

Programme service in German: *Leutichenbachstr.* 110, 8052 Zürich; Dir. Dr. GUIDO FREI.

Programme service in Italian: *Televisione della Svizzera Italiana*, c/o P.O.B. 6903, Lugano; Dir. FRANCO MARAZZI.

There were 124 transmitters and boosters in operation by October 1968.

The licence fee for private reception is 84 frs., for public reception 168 frs. In June 1970 there were 1,224,395 television receivers in Switzerland.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; all values are in Swiss francs)

Switzerland's importance as a financial centre stems from many historical and geographical factors. It is a small nation with scant natural resources situated in the centre of Europe. It has always been necessary for the Swiss to depend on their shrewdness and their relations with foreigners for their livelihood. This is facilitated by centuries of political neutrality, the tri-lingual composition of the population, and a willingness to learn other languages.

Banking was introduced to Switzerland in the seventeenth century by refugee French Protestants, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the Government of Zurich created a bank which invested capital abroad. It was not, however, until 1850 that the "Swiss Credit Bank", based on the French "Credit Mobilier", made its appearance as the first Swiss bank of any size.

The First World War and the political and economic upheavals which followed gave Switzerland the reputation of being a safe haven for foreign capital. *Bank Secrecy* has always been a fundamental principle and was made a legal obligation in 1934 after attempts by Gestapo agents to appropriate German-Jewish capital in Swiss accounts for the German State. At this time the concealment of funds outside Germany was a crime for which German courts could impose severe penalties, including the death sentence. The innovation of the *Numbered Account* does not mean that Swiss banks accept anonymous clients, the contrary is the case. The significance of the number is that even the existence of a client's account is kept secret from external enquiries. Swiss banks act in accordance with *Swiss Law* which demands the revelation of accounts only in certain cases; the requirements of foreign governments wishing to uncover facts about the accounts of their nationals are therefore ignored unless the client has committed a crime which is also recognized as such under Swiss Law. Of note in this respect is the Swiss taxation legislation which recognizes the banker's obligation to secrecy and cannot demand information for law suits regarding taxation or legal proceedings before a Court of Appeal. During 1970 the U.S.A. engaged Switzerland in talks, with a view to persuading Swiss banks to reveal details of U.S. citizens' accounts in cases where U.S. law had been transgressed.

At present Switzerland has a network of nearly 4,300 banks, the highest density in the world, with total assets of almost 100,000 million Swiss Francs, approximately twice the value of the National Income. Swiss banks can be classed in seven categories: *Cantonal Banks*, *Big Banks*, *Local Banks*, *Savings Banks*, *Loan Associations*, *Private Banks* and *Other Banks*. The five "Big Banks" own about thirty-five per cent of the admitted assets of Swiss banking and can be considered as banks of real international importance. These are Swiss Credit Bank (Zürich), Union Bank of Switzerland (Zürich), Swiss Bank Corporation (Basle), People's Bank of Switzerland (Berne), and Bank Leu & Co. Ltd. (Zürich). The private banks known for their personal service and "family atmosphere" are not to be underestimated for their international importance however. Although no accounts are required to be published and the private banker is responsible to the extent of his personal fortune, much of the private bank's money comes from abroad and is re-invested outside Switzerland.

The *Swiss National Bank* was created in 1906 and obtained a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes in 1910. It has remained a private concern with 50 per cent of its shares held by other banks and 50 per cent by private shareholders. Since 1964 all banks are examined by the Swiss

National Bank and must fulfil rigid liquidity and capital requirements. A new law regulating mutual funds was passed in 1967 by which control was introduced to correct unsound developments which had taken place in this sector. Foreign mutual funds which sell their shares in Switzerland now require a Swiss representative bank and must conform to the demands of the new law.

Linked with banking is the *insurance sector*, which is an integral and vital element in the Swiss financial structure. It collects some 10,000 million Sw. francs annually in premiums and contributions, to which a considerable income from its substantial international activities must be added. *Financial and industrial holding companies* have quadrupled in the last 12 years and their capital now amounts to some 8,000 million Sw. francs. The *Zurich Stock Exchange* ranks as one of the most important in Europe in terms of value and total transactions. Foreign securities, particularly American, represent more than 25 per cent of the approximately 1,000 issues quoted, a proportion which is probably not exceeded by any other market.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Banque Nationale Suisse: Central Bank; f. 1906, in virtue of a Federal Law of October 6th, 1905, replaced by Federal Laws of April 7th, 1921, and December 23rd, 1953; commenced operations in 1907. Head Offices: Zürich and Berne; brs. at Aarau, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall; numerous agencies in Swiss towns. The object of the bank is to "regulate the circulation of currency and to facilitate the operations of payment". It further guarantees the service of the Federal Treasury. The General Management is composed of three depts., of which two, the first and the third (discount, foreign currency, advances on securities and control), are at Zürich. The second dept. (issue of notes, management of metal reserves, relations with Federal Administration and treasury) is at Berne. Cap. subs. 50,000,000 frs.; p.u. 25,000,000 frs. Pres. of Council Dr. B. GALLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. P. JÄGGI; General Management: Dr. E. STOPPER (Pres., Zürich), A. HAY (Vice-Pres., Berne), Dr. F. LEUTWILER (Zürich).

CANTON BANKS

There are 30 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

Aargauische Kantonalbank: Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 40m. frs.; dep. 813m. frs.; Dirs. W. ARPAGAU, Dr. H. BOLLIGER.

Banque Cantonale de Bâle (Basler Kantonalbank): Spiegelgasse 2, Basle; f. 1899; cap. 25m. frs.; dep. 1,469m. frs. (1968); Mans. Dr. ALBERT MATTER, HEINRICH RYFFEL.

Banque Cantonale de Berne: 8 Place Fédérale, Berne; f. 1834; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 2,299m. frs.; Mans. M. HAENI, H. DAHLER.

Banque Cantonale Lucernoise: Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 70m. frs.; dep. 1,555m. frs. (1969); Mans. Dr. ADOLF SCHWARZ, Dr. K. HELBLING.

Banque Cantonale de St. Gall: Schützengasse 1, St. Gall; f. 1868; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 964m. frs. (Dec. 1969); Mans. H. STUDER, Dr. M. KELLERBERGER.

Banque Cantonale de Soleure: 4 Amthausplatz, Solothurn; f. 1886; Man. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SCHWALM.

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise: 14 Place St. François, Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 1,767m. frs. (1969); Gen. Man. A. GÜSLING.

Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg: 1701 Fribourg; f. 1892; Man. RODOLPHE SIDLER.

Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank (*Banque Cantonale de Bâle-Campagne*): Rheinstrasse 7, Liestal; f. 1864; Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.

Graubündner Kantonalbank: 2 Poststrasse, Chur; f. 1870; cap. 60m. frs.; dep. 1,232m. frs. (1968); Man. H. G. MORF.

Thurgauische Kantonalbank: Weinfelden; f. 1871; Mans. A. ALTHAUS, L. BÜHLER.

Zürcher Kantonalbank: 9 Bahnhofstrasse, Zürich; f. 1870; Mans. A. WEHINGER, H. BÄNNINGER, H. HUBER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Selected List)

Banque Populaire Suisse: Bundesgasse 26, Berne; f. 1869; cap. 150m. frs.; dep. 4,975m. frs. (1969); Pres. Dr. VICTOR REHSTEINER; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. LIECHTI, R. MOERMATH, A. VOGELIN; Deputy Gen. Man. (Foreign Department) O. ZORZI.

Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque: 8 Place Université; Geneva; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; Chair. Baron DE WOUTERS; Vice-Chair. G. BARBEY; Man. R. L. DEKENS.

Crédit Foncier Vaudois: Lausanne; f. 1858; cap. 75m. frs., dep. 2.8m. frs.; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PRADERVAND; Man. E. DUPRAZ.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank: 3 Aeschenplatz, Basle; f. 1927, present name from 1928; cap. 70m. frs.; dep. 1,180m. frs. (1969); Mans. W. BLEILE, Dr. E. LEEMANN.

Bank Leu Ltd.: Bahnhofstrasse 32, Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 35m. frs.; dep. 870m. frs. (June 1969); activities: all banking operations; Chair. Dr. W. SCHWEGLER; Mans. H. MOESCHINGER, Dr. E. ROESLE, L. VOGELANG.

Schweizerischer Bankverein (*Swiss Bank Corporation*): 1 Aeschenvorstadt, Basle; f. 1872; cap. and res. 1,145m. frs.; dep. 25,536m. frs.; Chair. Dr. SAMUEL SCHWEIZER; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. F. PALTZER, H. STRASSER, P. FEURER, Dr. H. GROB, Dr. F. SCHMITZ, L. MOTTET.

Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank: Hauptbahnhofstrasse 6, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1889; cap. 10.5m. frs.; res. 5,025m. (1969); Pres. MAX GRESSLY.

Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (*Swiss Credit Bank*): Paradeplatz, Zürich; f. 1856; cap. 712m. frs.; dep. 11,391m. frs.; Chair. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Vice-Chair. HANS SCHWARZENBACH; Chief Gen. Man. E. REINHARDT.

Union de Banques Suisses (*Union Bank of Switzerland*): Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zürich; f. 1862; cap. 1,000m. frs.; Chair. Dr. A. SCHAEFER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Association Suisse des Banquiers (*Swiss Bankers' Association*): Aeschenvorstadt 4, Basle; f. 1912; 1,320 mems.; Pres. A. E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. MATTER, Dr. E. REINHARDT; Treas. Dr. E. F. PALTZER; Secs. R. DUNANT, Dr. M. OETTERLI, Dr. M. LUSSE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bourse de Berne (*Berner Börsenverein*): f. 1885; Sec. OSCAR HEER.

Bourse de Genève: 8 rue Petitot, Geneva; f. 1850; mems. 34; Pres. JACQUES DARRIER; Sec. PIERRE JEANMONOD; publ. *Côte officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.

Bourse de Lausanne: 1 rue de la Grotte.

Bourse de Valeurs: Baerengasse 10, Zürich 1; f. 1877; 27 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. VONTOBEL; Sec. Dr. A. ROSSI.

Bourse Suisse de Commerce: Zürich 23; f. 1917; brs. at Basle, Berne, Zürich, Lucerne, St. Gall; 1,100 mems.; Secs. K. MULLER, E. STIRNEMAN; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: (insurance and re-insurance); Avenue Tissot 15, Lausanne; Head Office, Corso Italia 25, Milan; cap. 900,000,000 frs.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Incendie (*Bâloise Fire Company Ltd.*): Elisabethenstrasse 46, Basle; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER; Board of Management Dr. J. PINÖSCH, Dr. E. ZWINGGI, H. GÖHNER, F. BÄUMLI.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Aeschenplatz 7, Basle; f. 1864; life, annuity; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise-Accidents, Compagnie Générale d'Assurances: Aeschenplatz 7, Basle; f. 1958; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances contre les Risques de Transport (*Bâloise Marine*): Aeschengraben 25, 4002 Basle; f. 1864; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN, Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Fribourgeoise Générale d'Assurances S.A.: Rue St. Pierre 26, Fribourg; f. 1968; cap. frs. 10,000,000; Pres. PAUL TORCHE.

La Genevoise, Compagnie générale d'Assurances: Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 8,000,000.

La Genevoise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 12,000,000.

L'Helvétia, Compagnie Suisse d'Assurances contre l'Incendie: St. Leonhardstrasse 25, St. Gall 9000; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident, liability, motor; Chair. CURT E. WILD, D.HON.; Man. Dir. W. GSELL, LL.D.; Gen. Mans. R. WILD, PAUL HALLER and C. WIDMER.

Helvétia Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva; Dirs. H. BERGER, F. BIERI; Asst. Dirs. H. WEBER, R. GRÜNDLING, Y. HEGEL.

Les Assurances Nationales, Compagnie Française d'Assurances sur la Vie: Av. du Théâtre 7, Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 60,000,000 frs.; Swiss Dir. G. CHERIX.

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zürich; f. 1857; Pres. Dr. HENRI HOMBERGER; Gen. Man. Dr. E. REBER; Mans. Dr. H. AMMETER, Dr. M. KARRER, Dr. J. RUEDIN.

Société Suisse pour l'Assurance du Mobilier: Schwanengasse 14, Berne; f. 1826; cap. and r.f. 82,200,000 frs.; fire, burglary, theft, machinery, motor hull, plate-glass and water damage; re-insurance; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WALTER SENN.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 60, Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 100,000,000 frs.; assets 4,076m. frs.; Chair. Dr. MAX EISENRING; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER, Dr. H. F. RUDOLF, H. B. VISCHER.

Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Strasse 40, Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. P. THORIN.

Winterthur Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Chair. Dr. P. THORIN.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, liability, burglary, motor car, aviation hull, glass, fire, sickness, etc.; Pres. W. SCHWEIZER; Vice-Pres. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Gen. Mans. F. GERBER, A. MAURER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Association des Compagnies Suisses d'Assurances: Aeschensplatz 7, 4002 Basle; f. 1901; 53 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. PINÖSCH (Basle); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are 21 national Chambers of Commerce in the main towns.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations: Florastr. 44, Zürich; f. 1908; 56 mems.; Pres. J. E. HAEFFELY; Dir. Dr. L. DERRON; Secs. Dr. E. SCHWAB, Dr. E. DUC, H. ALLENSPACH, K. SOVILLA.

Fédération Suisse des Associations de Fabricants d'Horlogerie (Swiss Federation of Watchmakers' Associations): Bienne; Pres. GERARD BAUER.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry): Börsenstrasse 26, Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. C. KOECHLIN; Vice-Pres. H. HÜRLIMANN-HOFMANN; Delegate Dr. H. HOMBERGER; First Sec. Dr. PETER AEBI; 134 sections; publ. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz* (annual; German and French).

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Swiss Breweries: Bäumleingasse 10, Basle; 39 mems.; Pres. B. W. FÜGLISTALLER; Sec. Dr. E. KÜRY.

Association of Textile Employers: Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; 250 mems.; Pres. G. SPÄLTZ-LEEMAN; Secs. Dr. H. RUDIN, Dr. J. MÜLLER.

Association Suisse des Electriciens (Swiss Electrotechnical Institution): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. RICHARD (Lausanne); Dir. E. DUENNER; Sec. H. MARTI; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie (Swiss Watch Chamber of Commerce): 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Pres. BLAISE CLERC; Dir. Gen. CHARLES-MAURICE WITTWER; 28 affiliated organizations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère*.

"Chocosuisse" (Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers): Münzgraben 6, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; 18 mems.; Pres. TH. GULLOTTI; Gen. Sec. D. KÜSTER.

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (Union Suisse des Paysans, *Lega svizzera dei contadini*, Swiss Farmers' Union): Laurastrasse 10, 5200 Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; 615,000 mems.; Pres. J. WEBER; Dir. R. JURI; Asst. Dir. Dr. W. NEUKOMM, R. HARTMANN, H. DICKENMANN; publs. *Bericht über den internat. Milch-u. Milchprodukten-markt* (quarterly), *Preise und Ernten*, *Milchstatistik*, *Ergebnisse von Buchhaltungserhebungen*, *Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen*, *Das Landwirtschaftsjahr-L'année agricole*, *Veröffentlichungen über agrarwirtschaftliche Probleme*, *Schweizerische Bauernzeitung-Paysan suisse*, *Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Marktzeitung-Revue des Marchés* (weekly).

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband (Swiss Association of Building Trade Employers): Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1896; 4,000 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; Secs. Dr. H. WEIERSMÜLLER, Dr. E. PFIFFNER, Dr. F. NOEL; publ. *Hoch und Tiefbau*.

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (Swiss Society of Chemical Industries): Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, 8024 Zürich; f. 1882; 583 mems.; Pres. Y. DUNANT; Dirs. Dr. J. EGLI, Dr. E. GANZONI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts): Schwarztörstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1879; 299,738 mems.; Pres. K. HACKHOFER, Cons. Nat. (Zürich); publs. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly), *Gewerbliche Rundschau* (quarterly).

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller (Employers' Association of the Swiss Engineering and Metal Industries): Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; 513 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. WOLFER; Vice-Pres. Dr. R. ULRICH; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI; Vice-Direkt. CH. A. DUBOIS.

Swiss Cotton Spinners', Doublers' and Weavers' Federation: Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1870; 85 mems.; Pres. J. BLUMER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Swiss Hotel Association: Monbijoustrasse 31, 3011 Berne; f. 1882; Hotel School: avenue de Cour, Lausanne; 3,000 mems.; Pres. E. SCHERZ (Gstaad); publs. *Guide to Swiss Hotels* (yearly), *Swiss Hotel Review* (weekly).

Swiss Silk Manufacturers' Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1905; 31 mems.; Pres. H. WEISBROD; Sec. Dr. P. STRASSER.

Union des Centrales Suisses d'électricité (Association of Swiss Electricity Suppliers): Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1; f. 1895; 450 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. TRÜMPY; Sec. Dr. B. FRANK; publs. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*, *Pages de l'U.C.S.* (26 numbers yearly).

Verband Schweizerischer Heizungs- und Lüftungsfirmer (Association of Swiss Heating and Ventilation Firms): Olgastrasse 6, Zürich; f. 1906; 166 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ KISTLER; Sec. Dr. ALB. OETTERLI; publs. *Schweiz. Blätter für Heizung und Lüftung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Veredlungs-Industrie (Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association): Mythenquai 28, 8027 Zürich; f. 1941; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. F. HILTPOLD.

Verband Schweizerischer Garn- und Tricotveredler (Vegat) (Swiss Yarn and Hosiery Dyers' Association): Dufourstrasse 56, Zürich; f. 1934; 21 mems.; Pres. H. BOEGLI.

Verband Schweiz. Papier- und Papierstoff-Fabrikanten (Association of Swiss Paper Manufacturers): Bergstrasse 110, Zürich 8030; f. 1899; 15 mems.; Pres. A. ZIEGLER.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller (Swiss Association of Footwear Manufacturers): Stampfenbachstrasse 40, 8023 Zürich; f. 1887; 49 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. MARK; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

SWITZERLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers*): Obstgartenstr. 28, Zürich; f. 1870; 62 mems.; Pres. C. MUMENTHALER; Sec. Dr. E. HENSEL; publ. *Schweiz. Tonwarenindustrie*.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (*Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers*): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 430 mems.; Pres. RENÉ FREY; Dir. FÜRSPRECH H. STEFFEN; Secs. C. INDERBITZEN, Dr. A. SOMMER, M. U. BRUNNER, E. HORAT.

CANTONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association Cantonale Bernoise des Fabricants d'Horlogerie (*Association of Watch Manufacturers of the Canton of Berne*): avenue de la Gare 7, Bienne; f. 1916; 223 mems.; Pres. ALFRED SUTER; Sec. VICTOR DUBOIS.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller (*Basle Union of the Chemical Industry*): Barfüsserplatz 6, Basle; f. 1926; 5 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. BUSS; Sec. Dr. R. HAAB.

Zürich Silk Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1854; 106 mems.; Pres. Dr. F. HONEGGER.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions*): Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1880; the main organization of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 450,000; Pres. ERNST WÜTHRICH; Secs. FRITZ LEUTHY, GUIDO NOBEL, W. JUCKER, FERDINAND TROXLER, B. HARDMEIER; publs. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschaftskorrespondenz*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Schweizerischer Bau- und Holzarbeiterverband (*Swiss Federation of Building and Woodworkers*): Strassburgstrasse 5, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 80,000 mems.; Pres. E. CANONICA; publs. *Schweiz. Bau- und Holzarbeiter Zeitung*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnerverband (*Railwaymen*): Steinerstr. 35, 3006 Berne; f. 1919; 61,000 mems.; Pres. HANS DÜBY; publs. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verband (*Metal Workers and Watchmakers*): f. 1893; Monbijoustrasse 61, 3000 Berne; 133,000 mems.; Pres. E. WÜTHRICH; Vice-Pres. L. HUGUENIN, H. MISCHLER; publs. *Schweiz. Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Zeitung* (also in French).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (*Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union*): Luisenstrasse 29, 8005 Zürich; f. 1904; 16,000 mems.; Pres. ERNST BLASER; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund (*Swiss Federation of Typographers*): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3000 Berne;

f. 1858; mems. 14,800; Pres. E. GERSTER; publ. *Helvetische Typographia* (also in French).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (*Public Services*): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 39,000 mems.; Pres. HERMANN MÜLLER; Gen. Sec. MAX ARNOLD; publs. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

PTT-Union, Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (*Union of Swiss Post, Telephone and Telegraph-Functionaries*): Pavillonweg 3, 3012 Berne; f. 1891; 23,000 mems.; Pres. HENRI ANET; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittelarbeiter der Schweiz (*Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries*): Birmensdorferstrasse 67, Zürich; f. 1904; 40,000 mems.; Pres. E. CYGAX; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, Secs. Dr. B. GRÜBER, G. CASETTI, P. KELLER; publs. Berne; f. 1907; 92,924 mems.; Pres. HANS RIEDO; *Textilarbeiter, Metallarbeiter, Verkehrspersonal, Graphische Rundschau, Holz- und Bauarbeiter, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro, CNG-Kommentare*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Rundstrasse 43, 8407 Winterthur; 28,035 mems.; Pres. FRANZ HEIM; Secs. H. HUEBER, MAX FÜGLISTER, G. BOSA.

Christlicher Holz- und Bauarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, Zürich 8004; f. 1899; 29,106 mems.; Pres. JOSEF BALTISBERGER; Secs. A. GROND, J. LINGGI, A. MATTER, A. PERRUCHOUD, L. ZIHLMANN; publ. *Holz und Bauarbeiter, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro*.

Christlicher Textil- und Bekleidungsarbeiter-Verband der Schweiz (CTB) (*Association of Christian Textile and Clothing Workers of Switzerland*): Webergasse 15, St. Gall; 8,703 mems.; Pres. G. WIRTH; Sec. A. HORBER.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (*Salaried Employees*): Talacker 34, Zürich; f. 1918; 123,604 mems.; Pres. R. MAIER-NEFF; Sec. Dr. ERICH SCHMID; publ. *U.S.A. Information Handbook*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, Zürich; f. 1919; 18,457 mems.; Pres. GOTTLIEB DENNLER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. EGLI; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeiter und Angestellter: Hoehenring 29, Zürich 8052; f. 1920; 17,000 mems.; Pres. MAX GRAF; Gen. Sec. HEINRICH ISLER; publs. *Evangelisch-soziale Warte, Conquête und Sigrist*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses: Hochschulstrasse 6, and Mittelstrasse 43, Berne; f. 1901; 2,914 km. (1,811 miles); electrification of the last section was completed in June 1960; Pres. OTTO WICHSE; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. BRITT.

Private railways: 1333 miles (2,145 km.); rack railway 61 miles (98 km.); funicular 35 miles (57 km.); aerial cableways 217 miles (349 km.).

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

There are altogether 174 small private companies concerned in railways, mountain railways, etc.

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, Berne 3001; f. 1906; 117 km.; Thounne-Spiez-Brigue, Thounne-Interlaken, Moutier-Longeau; boat services on the Lakes of Thounne and Brienze; Pres. D. BURI.

Berne-Neuchâtel: Genfergasse 11, 3001 Berne; f. 1898; 42 km.; Berne-Chiètres-Neuchâtel; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ANLIKER.

Brigue-Viège-Zermatt: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1886; Brigue-Viège-Stalden-Zermatt; 44 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, Montreux; 76 km.; f. 1899; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk i/s; Dir. E. STYGER.

Fribourg Railways: Fribourg; 95 km.; Gen. Man. Dr. GEORGES DREYER.

Furka-Oberalp: Brigue; f. 1925; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Gornergrat: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1892; Zermatt-Riffelalp-Riffelberg-Gornergrat; 10 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, Chur; 394 km.; Dir. Dr. O. WIELAND.

Wengernalp-Jungfrau-Bahn: Interlaken; comprises: Wengernalp-Bahn, built 1893; Lauterbrunnen-Grindelwald-Kl. Scheidegg; and Jungfrau-Bahn, built 1896-1912; Kl. Scheidegg-Jungfraujoch (11,333 ft., highest railway station in Europe); Chair. W. SIEGENTHALER; Dir. W. VON ARX.

ROADS

There are more than 10,600 miles of main (cantonal) roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to provide for a national network of approximately 1,000 miles of toll-free motorways. At the beginning of 1971 about one-third of this programme was completed, comprising about 350 miles of motorways and a 4-mile-long road tunnel through the San Bernardino. Work on the remaining two-thirds of the network is in full progress and estimated to be completed by 1980 at a cost of 23,000 million frs. The road tunnel through the Saint Gotthard, 9½ miles long and a European road link of paramount importance, is scheduled to be ready by 1978.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile-Club de Suisse (A.C.S.): Laupenstrasse 2, Berne; f. 1898; 80,000 mems.; 27 hrs.; publ. *Auto*.

Touring Club Suisse: 9 rue Pierre Fatio, Geneva; f. 1896; 650,000 mems.; publs. *Touring*, *Touring Edition Moto*, *Touring-Loisirs*, *Touring Moto-Ausgabe*, *Touring Freizeit*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbers about 440 vessels and annual tonnage carried is around 5 million tons.

SHIPPING

During the 1939-45 war Switzerland found it necessary to develop a merchant marine, and in 1964 Swiss shipping companies owned 32 ocean-going vessels with a gross tonnage of 169,223.

There are the following shipping companies in Switzerland.

Alpina Line Ltd. (Basle): 20 Rittergasse, Basle; Agents: Alpina Transports & Affrètements, S.A., Alpina House, 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; 2 ships.

Auxiliaire de Transports S.A., Société: Head Office: 3 rue Muller Brun, Geneva; branch offices in Marseille and Casablanca; services to Marseille and Casablanca; Pres. CH. MORIN.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; 12 ships; Chair. C. M. KELLER.

The following companies are also affiliated to the Keller Shipping Co. Ltd.:

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; Chair. J. E. BONNA.

Transocéanique Suisse S.A., Cie. de Navigation: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 44, Chur; 5 ships.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 12 ships; world-wide tramping services; Pres. GEORGES-ALFRED ANDRÉ; Chief Superintendent Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; Man. WILLY FIERZ.

Swiss Shipping Co. Ltd.: 20 Rittergasse, Basle; Agents; river fleet of 124 Rhine tugs, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 152,926 tons cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. P. ZSCHOKKE; Man. Dir. Dr. A. SCHALLER.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): P.O.B., 8058 Zürich; f. 1931; offices in 151 cities of the world; Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management Dr. W. BERCHTOLD; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. BALTENWEILER; Gen. Sec. Dr. H. HAAS. Services to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises (Jan. 1971): three F-27 Fokker Friendship; six Convair 990A Coronados; twenty-two DC-9; one Caravelle; eight DC-8.

Forty-seven international airlines operate scheduled flights to Switzerland.

TOURISM

Swiss National Tourist Office: Talacker 42, 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. Dr. W. KAEMPFFEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerstr. 20, Vienna.

Belgium: Rue Royale 75, Brussels.

Denmark: Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen.

France: 37 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2e; 11 ave. Jean Médecin, Nice.

Germany (Federal Republic): Kaiserstr. 23, Frankfurt am Main and Graf-Adolf-Strasse 88, Düsseldorf.

Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 36, Rome; Piazza Cavour 4, Milan.

Netherlands: Koningsplein 11, Amsterdam -C.

Portugal: Avenida da Liberdade 220, Lisbon.

Spain: Av. José Antonio 84, 1º, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Kungsgatan 36, Stockholm.

United Kingdom: Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in Cairo, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco, Bogotá, Caracas, Johannesburg, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, 8001 Zürich; f. 1939 by the Federal Government, for promotion of cultural life in Switzerland, including exchanges between the linguistic regions of the country and cultural exchanges with foreign countries; maintains a press and information service; Pres. Dr. MICHAEL STETTLER; Dir. LUC BOISSONNAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Basler Theater: Theaterstr. 1, Basle; f. 1875; municipal theatre; Dir. WERNER DÜGGELIN.

Stadtheater Bern: Nägeligasse 20, Berne; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. WALTER OBERER.

Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir. Gen. HERBERT GRAF; Admin. Dir. EMILE JUCKER.

Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 boulevard des Philosophes, Geneva; f. 1909; drama.

Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne: av. du Théâtre 8, Lausanne; f. 1869; Dir. MANUEL ROTH.

Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, Zürich; f. 1890; belongs to Theater A.-G., Zürich (Zürich Theatre Company); opera; Dir. Prof. Dr. HERMANN JUCH; Vice Dir. OTTO HERBST; Chief Conductor Prof. FERDINAND LEITNER.

Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel A.-G., Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. HARRY BUCKWITZ.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: Promenade du Pin 3, Geneva; Dir. WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

Lucerne Festival Strings: international concert tours and appearances at all important Music Festivals; Dir. RUDOLF BAUMGARTNER.

Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; mems. 150; Gen. Man. SAMUEL HIRSCHI.

Collegium Musicum Zürich: Steinwiesstr. 2, 8032 Zürich; Dir. PAUL SACHER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (*Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research*): Wildhainweg 20, 3000 Berne; f. 1952; Chair. Prof. O. REVERDIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PETER FRICKER.

Schweizerische Physikalische Gesellschaft (*Swiss Physical Society*): Laboratorium für Festkörperphysik ETH, Hönggerberg, 8049 Zürich; Sec. Prof. Dr. F. KNEUBÜHL.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (*Swiss*

Federal Institute for Reactor Research): Würenlingen; Dir. Dr. A. F. FRITZSCHE, Dr. W. ZÜNTI.

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963, and with the U.S.A. in 1966; Switzerland also co-operated with France, Brazil and Canada.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Basel: Basle; 420 teachers, 4,015 students.

Universität Bern: Berne; 385 teachers, 3,276 students.

Université de Fribourg: Fribourg; 175 teachers, 3,107 students.

Université de Genève: Geneva; 500 teachers, 4,300 students.

Université de Lausanne: Lausanne; 340 teachers, 3,100 students.

Université de Neuchâtel: Neuchâtel; 140 teachers, 1,400 students.

Universität Zürich: Zürich; 751 teachers, 8,300 students.

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule: Zürich; 470 teachers, 6,748 students.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Turkey links Europe and Asia at the Straits of the Bosphorus between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts on Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The language is Turkish; Kurdish and Arabic being spoken along the frontiers of Iraq and Syria. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 98.2 per cent of the population. The flag consists of a white crescent and star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

In 1908 the Young Turks seized power from Sultan Abdul-Hamid II and attempted a series of liberal reforms. Internal dissension and wars culminating in the First World War led to the fall of the Young Turk leaders, and in 1919 a new government was formed subservient to the occupying allied powers. Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) convened the first Nationalist Congress later that year, and in 1922 a series of brilliant military successes led to the expulsion of the Sultan. The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923. Kemal Atatürk carried through far-reaching reforms including the formation of a democratic Parliament in 1924 and the secularization of the state in 1928. After his death in 1938 İsmet İnönü succeeded Atatürk as President, remaining in this post until 1950, when a Democratic Party government was formed by Adnan Menderes, and Celâl Bayar became President.

During the post-war years Turkey has aligned herself firmly with the West, joining the Council of Europe, NATO and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization). In 1960 the government was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and the administration taken over by a military junta. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance were found guilty of violating the Constitution and were executed. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and the restoration of civil power began. In September 1963 Turkey concluded an Agreement of Pre-Association with the EEC which ended in 1969; negotiations have opened for full Association. Turkey also forms part of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) with Iran and Pakistan. Elections in 1965 and 1969 returned a Justice Party Government led by Süleyman Demirel. However, his ministry resigned in February 1970 owing to right-wing dissent within the party and a new cabinet was elected the following month. Numerous expulsions and resignations from the Justice Party followed, and by the end of 1970, Mr. Demirel had a majority of only one in the National Assembly.

Government

Turkey is a Democratic Republic, with elections by universal suffrage held normally every four years. The

President, as Head of State, is elected by the Grand National Assembly for seven years. The President appoints the Prime Minister, giving full consideration to the Party with the majority. The Prime Minister appoints the Council of Ministers. The President has the power of veto but can be over-ruled by a majority decision of the Assembly.

Defence

Military service in the army lasts for eighteen months and for twenty in the navy. Armed Forces number about 477,500, comprising 390,000 Army, 37,500 Navy and 50,000 Air Force. There are 20,000 in the Gendarmerie and 20,000 in the National Guard. Total mobilization could produce an estimated two million. Defence expenditure in 1970-71 amounted to TL4,700 million.

Economic Affairs

Turkey is predominantly an agricultural country but much of the land is mountainous and barren. Grain is cultivated in nine-tenths of cultivated areas and wheat is the main crop. The Central Anatolian Plateau is the main wheat-producing area. Barley, rye, oats, maize and rice are also grown. Excellent tobacco is grown on the Aegean coast, in the Black Sea area and in the Marmara-Thrace region. Cotton is grown on the rich Cilician Plain (Çukurova). Coastal areas produce vines, figs, olives and nuts. Turkey is the world's second largest producer of sultana raisins. Sheep and cattle are raised on the Anatolian Plateau and Turkey is the world's second largest producer of mohair. State monopolies run the manufacture of tobacco, spirits, liqueurs, salt and tea. Government decrees of 1965 and 1968 have partly forbidden cultivation of the opium poppy.

There are deposits of iron ore, chrome and copper. Oil wells in the south-east produced over 3 million tons of crude oil in 1968. There is a refining capacity of 4.8 million tons a year. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, sugar and cement. Several foreign car manufacturers have plants in Turkey. Hydro-electric power has been substantially developed under the five-year plan. The Keban Dam on the Euphrates when completed in 1972 will have a generating power of 1,240,000 kW. Turkey's second largest dam is planned for the River Yeşilirmak which, when in complete operation at the end of 1977, will have an annual capacity of 1,217 million kWh.

A five-year Development Plan, which called for an annual investment of 18 per cent of the Gross National Product, was formulated in 1963. The principal investments were made in modernizing agriculture, raising yields and teaching modern techniques. A further five-year plan to cover the years 1968-72, which was drafted in 1967, calls for an annual investment of 20.5 per cent of the Gross National Product and an increase in the gross national income of 7 per cent. In July 1969, the IMF granted Turkey a twelve months' stand-by credit of \$27 million, but this was followed by pressure to devalue the lira in order to improve the balance of payments situation by increasing exports and cutting the delay in currency trans-

TURKEY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

fers. A devaluation of 66.6 per cent was announced by the Government in August 1970, along with measures to safeguard the prices of staple exports (cotton, tobacco, dried fruit, etc.) and a review of interest rates and credit facilities.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 8,000 km. A rail link with Iran is under construction with CENTO funds. Roads are gradually being improved and new roads are under construction. The total length of all-weather roads is estimated at 73,500 km. (1967). In 1968 a ten-year programme to improve roads in Eastern Turkey was announced, and the 3,300-mile-long road link which is being built within the framework of the Regional Co-operation for Development Organization, between Ankara and Karachi, is expected to be completed in 1972. A transport agreement exists between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. regulating the transport of goods and passengers by reciprocal bus and lorry services. The Turkish State Seaways, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 66 ships of 314,000 tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to all the major cities in Europe.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Institution of the Ministry of Labour. It is planned to extend socialized health services to the whole population by the end of 1970.

Education

Education has made big advances in Turkey since before the war. Although literacy is now estimated at 65 per cent in towns, it is still much lower in the villages. Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 12. All state education up to University or Higher Institute level is co-educational and free. The number of primary schools has risen to 34,914, compared with 12,511 in 1950, and in 1968-69, 4,900,000 children were attending primary schools. The six years of secondary education are divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years after which students may proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state examination must be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are

eight universities. Budget expenditure for education was set at TL2,680 million for 1969-70.

Tourism

The ancient city of Istanbul (Constantinople) on the Bosphorus with its vast historic mosques is the chief tourist attraction of Turkey. Visitors also go to see Izmir on the Aegean and the old towns of Konya and Bursa. Turkey has many ancient sites including Troy (near Çanakkale) and Boğazköy, the ancient Hittite capital. Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and in 1963 much of the eastern part of the country was opened to tourists for the first time since the war. Over 602,000 tourists visited Turkey in 1969.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, United States and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Wrestling is a much practised sport and football is the most popular team game.

Public Holidays, 1971.

January 1 (New Year's Day), February 7-10 (approx.) (Kurban Bayram), April 23 (National Sovereignty and Children's Day), May 1 (Spring Day), May 19 (Youth and Sports Day), May 27 (Freedom and Constitution Day), August 30 (Victory Day), October 29-30 (Republic Day), November 21-23 (approx.) (End of Ramadan).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Turkish Lira (TL), divided into 100 kuruş.

Notes: TL 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5.

Coins: TL 10, 2.5, 1; Kuruş 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.

Exchange rate: TL 36 = £1 sterling

TL 15 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	POPULATION (1970 Census)	WORKERS ABROAD (1970 provisional)
780,576 sq. km.	23,721 sq. km.	756,855 sq. km.	35,666,549	400,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 estimate)

Ankara (capital)	2,023,000	Bursa	818,500
Istanbul	2,761,000	Balıkeşir	745,300
Izmir	1,420,000	Sivas	739,000
Konya	1,272,000	Zonguldak	736,500
Adana	1,059,000	Erzurum	684,900
Samsun	865,100	Kars	671,600
Manisa	845,600		

EMPLOYMENT*
(1968)

	PERSONS EMPLOYED		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	39,960	6,600	46,560
Mining and Quarrying	15,420	420	15,840
Manufacturing	454,080	70,860	524,940
Construction	101,580	600	102,180
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	5,220	300	5,520
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	342,480	33,060	375,540
Transport, Storage and Communication	150,420	5,760	156,180
Services	392,340	108,120	500,460
Activities not Adequately Described, Unknown and Persons without Occupations	54,900	2,940	57,840
TOTAL	1,556,400	228,660	1,785,060

*Data covers only cities with over 50,000 population; total agricultural employment in 1965 was estimated at 9,764,000. Unemployed people are included under their prior occupation.

WORKERS ABROAD (1969)

German Federal Republic	244,242
Belgium	7,260
Netherlands	15,094
Austria	8,135
Switzerland	7,000

Remittances sent back to Turkey by workers abroad:
 1966 U.S. \$115,334,000; 1967 U.S. \$93,000,000; 1968
 U.S. \$107,318,349; 1969 U.S. \$140,636,057; 1970 (Jan.-
 May) U.S. \$58,795,803.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
UTILIZATION OF LAND

	AREA ('000 hectares)					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Area under cultivation	23,823	23,843	23,556	23,982	23,836	24,092
Meadows and grazing lands	28,347	28,286	28,232	28,013	26,135	n.a.
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	2,207	2,249	2,305	2,384	2,414	2,976
Forests	10,584	10,584	10,584	10,584	12,578	18,273
Unproductive area	13,097	13,096	13,096	13,095	13,095	n.a.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Cereals:						
Wheat	8,000	8,250	8,660	10,000	9,520	10,500
Rye	735	690	655	900	820	817
Barley	2,725	2,730	2,687	3,800	3,560	3,740
Oats	390	365	351	510	450	468
Maize	675	655	659	1,050	1,000	1,000
Millet and sorghum	42	40	39	55	53	56
Vegetables:						
Dry beans	106	107	110	139	135	138
Broad beans	35	33	35	43	43	45
Chick peas	85	90	90	97	102	111
Lentils	100	99	103	106	96	107
Potatoes	150	148	157	1,760	1,805	1,936
Industrial and other crops:						
Cotton:						
Lint	718	713	639	396	435	400
Seed				634	696	640
Tobacco	297	273	273	186	161	127
Sugar Beet	150	127	n.a.	5,523	4,716	n.a.
Hemp:						
Seed	9	10	8	3	4	3
Fibre				7	9	8
Sesame seed	60	80	67	40	50	41
Sunflower seed	215	240	286	230	230	310
Flax: Fibre	18	16	17	4	4	4
Seed				12	12	12
Olives*	67,450	72,280	n.a.	495	822	308
Olive oil				80	159	54
Opium: Gum	21	13	n.a.	0.09	0.125	n.a.
Seed				7	8	11

* Number of trees.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pears tons	135,000	165,000	180,000	160,000
Apples "	440,000	640,000	700,000	620,000
Figs, Fresh "	215,000	232,000	215,000	215,000
Grapes "	3,100,000	3,500,000	3,725,000	3,635,000
Walnuts "	80,000	88,000	96,000	84,000
Lemons "	84,500	90,000	130,000	121,494
Oranges "	310,000	380,000	476,000	414,100

LIVESTOCK
('ooo head)

	1967	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969
Horses . .	1,183	1,151	1,110	Sheep . .	35,878	36,587	36,351
Asses . .	1,965	1,986	1,938	Goats . .	20,659	20,637	20,267
Mules . .	259	273	291	Buffaloes . .	1,248	1,257	1,178
Cattle . .	14,165	13,761	13,189	Camels . .	43	42	39
Hens . .	30,387	32,020	32,313				

MINING
('ooo tons)

MINERAL	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Copper, Blister and Refined	26.3	26.6	25.4	26.6	19.3
Chrome Ore	585.0	797.0	632.2	606.9	662.3
Iron Ore	1,545.3	1,660.9	1,553.2	2,223.4	2,502.4
Coal	7,019	7,382	7,469	7,506	7,743.3
Lignite	6,350	6,571.2	6,650	8,078.7	8,538.3
Manganese	27.9	23.8	41.9	25.3	13.7
Petroleum	1,532.5	2,041	2,751.7	3,104.5	3,599.2

INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Steel	'ooo tons	581.2	842.1	996	1,109.4	1,169.7
Crude Iron	" "	499.7	736.1	846.7	909.8	948.3
Coke	" "	1,186.5	1,447.2	1,360.8	1,430	1,592
Sulphuric Acid	" "	16.7	20.0	23	21.6	23.2
Superphosphates	" "	221.3	222.1	205	187	150.8
Cement	" "	3,238	3,853.6	4,236.4	4,732.8	5,795
Paper and Cardboard	" "	97.9	106.2	108.6	115.8	116.2
Glass*	" "	7.3	6.0	7.4	8	10.7
Cotton Yarn*	" "	32	33.2	34.3	37	37.1
Cotton Fabric*	million metres	180.7	187.4	188.7	208.9	200.8
Woollen Fabric*	" "	4.4	4.5	5.2	6	5.3
Woollen Yarn*	'ooo tons	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.1
Sugar (refined)	" "	599.7	600.6	663.2	717.6	588.2
Beer	million litres	34.3	38	34.1	38.2	41.2
Wines	" "	47.3	44.4	43.4	38.2	n.a.
Raki	" "	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.9	8.8
Tobacco*	'ooo tons	35.6	39.3	36.5	41.5	n.a.
Electric Energy	million kWh.	4,952.7	5,549.3	6,216.8	6,885.6	7,830.0

* Public sector only.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Lira=100 kuruş.

TL36=£1 sterling; TL15=U.S. \$1.

TL 100=£2.78 sterling=U.S. \$6.66.

The Turkish currency was officially devalued by 66.6 per cent in August 1970; the former Tourist Exchange Rate no longer exists.

BUDGET

(TL million)

REVENUE	1967-68	1968-69	EXPENDITURE (Main Items)	1968-69	1969-70
Direct Taxes	5,077	5,690	Justice	409	434
Income Tax	3,994	4,413	Defence	3,981	4,362
Indirect Taxes	9,819	10,542	Police and Security	844	896
Production Tax	3,826	4,289	Interior	249	306
Customs Duties	1,197	1,337	Finance and Debt Repayments	8,946	11,785
Profits and Taxes on Monopolies	1,621	1,265	Education	2,990	2,680
TOTAL TAXES	14,896	16,232	Public Works	1,000	1,612
Other Normal Revenues	818	1,550	Health	856	912
Special Revenues and Funds	2,887	2,598	Agriculture	819	951
TOTAL REVENUES	18,601	20,380			

1968-69 Expenditure TL 21,612 million.

1969-70 Expenditure TL 25,696 million.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(TL million—at 1965 prices)

SECTOR	1968-72	
	Investment over 5 Years	Percentage of Total
Agriculture	16,900	15.2
Mining	4,100	3.7
Manufacturing Industry	25,000	22.4
Energy	8,900	8.0
Transportation and Communications	18,000	16.1
Housing	20,000	17.9
Education	7,500	6.7
Health	2,000	1.8
Tourism	2,600	2.3
Other Services	6,100	5.5
Development Fund	400	0.4
TOTAL	111,500	100.0

DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

(Percentage growth per annum)

SECTOR	1963-67 PLAN		1968-72 PLAN
	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	PLANNED
Agriculture	4.2	3.3	4.1
Industry	12.3	9.7	12.0
Building and Public Works	10.7	8.2	7.2
Transport	10.5	7.7	7.2
Services	6.2	8.1	6.0
National Product	7.0	6.7	7.0

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(TL million, at current prices)

	1967	1968	1969*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	87,913	96,742	108,293
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	31,354	32,992	35,698
Manufacturing (Industry)	16,006	17,670	20,498
Construction	6,236	7,302	8,266
Commerce	7,234	7,907	8,951
Transport and Communications	6,489	7,358	8,403
Finance	3,112	3,678	4,289
Private professions and services	4,649	5,267	5,962
Ownership and dwellings	4,115	4,724	5,381
Public administration and defence	8,718	9,843	10,847
Income from abroad	277	303	566
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (National Income)			
(at factor cost)	88,190	97,045	108,859
Indirect taxes	10,979	12,324	13,918
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	99,169	109,369	122,778
Depreciation allowances	4,827	5,384	6,008
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	103,996	114,752	128,786
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost)	93,017	102,429	114,867

* Preliminary estimates.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TL million, at year end)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold Reserves	1,161	1,109	1,109	1,112
Currency in Circulation	8,593	10,214	10,221	11,264

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Ankara—1958=100)

	1967	1968	1969
Food	182.2	187.9	201.7
Clothing	146.2	139.7	146.3
Household Expenditure	137.9	132.9	136.0
Miscellaneous Expenditures	191.8	196.8	209.1
ALL ITEMS	165.7	166.4	175.9

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports (c.i.f.)	-718	-685	-764	-801
Exports (f.o.b.)	491	523	496	537
Trade Balance	-227	-162	-268	-264
Invisible Items (net)	73	42	44	43
CURRENT BALANCE	-154	-106	-224	-221
Capital Receipts	285	274	307	374
Capital Expenditure	-119	-98	-72	-115
CAPITAL BALANCE	166	176	235	259
Change in Monetary Reserve (—=increase)	40	-21	6	n.a.
Net Errors and Omissions	-52	-49	-17	38
TOTAL BALANCE	12	70	11	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(TL million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	6,522	6,217	6,934	7,275
Exports	4,414	4,701	4,467	4,832

COMMODITIES

(TL '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Live Animals and Animal Products	10,977	8,282	10,830
Vegetable Products	36,069	26,686	182,246
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	47,069	28,635	18,698
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	13,023	12,966	13,127
Mineral Products	532,348	660,614	629,898
Chemicals	1,056,998	1,259,671	1,362,878
Plastic and Rubber	340,080	347,312	287,313
Hides and Skins	49,987	25,777	20,287
Wood	19,806	14,638	11,697
Paper-making Material	208,124	218,329	232,053
Textiles	381,152	383,374	339,378
Glassware, Ceramics	85,010	71,151	79,313
Base Metals	647,662	627,706	742,153
Machinery	2,068,022	2,304,800	1,483,441
Vehicles	541,814	770,531	713,018
Measuring Instruments	155,594	152,968	135,225

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS	1968	1969
Livestock	95,993	102,923
Fish	38,702	52,880
Fruit and nuts	1,112,854	1,432,639
Cereals	14,622	2,948
Oilseeds	43,711	65,417
Tannin materials, gums	5,349	6,963
Cattlecake and foodstuff residues	182,373	159,088
Tobacco	853,462	733,124
Iron, chrome, manganese and other ores	124,868	152,910
Hides and skins	50,562	60,568
Mohair, wool	90,864	66,263
Cotton	1,287,565	1,126,505
Copper and products	124,042	61,322
All other products	442,804	807,952
TOTAL	4,467,771	4,831,502

COUNTRIES
(TL '000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
U.S.A.	1,313,252	1,152,964	652,838	538,962
German Federal Republic	1,413,382	1,258,527	777,670	1,011,957
United Kingdom	893,989	829,201	305,478	272,578
Italy	609,283	667,930	217,741	386,075
France	245,147	228,168	196,278	249,071
U.S.S.R.	274,117	301,869	268,815	269,713
Netherlands	169,651	164,231	137,869	147,292
Switzerland	208,550	314,952	240,913	256,187
German Democratic Republic	119,482	107,479	104,944	96,346
Czechoslovakia	111,935	112,168	123,712	124,579
Belgium	122,110	134,851	148,168	139,313
Poland	77,622	93,323	70,076	75,945
Japan	106,665	79,503	148,551	113,452

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
millions

	1966	1967	1968
Passenger kilometres	4,188	4,301	4,539
Net ton-kilometres	5,979	5,477	5,682

ROADS
(January—'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger Cars	112.4	125.4	137.0
Trucks	56.9	62.6	70.3
Buses	29.2	33.0	35.5
Motor Cycles	39.6	47.1	52.8

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1969†
Merchant Fleet* . ('000 gross reg. tons)	842	822	773	753	746
Vessels Entered . ('000 net reg. tons)	5,796	6,063	6,727	7,900	6,851
Vessels Cleared . (" " " ")	4,417	4,819	5,055	5,471	4,647
Goods Loaded . ('000 metric tons)	3,415	3,159	2,756	2,437	2,641
Goods Unloaded . (" " " ")	5,367	5,450	6,042	7,146	7,087

* Includes vessels of 18 gross tonnage and over.

† Figures for 1968 unavailable.

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines.
('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown . .	10,604	10,663	13,069	n.a.
Passenger-kilometres . .	305,799	331,168	418,070	494,112
Cargo ton-kilometres . .	29,392	29,532	36,212	41,784
Mail ton-kilos . . .	803	853	1,087	n.a.

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Foreign Visitors to Turkey . .	440,534	574,055	602,996	481,000
Income from Tourism (\$'000) . .	12,000	13,220	24,083	37,000

*Provisional figures.

Tourist Accommodation (1970): 292 classified hotels, 3 holiday villages.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones . .	273,380	282,000	331,000
Radio Licences . .	2,720,959	2,885,120	3,072,000
Letters Sent ('000) .	379,441	422,631	n.a.

EDUCATION*

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . .	37,240	130,730	5,000,000
Secondary . .	1,885	19,055	917,085
Technical and Vocational . .	741	11,797	206,299
Universities . .	8	n.a.	66,873†
Other Higher Education . .	38	1,477	45,917

* Source: Ministry of Education, Ankara.

† Includes 1968-69 figures for some universities.

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, Ankara.

THE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Having enjoyed freedom, and fought for her rights and liberties throughout her history, and having achieved the Revolution of May 27th, 1960, by exercising her right to resist the oppression of a political power which had deteriorated into a state of illegitimacy through behaviour and actions contrary to the rule of law and the Constitution, the Turkish Nation, prompted and inspired by the spirit of Turkish nationalism, which unites all individuals, be it in fate, pride or distress, in a common bond as an indivisible whole around national consciousness and aspirations, and which has as its aim always to exalt our nation in a spirit of national unity as a respected member of the community of the world of nations enjoying equal rights and privileges;

With full dedication to the principle of peace at home, peace in the world and with full dedication to the spirit of national independence and sovereignty and to the reforms of Atatürk;

Guided by the desire to establish a democratic rule of law based on juridical and social foundations, which will ensure and guarantee human rights and liberties, national solidarity, social justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual and society;

Now, therefore, the Turkish Nation hereby enacts and proclaims this Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic, and entrusts it to the vigilance of her sons and daughters who are devoted to the concept of freedom, justice and integrity, with the conviction that its basic guarantee lies in the hearts and minds of her citizens.

PART ONE

Articles 1-9

The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law, based on human rights.

The Turkish State is an indivisible whole comprising the territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Sovereignty is vested in the nation without reservation and condition. Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

This power shall not be delegated.

The executive function shall be carried out by the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers within the framework of law.

Judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish Nation.

Laws shall not be in conflict with the Constitution.

The provision of the Constitution establishing the form of the State as a republic shall not be amended.

PART TWO

Articles 10-62

Every individual is entitled, in virtue of his existence as a human being, to fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished.

All individuals are equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, or religion or religious sect.

Status of aliens, personal immunities, freedom of communication, travel, residence, thought, belief, press and publications.

Right to controversy and rebut, to congregate, demonstrate and form associations.

Protection of individual rights.

PART THREE

Articles 63-66. Grand National Assembly

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The two bodies meet in joint session in such instances as are provided in the Constitution.

The Grand National Assembly is empowered to enact, amend and repeal laws, to debate and adopt the bills on the State budget and final accounts, to pass resolutions in regard to minting currency, proclaiming pardons and amnesties, and to the carrying out of definitive death sentences passed by courts.

Articles 67-69. National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of 450 deputies elected by direct general ballot. Election qualifications: elections shall be held every four years. The Assembly may hold new elections before the end of the four-year period.

Articles 70-73. The Senate

The Senate of the Republic is composed of 150 members elected by general ballot and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. Election qualifications: term of office is six years, one-third of members shall be re-elected every two years.

Articles 74-94. Elections, Members Debates, Laws, Expenditure

Articles 95-101. The President of the Republic

The President of the Turkish Republic shall be elected for a term of seven years from among those members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received higher education; election shall be by secret ballot, and by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session. In case this majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority shall suffice.

The President is not eligible for re-election.

The President elect shall dissociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly shall be terminated.

The President of the Republic is the head of the State. In this capacity he shall represent the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish Nation.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers whenever he deems it necessary, shall dispatch the representatives of the Turkish State to foreign states, shall receive the representatives of foreign states, shall ratify and promulgate international conventions and treaties and may commute or pardon on grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age the sentences of convicted individuals.

The President of the Republic shall not be accountable for his actions connected with his duties.

All decrees emanating from the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister, and the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned shall be responsible for the enforcement of these decrees.

The President of the Republic may be impeached for high treason upon the proposal of one-third of the plenary session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and conviction of high treason shall require the vote of at least a two-thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

TURKEY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Articles 102-109. The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

The Prime Minister shall be designated by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The Ministers shall be nominated by the Prime Minister, and appointed by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, or from among those qualified for election as deputies.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister promotes co-operation among the Ministries, and supervises the implementation of the Government's general policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are jointly and equally responsible for the manner in which this policy is implemented.

Each Minister shall be further responsible for the operations in his field of authority and for the acts and activities of his subordinates. The Ministers are subject to the same immunities and liabilities as the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Articles 110-111. National Defence

The office of the Commander-in-Chief is integrated in spirit in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for ensuring national security and preparing the armed forces for war.

The Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the armed forces.

The Chief of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic upon his nomination by the Council of Ministers, and his duties and powers shall be regulated by law. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers.

The National Security Council shall consist of the Ministers as provided by law, the Chief of the General Staff, and representatives of the armed forces.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the National Security Council, and in his absence this function shall be discharged by the Prime Minister.

Articles 112-125. Administration

Articles 126-131. Economic and Fiscal Provisions

The budget, accounts, development projects, natural resources.

Articles 132-136. The Judiciary

Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions.

No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

Article 137. The Public Prosecutor

Article 138. Military Trial

Article 139. Court of Cassation

The Court of Cassation is the court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law.

Article 140. Council of State

The Council of State is an administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general.

The Council of State shall hear and settle administrative disputes and suits, shall express opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers, shall examine draft regulations, specifications and contracts of concessions, and shall discharge such other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 141. Military Court of Cassation

The Military Court of Cassation is a court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts. Furthermore, it shall try specific cases as a court of the first and last instance involving military matters as prescribed by law.

Article 142. Court of Jurisdictional Disputes

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is empowered to settle definitively disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Articles 143-144. Supreme Council of Judges

Articles 145-152. The Constitutional Court

PARTS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

Miscellaneous, Temporary and Final Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

General CEVDET SUNAY.

Principal Secretary of President's Office: CİHAAT ALPAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Resigned March 12th, 1971)

Prime Minister: SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL.

Minister of State: HÜSAMETTİN ATABEYLİ, TURHAN BİLGİN,
HASAN DİNÇER.

Minister of Justice: YUSUF ZİYA ÖNDER.

Minister of National Defence: AHMET TOPALOĞLU.

Minister of the Interior: HALDUN MENTEŞEOĞLU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: İHSAN SABRİ ÇAĞLAYANGİL.

Minister of Finance: MESUT EREZ.

Minister of National Education: Prof. ORHAN OĞUZ.

Minister of Public Works: TURGUT GÜLEZ.

Minister of Commerce: GÜRHAN TITREK.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. VEDAT ALİ
ÖZKAN.

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: AHMET İHSAN
BİRİNCİOĞLU.

Minister of Agriculture: İLHAMİ ERTEM.

Minister of Communications: ORHAN TUĞRUL.

Minister of Labour: SEYFİ ÖZTÜRK.

Minister of Industry: SELÂHATTİN KILIÇ.

Minister of Power and Natural Resources: NAHİT MENTEŞE.

Minister of Tourism and Information: NECMETTİN CEVHERİ.

Minister of Reconstruction and Resettlement: HAYRETTİN
NAKİBOĞLU.

Minister of Rural Affairs: TURHAN KAPANLI.

Ministry of Forestry: HÜSEYİN ÖZALP.

Minister of Youth and Sports: İSMET SEZGİN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(Ankara, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Yenişehir, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 12
(E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD OSMAN SİDKY.

Albania: Gazi Osman Paşa, Nene Hatun Caddesi 89/2 (E);
Ambassador: RASİM DEDJA.

Algeria: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Argentina: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 82/3 (E); *Ambassador:*
J. E. T. SANCHEZ SANTAMARIA.

Australia: Gaziosmanpaşa, Nenehatun Cad. 83; *Ambas-
sador:* Sir ALAN McNICHOL, K.B.E., C.B.G.M.

Austria: Atatürk Bulvarı 197 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ
HERBATSCHKE.

Belgium: Atatürk Bulvarı 145 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ
J. A. WENDELEN.

Brazil: Esat Cad. 19, Bakanlıklar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires
a.i.:* JOSE AUGUSTO DE MACEDO SOARES.

Bulgaria: Atatürk Bulvarı 120 (E); *Ambassador:* GANT-
CHEV VATCHOV.

Cameroon: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Canada: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 52 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS
GOLDSCHLAG.

Chad: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Chile: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 34/6 (E); *Ambassador:*
ANGEL C. GONZÁLEZ.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Muhammad Rıza Şah
Pehlevi Cad. 39 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SOONG
SIH-JEN.

Congo (Kinshasa): *Ambassador:* RENE BAVASSA.

Cyprus: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 108, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:*
AHMED ZAIM.

Czechoslovakia: Atatürk Bulvarı, 261 (E); *Ambassador:*
(vacant).

Denmark: Gaziosmanpaşa Bölük Cad. 14 (E); *Ambassador:*
S. A. SANDAGER JEPPESEN.

Dominican Republic: London, S.W.7, England (E).

El Salvador: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic
(E).

Ethiopia: Kavaklıdere, Tunalı Hilmi Cad. 93/5 (E);
Ambassador: OSMAN MOHAMMED.

Finland: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 15/3 (E); *Ambassador:* AKE
J. B. FREY (also accred. to Afghanistan and Iran).

France: Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:*
ARNAULD WAPLER.

German Federal Republic: Atatürk Bulvarı 114 (E);
Ambassador: Dr. RUDOLF THIERFELDER.

Ghana: Rome, Italy (E).

Greece: Fatma Ali Sok. 1 and Yeşilyurt Sok. (E); *Ambassa-
dor:* IOANNIS TZOUNIS.

Hungary: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10 (E); *Ambassador:*
GYÖRGY ZAGOR.

Iceland: Copenhagen V, Denmark (E).

India: Kızılırmak Cad. 50 (E); *Ambassador:* UMA SHANKAR
BAJPAI.

Indonesia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 10 (E);
Ambassador: MUHAMMAD İSKANDAR İŞHAQ.

TURKEY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Iran: Tahran Cad. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMIR CHILATY.
Iraq: Muhammad Rıza Şah Pehlevi Cad. 47 (E); *Ambassador:* TALIB AL-SHIBIE.
Ireland: Rome, Italy (E).
Israel: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Farabi Sok. 43 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DANIEL LAOR.
Italy: Atatürk Bulvarı 118 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO MONDELLO.
Japan: Gazi Osman Paşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* MITSUO TANAKA.
Jordan: Kavaklıdere, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR EL MADANI.
Korea, Republic of: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alaçam Sok. 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SUNG GA LEE (also accredited to Iran and Jordan).
Kuwait: Ankara (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD JAAFER.
Lebanon: Çankaya, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 25/5 (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF SHADID.
Libya: Çankaya, Ebuzziya Tevfik Sok. 5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HADI HUSUMI.
Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E).
Mexico: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 41/13 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO SOTO REYES.
Morocco: Çankaya, Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sok. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMED BENBOUCHAIB.
Nepal: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Netherlands: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. TAMMENOMS BAKKER.
Nigeria: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Norway: Farabi Sok. 27/7 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.
Pakistan: Farabi Sok. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* IFTIKAR ALI.
Peru: Vienna, Austria (E).
Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).
Poland: Atatürk Bulvarı 251 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW PIOTROWSKI.

Portugal: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alemdaroğlu Apt. 28/3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HENRIQUE GUILHERME AUGUSTO DE FIGUEIREDO DA SILVA MARTINS (also accredited to Iran and Iraq).
Romania: Çankaya, Yeşilyurt Sok. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GRIGORE GEAMĂNU.
Saudi Arabia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIR S. SHIHABI.
Senegal: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Spain: Güvenevleri Yeşilyurt Sok. 25 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS GARCIA DE LLERA.
Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Sweden: Kâtip Çelebi Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY A. M. N. BAGGE.
Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 263 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MARCIONELLI.
Syria: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALAH EADINE TARAZI.
Thailand: Vienna, Austria (E).
Tunisia: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMET BEN ARFA (also accredited to Iran).
U.S.S.R.: Çankaya, Kar Yağdı Sok (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIY FEDOROVICH GROUBYAKOV.
U.A.R.: Atatürk Bulvarı 173 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS EL SHAFEL.
United Kingdom: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RODERICK SARELL, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. HANDLEY.
Vatican: Gaziosmanpaşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 94 (Apostolic Internunciate); *Apostolic Internuncio:* Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.
Venezuela: Kavaklıdere Cad. 23/6 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS MOANACK VAHLIS.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Vali Dr. Reşit 10 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LE-VAN-KY.
Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* MUHIDIN BEGIC.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with Cuba and Malawi.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE*

President: TEKİN ARIBURUN.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Elections July 1970	Feb. 1971
Justice Party	93	90
Republican People's Party	34	34
Reliance Party	9	10
New Democratic Party	—	5
Turkish Workers' Party	1	1
Nation Party	1	1
National Action Party	1	1
New Turkey Party	1	1
Independents	8	7
Presidential Appointees	15	14
Life Senators	18	17
TOTAL	181	181

* Voting by majority system.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY†

President: SABİT OSMAN AVCI.

	SEATS		VOTES
	General Election (Oct. 1969)	Feb. 1971	General Election (Oct. 1969)
Justice Party	257	227	4,229,712
Republican People's Party	144	142	2,487,006
New Democratic Party	—	37	—
Reliance Party	15	13	597,818
Nation Party	6	5	292,961
National Order Party	—	3	n.a.
Union Party	8	2	254,695
Turkish Workers' Party	2	2	243,631
New Turkey Party	6	1	197,929
National Action Party	1	1	275,091
Independent	11	13	511,023
Absent	—	4	—
TOTAL	450	450	—

† Voting by proportional representation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Justice Party (A.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NİZAMET TİN-ERKMEN; inherited much support from the former Democratic Party; supports private enterprise. Approximate annual budget TL 4 million.

Republican People's Party (C.H.P.): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; Leader İSMET İNÖNÜ; Sec.-Gen. BÜLENT ECEVİT. For many years the Republican People's Party was the only party in Turkey. It favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre.

Democratic Party: Ankara; f. 1970 by deputies and senators expelled from the Justice Party; Leader FERRUH BOZBEYLİ.

Reliance Party (G.P.): Ankara; f. 1967 by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of this party's "left of centre policies"; stands for political democracy, social justice and security, protection of private investment, priority for education; Leader Professor TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

National Order Party: Ankara; f. 1969; extreme right-wing. It favours free enterprise, constitutional changes, the abolition of the Senate, reduction in the number of members of Parliament, direct Presidential election, control of the Press. Pres. Prof. ERBAKAN.

Nation Party (M.P.): Ankara; f. 1962; a faction of the Republican National Peasants' Party with one seat in the Senate. Traditional and religious in character; Leader OSMAN BÖLÜKBAŞI.

New Turkey Party (Y.T.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; moderate right-wing; Leader Prof. TAHSİN BANGUOĞLU.

Turkish Workers' Party (T.I.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; left-wing; one Senate seat and two National Assembly seats at the latest elections; Leader Dr. BEHİCE BORAN.

National Action Party (M.H.P.): Ankara; f. 1954; Leader Col. ALPARSLAN TÜRKER; secularist and nationalist; seeks progressive reform.

Union Party: Ankara; f. 1968; Conservative.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularization, but also a root-and-branch change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative disputes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supreme Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a

High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for military offences prescribed by special laws.

Independence of Courts: Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions. No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars, or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of the Muslim Faith in Turkey*): ALİ RIZA HAKSES.

Over 98 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mainly of the Sunni rite. Under the Republic, from 1923 onwards, action was taken to reduce the influence of religion on state affairs: e.g., its association with the schools was curtailed, mosques and churches were sometimes

closed and facilities denied to their adherents, both Muslim and Christian. The Muslim faith was also disestablished. After 1950 there was a change, and religious life was to a certain extent revived. The 1960 revolution is trying to bring about a return to the more secular republic of Atatürk.

NON-MUSLIMS

Mainly Greek Orthodox, Armenian Christians and Jews.

THE PRESS

Under the Constitution of 1961, "the press is free within the limits of the law". Provision is made for recourse to a constitutional court in issues involving laws affecting the Press.

Following the Revolution of 1960 and the new Constitution, which also introduced a measure of protection for editors, came the Law for Preventive Measures of March 1962. This law provided penalties of imprisonment with forced labour for persons criticizing the 1960 Revolution or for defending the pre-1960 or pre-Atatürk régimes, or suggesting that Turkey is unable to thrive as a democracy.

As well as these items of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code, some traceable back to Mussolini's fascist code, which sometimes affect the Press very harshly. Political offences affecting the Press and the protection of the State and civil order are treated in Articles 141 and 142, the latter providing penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment for Communist propaganda. Articles 158 and 159 penalize defamation of the President, the Republic, the nation and institutions such as the army, parliament and the courts.

The liberal conditions which followed the Revolution led to abuses. In the attempt to develop greater responsibility and self-discipline within the Press, the Press Council or Court of Honour was founded in 1960. Composed of publishers, journalists and private individuals, it censures those violating the voluntary Code of Ethics adopted by editors and owners. Lacking legal power, the Court has the disadvantage of depending on the support of newspaper membership, which may be withdrawn by editors seeking to avoid the Court's moral sanctions.

A stronger incentive of self-discipline was provided in 1961 by the Board of Official Announcements which supervises the just distribution of official announcements and advertising (which serve as an essential subsidy to the Press.) The Board, composed of a broadly chosen group of representatives of different professions, by its power to withhold advertisements, obliges editors to maintain standards and observe the Code of Ethics, and has put an end to the abuses of advertisement distribution of the pre-Revolutionary period.

Formerly most newspapers were family businesses, but recently companies have emerged and newspaper groups are beginning to develop. *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet* and *Hayat* each head a group of papers. The *Hürriyet* Group includes *Hürriyet*, *Yeni Gazeti*, *Günaydın* and several weekly and monthly papers and its own news agency. The *Hayat* Group, which is the largest group owning periodicals, includes *Hayat*, *Ses* (the cinema and arts magazine), and several children's periodicals. Most papers are politically independent. A small number, while not being political organs, are indirectly associated with political parties. Noteworthy among these are *Ulus*, which supports the Republican People's Party, and *Son Havadis*, which supports the Justice Party.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara on the same day. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. *Akbaba* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Son Havadis*, *Günaydın*, *Akşam* and *Cumhuriyet*; *Yeni Asir*, published in Ismir, is the best selling quality daily of the Aegean region. A major popular weekly is the illustrated magazine *Hayat*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

- Çukurova:** Kızılay Cad.; f. 1961; political; Editor MEHMET OLGUNBAŞ; circ. 1,950.
Vatandaş: Dörtöylağzı 117 Sok. 11; f. 1951; political; Editor NİHAAT GÜLYAŞAR; circ. 1,700.
Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 65; f. 1918; political; Editor ÇETİN R. YÜREGİR; circ. 2,000.

ANKARA

- Adalet:** Ağah Efendi Sok.; f. 1962; morning; political, supports the Justice Party; Editor TURHAN DILLİGİL; circ. 16,500.
Ankara Ekspres: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1968; political; Editor YAŞAR AYSEV; circ. 4,150.
Ankara Ticaret Postası: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1954; commercial; Editor CAHİD BAYDAR; circ. 3,000.
Başkent: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/2; f. 1968; political; Editor İSMET ÖZKAN; circ. 4,100.
Bugün Ticaret: Meşrutiyet Cad. 31/4, Yenışehir; f. 1964; commercial; Editor FARUK TAŞKIRAN; circ. 1,500.
Daily News: Konur Sok. 16, Yenışehir; f. 1961; English language; Publisher-Editor İLHAM ÇEVİK; circ. 3,300.
Ekonomide Egemenlik: Atatürk Bulvarı 137/2; f. 1970; commercial; Editor FEHMİ ANLAROĞLU.
Hür Anadolu: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21; f. 1967; political; Editor MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; circ. 4,050.
İktisadi İnkilâp: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1957; commercial; Editor CELÂL HAFİFBİLEK; circ. 1,600.
İktisat ve Piyasa: İzmir Cad. 22/9; f. 1964; commercial; Proprietor ÜLKÜ BİLGİN; circ. 1,900.
İş Alemi: Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Damirtepe; f. 1964; commercial; Publisher İLHAMİ ÖMEROĞLU; circ. 2,200.
İş ve Ekonomi: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1964; Publisher-Editor COŞKUN BÖLÜKBAŞIOĞLU; circ. 2,000.
Medeniyet: Rüzgârlı Sok. 39; f. 1956; evening; Editor ERDOĞAN TOKATLI; circ. 4,100.
Memleket: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1970; political; Editor ŞEMSİ BELLİ.
Resmî Gazete: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, ve Müdevvnat Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1920; official gazette.
Tasvir: Ulus Han, Ulus; f. 1961; political; Editor TAHİR ZENGİNGÖNÜL; circ. 5,100.
Turizm Ticaret: Çelikkale Sok. 8/12, Kızılay; f. 1970; commercial; Editor TEOMAN YALAZAN.
Ulus: Şinasi Sok., Ulus; f. 1919; morning; political, supports the Republican People's Party; Editor CEMAL SALTİK; circ. 15,700.
Vatan: İbrahim Müteferrika Sok. 2/2; f. 1940; evening; Editor TURHAN TÜRKEL; circ. 4,000.
Yeniğün: Rüzgârlı Sok. 45/8, Ulus; f. 1968; political; Editor KEMAL TÜKEL; circ. 4,000.
Yeni Tanin: Ağah Efendi Sok. 2/A, Ulus; f. 1964; political; Editor KEMAL ARARAT; circ. 4,000.
Zafer: Çankırı Cad. 14; f. 1963; morning; political; Proprietor MUAMMER KIRANER; circ. 11,000.

BURSA

- Bursanın Sesi:** Yeniyol, Ersan İşhanı; f. 1969; political; Editor NECATİ AKGÜN; circ. 800.

Haber: Kümbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN; circ. 1,200.
Hakimiyet: Başak Cad. 5; f. 1950; political; Editor MUSTAFA TAYLA; circ. 5,500.
Millet: Ankara Cad. 59; f. 1960; political; Editor FATMA MAT; circ. 900.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstikbal: Çarşı, Değirmen Sok. 15/A; f. 1950; political; Editor İRFAN UĞURLUER.
Millî İrade: Uygur Sok. 1; f. 1968; political; Editor GÜLTEKİN TOTU.
Sakarya: Hacet Sok. 3; f. 1947; political; Editor BOZKURT ÜNÜĞÜR.

İSTANBUL

Akşam: Cemal Nadir Sok. 13; f. 1918; independent; Editor İRFAN DERMAN; circ. 42,000.
Apoyevmatini: Suriye Çarşısı 10, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher TAKVOR ACUN; circ. 3,500.
Babıalide Sabah: Sultanahmet, Adliye Bitişiği; f. 1965; political; Editor ALİ TABAN; circ. 7,300.
Bizim Anadolu: Şeref Efendi Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1969; political; Editor ABDÜLKADİR BILLURCU.
Bugün: Sultanahmet, Adliye Sarayı Bitişiği; f. 1966; political; Editor SABRİ YILMAZ; circ. 12,250.
Cumhuriyet: Halkevi Sok. 39, Cağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; independent political; Editor OKTAY KURTBOKE; circ. 90,000.
Dünya: Narlıbahçe Sok. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; political; Editor KAYHAN KÜREMAN; circ. 14,500.
Ekonomi: Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial; Editor SAFA ÇELİKER; circ. 1,500.
Ekspres: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; evening; Editor COŞKUN ÖZER.
Embros: Galip Dede Cad. 103, Tünel; f. 1953; Greek language; evening; Editor NİHAL VASILYADIS; circ. 1,000.
Günlük Ticaret: Başmüsahip Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; political; Editor NESRİN TUNÇBILEK; circ. 1,700.
Günaydın: Alâî köşkü Sok. 2; f. 1968; political; Editor RAHMİ TURAN; circ. 272,600.
Haber: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1934; political; Editor NECLA BERKAN; circ. 8,100.
Hakikat: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44; f. 1970; political; Editor MEHMET EMİN İNLER.
Hergün: Cemal Nadir Sok. 9, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; evening; Editor UĞUR GÜRTUNCA; circ. 8,300.
Hürriyet: Babıalî Cad. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor YÜKSEL BAŞTUĞ; circ. 501,000.
İstanbul Postası: Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1946; commercial; Editor ÇETİN A. ÖZKIRIM; circ. 2,250.
Jamañak: İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian language; Editor N. KIRKOR HÜDAVERDİYAN; circ. 1,100.
Le Journal d'Orient: Deva Çıkmaşı 2/1, Beyoğlu; f. 1918; French language; Editor ALBERT KARASU; circ. 2,000.
Marmara: İstiklâl Cad. 360/12, Tünel; f. 1941; Armenian language; Editor R. HADDECİYAN; circ. 1,700.
Milliyet: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 65; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor ABDİ İPEKÇİ; circ. 169,800.
Son Havadis: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1951; supports the Justice Party; Editor CAN KAYA İSEN; circ. 34,500.
Son Saat: Çemberlitaş Palas Kat 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; evening; Editor SELİM BİLMEN; circ. 8,700.

Tercüman: Nuruosmaniye, Cağaloğlu; f. 1961; political; Editor SADETTİN ÇULCU; circ. 266,000.
Yeni Asya: Şeref Efendi Sok. 32, Cağaloğlu; f. 1970; political; Editor A. RAHMİ ERDEM; circ. 9,400.
Yeni Gazete: Mollafenari Sok. 30, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor OĞUZ ŞEREN; circ. 12,000.
Yeni İstanbul: Dr. Emin Paşa Sok. 20, Cağaloğlu; f. 1950; independent political; Editor DOĞAN KOLOĞLU; circ. 29,200.

İZMİR

Ege Ekspres: 856 Sok. No. 46; f. 1952; political; Editor İLHAN ESEN; circ. 4,100.
Ege Ekonomi: 2 Beyler Sok. 45/A; f. 1968; commercial; Editor KAZIM YENİSEY; circ. 2,200.
Ege Telgraf: Atatürk Cad. 150; f. 1960; evening; political; Editor SÜHA SÜKATİ TEKİL.
Ticaret: Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial and political news; Editor SEZAI GÜVEN; circ. 7,600.
Yeni Asır: Gazi Osman Paşa Bulvarı 13/A; f. 1895; political; Editor CEMİL DEVRİM; circ. 48,500.

KONYA

Yeni Konya: İş Bankası Bitişiği; f. 1948; political; Editor A. NECATİ ATALAY; circ. 1,850.
Yeni Meram: Mevlâna Cad. Sağlık Pasajı; f. 1949; political; Editor A. RIDVAN BÜLBÜL; circ. 1,250.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

Ekonomi ve Politika: Tunus Cad. 12/3 Bakanlıklar; f. 1966; economic and political; Publisher ZİYA TANSU.
Hız: Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1966; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA.
Outlook: Olgunlar Sok. 2/3, Yenışehir; f. 1967; English language; Editor A. KIŞLALI.
The Week: Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Demirtepe; f. 1952; English language; political and general interest; Publisher-Editor VEDAT ABUT.
Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi: Karantil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1953; commercial; Editor BEHZAT TANIR.
Türkiye Ticaret Sicili: Karantil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1957; commercial; Editor OKTAY DİZDAROĞLU.
Yarın: İnkılap Sok. 25/2, Yenışehir; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜRİT DURU.

İSTANBUL

Akaba: Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor KADRI YURDATAP.
Durum: Atasaray İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu; f. 1964; political; Editor MİTHAT PERİN.
Economic News About Turkey—ENAT: P.O.B. 716, Karaköy; f. 1960; Editor E. G. KOVEY.
Geçit: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 408; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.
Hafta Sonu: Turbedar Sok. No. 22, Divanyolu, Cağaloğlu.
Hayat: Turbedar Sok. 22, Divanyolu; f. 1956; general interest illustrated magazine; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.
İstanbul Ticaret: İstanbul Ticaret Odası, Eminönü-Ünkapanı Cad.; f. 1957; commercial news; Publisher İSMAİL ÖZASLAN.
Kadın: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.
La Vera Luz: Tahtakale Cad., Prevuayans Han 12; f. 1951; Jewish news weekly; Publisher İLYAZER MENDA.
Meydan: Sultan Mektebi Sok. 23, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor AKİM KAMACIOĞLU.

- Pardon:** Foto Politik, Çemberlitaş Palas, Daire 7, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor UĞUR GÜMÜŞTEKİN.
- Pazar:** Alay Köşkü Cad. 12, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.
- Perde:** Divanyolu Isık Sokak 11; f. 1963; cinema and theatre; Editor LÜTFİ GÖKMEN.
- Resimli Roman:** Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; twice weekly; illustrated; Editor SEZAI SOLELLİ; circ. 120,000.
- Şalom:** Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.
- Ses:** Türbedar Sok. 22, Divanyolu; f. 1962; illustrated; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.
- Türkische Deutsche Post:** Asmalimescit Sok. 41/7, Beyoğlu; German and Turkish; Publisher İBRAHİM TOKAY.
- Tutum:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 54; f. 1967; political; Editor ERDOĞAN AKKURT.
- Yeni Gavros:** Billûr Sok. 10, Karaköy; f. 1945; Armenian news weekly; Publisher BOĞOS ARTUR.

PERIODICALS

ANKARA

- Adalet Dergisi:** Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal; Editor RİDVAN BÜLEND ERCİYEŞ; circ. 3,200.
- Ankara Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1944; monthly; journal of the Ankara Bar.
- Azerbaycan:** Azerbaizhan Cultural Association, P.K. 165; f. 1949; literary; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAT.
- Bayrak Dergisi:** Necatibey Cad., Karakimseli Han; f. 1964; Pub. and Editor HAMİ KARTAY.
- Çiftlik Dergisi:** P.K. 6, Çankaya; agricultural; f. 1960; monthly; Publisher VASFI HAKMAN; circ. 10,000.
- Devlet Operası:** Devlet Operası Umum Md.; art, opera.
- Devlet Tiyatrosu:** Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.
- Dost:** Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenışehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.
- Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası:** İhlamur Sokak 10/1, Yenışehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.
- Halkevleri Dergisi:** Atatürk Bulvarı 104; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher CELÂL ERTUĞ.
- Hisar:** P.K. 501; f. 1950; literary; Editor MÜSERRET YILMAZ.
- İdare Dergisi:** İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.
- İlk Öğretim:** Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.
- İller ve Belediyeler Derneği:** Yenışehir, Sakarya Cad. 34/3; f. 1945.
- Karınca:** Mithat Paşa Cad. 38; f. 1934; monthly cooperative journal; circ. 9,000; Editor CELÂL ÜZEL.
- Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi:** Eskişehir Yolu; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (bi-annual).
- Mesleki ve Teknik Öğretim:** Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; f. 1942; educational.
- Mühendis ve Makina:** Çelikkale Sok. 3, Kızılay; f. 1957; engineering monthly; Publ. Chamber of Mechanical Engineers; Dir. ARSLAN SANIR; Editor SELAMİ ÜNER.
- Önasya Dergisi:** Konur Sokak Ağur Apt., 10-1 Yenışehir; f. 1965; monthly; cultural; Publisher SADI BAYRAM.
- Orta Doğu (Middle East):** Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Demirtepe; Publisher Senator CELÂL TEVFIK KARASAPAN; Editor SEVİNÇ KIŞLALI.

- Resmi Kararlar Dergisi:** Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1966; legal; Editor AVNİ ÖZENÇ; circ. 3,500.
- T. C. Merkez Bankası Aylık Bülten:** Merkez Bank; monthly.
- Turizm:** Posta kutusu 682; f. 1957; Publisher HAYRİ BENLİ.
- Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi:** General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdür-lüğü; archaeological.
- Türk Dili:** Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 221, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary; Editor AGAH SIRRI LEVEND.
- Türk Kültürü:** Tunus Cad. 16; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor Prof. Dr. AHMET TEMİR.
- Turkey—Economic News Digest:** Karanfil Sok. 56; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief BEHZAT TANIR; Man. Editor SADIK BALKAN.
- Türkiye Bankacılık:** P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.
- Türkiye Bibliyografyası:** Milli Kütüphane Genel Müdür-lüğü, Yenışehir; f. 1934; quarterly; Turkish national bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. FİZİL BAŞBUĞOĞLU.
- Yeni Yayınlar (Aylık Bibliyografya Dergisi):** P.K. 60, Yenimahalle (Yeşilyurt Sokağı 54/17, Kavaklıdere); f. 1956; bibliography; Dir. ŞAHAP NAZMİ COŞKUNLAR; Editor MUHARREM MERCANLIGİL.
- Ziraat Dergisi:** Posta K. 305; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.
- Ziraat Dünyası:** Posta K. 127; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

İSTANBUL

- Ant:** P.K. 934, Sirkeci; f. 1967; political; Editor DOĞAN ÖZGÜDEN.
- Arkiitekt:** Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and tourism; Chair. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. M. İ. GÖNEN.
- Bakis:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINLER.
- Banka:** Imam Sok. 1, Kat 3, Beyoğlu; f. 1964; banking, economic, social and management subjects; Publisher NEZİH H. NEYZİ; circ. 2,500.
- Barış Dünyası:** Himayci Etfal Sok. 5/18, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; political; monthly; Publisher AHMET HAMDİ BAŞAR.
- Deniz:** Ruhtım Cad., Veli Alemdar Han, Kat 6/23, Karaköy; f. 1955; monthly; maritime news; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.
- İktisadi Yükseliş:** P.K. 317; f. 1949; economic; Publisher ŞEMŞETTİN CURA.
- İstanbul, A Handbook for Tourists:** Sişli Meydanı, 364; f. 1968; quarterly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT F. ECZACIBASI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- İstanbul Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1926; monthly; published by the Istanbul Bar.
- İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası:** f. 1884; every two months; journal of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce; Turkish and English; Editor Dr. Y. KILIKŞ.
- Kemalizm:** Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 16; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.
- Köy Postası:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 57; f. 1944; Editor KADRI OĞUZ.
- Köylünün Sesi:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 59/2; f. 1966; Publisher KEMAL KARADENİZ.
- Kulis:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.
- Musiki Mecmuası:** Yeniçeriler Cad. 43, Beyazıt, P.K. 666; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETİM RUHİ ÜNGÖR.

TURKEY—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

- Pirelli:** Büyükdere Cad. 151, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; Publisher EMİL ELÂĞÖZ.
- Polis Dergisi:** Kuledibi, Emniyet Sarayı, Karaköy; f. 1954; Publisher KEMAL ARTUÇ.
- Polis Magazin:** İstiklâl Cad. 364/18, Beyoğlu; f. 1958; Publisher MİTHAT ENGİN VİRANYALI.
- Ruh ve Madde Dergisi:** P.K. 1157; f. 1959; organ of the Metapsychic and Scientific Research Society of Turkey; Publisher ERGÜN ARIKDAL.
- Sanat Dünyası:** Fevziyeşah Cad. 29, Fatih; f. 1956; arts, culture; Editor HALİDE TILGEN; circ. 15,000.
- Sevgi Dünyası (World of Love):** Larmartin Cad. 26/3, Taksim; f. 1963; Publisher Dr. R. KAYSERİLIOĞLU; circ. 10,000.
- Söz:** Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.
- Tıp Dünyası:** Ankara Cad. 31/3 Küçük Han, Cağaloğlu, P.K. 192; f. 1927; monthly; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry Society; Editor Dr. FAHRETTİN KERİM GÖKAY.
- Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almanya Postası:** P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.
- Türk Folklor Araştırmaları:** P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.
- Türk Ticaret Almanığı:** Mollafenari Sok. 25, Cağaloğlu; commercial; Editor REŞAT TOPALOĞLU.
- Turkish Trade Directory:** Boyacı Ahmet Sok. 12, Çainberlitaş, Nuriyeh Han 12/E; f. 1960; annual; Publisher SERGIO COSTANTE.
- Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni:** Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli Meydanı; f. 1930; bi-monthly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT ECZACIBAŞI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım:** P.K. 578; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.
- Ülkücü Öğretmen:** Başmuship Sok., Emek Han, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher HALİD BERK; Editor-in-Chief Dr. BAHA ARIKAN.
- Varlık:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; monthly; literary; Editor YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.
- Yeditepe:** P.K. 771, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and cultural; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.
- Yelken:** P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜK-
NETTİN RESULOĞLU.

- Yeni Sağlık Alemi:** Başmuship Sok. 10/1, Cağaloğlu f. 1964; health; Editor ENGİN SÜMER.
- Yeni Sanayi Dünyası:** P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.
- Yeni Sinema:** P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1966; cinema; Editor HÜSEYİN HACIBAŞOĞLU.

İZMİR

- İzmir Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1967; monthly; Journal of the İzmir Bar; Editor CİHAĞIR KUTLAY; Prop. NECDET ÖKLEM; circ. 1,000.
- İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi:** Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; monthly; commercial.

KONYA

- Çağrı Dergisi:** P.K. 99; f. 1957; literary; monthly; Editor FEYZİ HALICI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Anatolian News Agency:** Ankara and Istanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. ATTILA ONUK; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.
- Haber Ajansı:** Ersoy Han, Cağaloğlu; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. AYDOĞAN ÖNOL.
- İKA Economic and Commercial News Agency:** Tunus Cad. 12/3, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1954; Dir. ZİYA TANSU; publs. *Daily Economic and Commercial Bulletin*, *Investment and Finance Bulletin* (both English and Turkish), *Foreign Investment Authorization Records for Turkey*.
- Türk Haberler Ajansı (Turkish News Agency):** Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1950; brs. in Ankara and Izmir; Dir.-Gen. KADRI KAYABAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANKARA

- ANSA:** Gelincik Sok. 7A/6; Bureau Chief LAMBERTO BORGATO.
- Agence France-Presse and AP are also represented.

İSTANBUL

- AP:** 5ci Kat, Mollafenari Sok. No. 1; Bureau Chief HAL McCURE.
- UPI:** Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu; Bureau Chief JOHN LAWTON.
- The following are also represented: Agence France Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Editörler Birliği (Editors' Union):** Ankara Cad. 93, Istanbul; f. 1950; Pres. REMZİ BENİ; Sec. CİHAAT İMER.

PUBLISHERS

- Ağaoğlu Yayınevi:** Selvilimesçit Sokak 2, Kurt İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; translations and literary books; MUSTAFA KEMAL AĞAOĞLU.
- Akgün Matbaası:** Istanbul.
- Ark Ticaret Ltd. ŞTİ:** P.K. 577, Ankara; f. 1962; technical books; Gen. Man. ATILAN TÜMER.
- Arkın Kitabevi—Bir Yayınevi:** Ankara Cad. 60, P.K. 11, Istanbul; f. 1949; encyclopedias, atlases, children's books, reference; Pres. and Man. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN.
- Atlas Kitabevi Yayınevi:** Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, Istanbul; literary.

- Ayyıldız Matbaası:** Ankara.
- Baha Matbaası:** Cemal Nadir Sokak 12, Istanbul.
- Başkent Yayınevi:** Anafartalar Caddesi, Nilüfer Sokak 5A, Istanbul; literary.
- Bateş:** Molla Fenari Sok. 1, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1960; books and periodicals.
- Bedri Yayınevi:** Istanbul.
- Berkalp Kitabevi:** Şehir Bahçesi 7/8, Ankara.
- Cumhuriyet Mat. ve Gazo T.A.Ş.:** Halkevi Sokak 40/41, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul.
- De Yayınevi:** Vilâyet Han, Kat. 3, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; literary.

TURKEY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Depas: 56 Cumhuriyet Bulvarı, İzmir.

Elif Kitabevi: Sahaflar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, İstanbul; f. 1956; all types of publications, especially historical, literary, political, drama and reference.

Forum Yayınları: Ankara; literary and artistic books.

Gerçek Yayınevi: İstanbul; economic.

İnkılâp Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. NAZAR FİKRİ.

İnkılâp ve aka Kitabevleri Kollektif Şirketi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. KARABET FİKRİ.

İzel Yayınları: İstanbul; plays.

Kanaat Kitabevi: İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, İstanbul; f. 1896; textbooks, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.

Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Sti: Narlıbahçe Sokak 19, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.

Köy ve Eğitim Yayınevi: P.K. 339, Ankara; social sciences.

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 62, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1945; Dirs. İZİDOR and RENE KANT.

Neşriyat A.S.: Mollafenari S.İ, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; classics, children's books, novels.

Nil Yayınevi: İstanbul; literary translations.

Nişantaşı Deniz Kitabevi: Nisantas, İstanbul; poetry.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 62/2, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1959; English, French, German and Dutch language courses, guides and dictionaries; Dir. İZİDOR KANT.

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul; f. 1930; school textbooks, novels, fiction, science and art books; Dir. REMZİ BENİ.

Sermet Matbaası: Şeref Efendi Sok. 28, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1950; books on medicine, statistics, economics, mathematics, dictionaries; Gen. Man. SERMET ARKA-DAŞ.

Sinan Matbaası: İstanbul.

Tıfdruk Matbaacılık Sanayii Anonim Şirketi: Divanyolu, Tübedar S. No. 22, İstanbul; f. 1955; novels, magazines, encyclopedia; Pres. KÂZIM TAŞKENT.

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı, 221 Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1923; non-fiction.

T.T.K. Basımevi: Ankara.

Türkiye Yayınevi: Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul.

Üniversite Kitabevi: İstanbul.

Varlık: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction books; Dir. YAŞAR NABİ NAYİR.

Yeditepe Yayınları: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

Yeni Zaman Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 155, İstanbul; f. 1970; Dir. ROZİN İULİA FİKRİ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo T.V. Kurumu (T.R.T.): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 37, Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. ADNAN ÖZTRAK.

Home Service:

Radio Ankara: LW, 240 kW., Dir. YILMAZ HIÇYILMAZ.

Ankara II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. CENGİZ TANÇ.

Ankara III Programme: FM, 0.25 kW., Dir. CENGİZ TANÇ.

Radio Çukurova: MW, 300 kW., Dir. ERGUN EVREN.

Radio Diyarbakır: MW, 300 kW., Dir. (vacant).

Radio İstanbul: MW, 150 kW., Dir. SALİH AKGÖL.

İstanbul II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. SALİH AKGÖL.

Radio İzmir: MW, 100 kW., Dir. NİHAT UYTUN.

Radio Erzurum: LW, 100 kW., Dir. MEHMET GÜVEN.

Radio Antalya: MW, 2 kW., Dir. AYHAN DÜNDAR.

Radio Kars: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ALTAN KINAL.

Radio Van: MW, 2 kW., Dir. TURAN COŞAR.

Radio Gaziantep: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ADİL DAİ.

Radio Trabzon: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ŞERAFETTİN SÜER.

Foreign Service:

Ankara I: 19 meter band; 100 kW.

Ankara II: 31, 16 meter bands, 20 kW., 2 × 100 kW. In August 1970, Ankara II's 20-kW. transmitter is to be boosted to 250 kW. Twelve daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Persian, Pushtu, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish and Urdu. Dir. CENGİZ TANÇ; also on the above frequency:

Voice of Turkey: broadcasting to Turks in Europe.

Technical University of İstanbul: 0.5 kW., Frequency Modulation; broadcasts for İstanbul; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. SANTUR.

In 1969 3,074,433 radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Türkiye Radyo T.V. Kurumu (Ankara TV): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 37, Ankara; an experimental training establishment using a limited TV service was set up in 1965, now transmitting three days a week. New TV studios are to be established in İstanbul and İzmir; Head of the Dept. of Admin. of the TV Studios of TRT; FAHRETTİN IŞIKÇI; Head of the Dept. of TV Programmes GÜNTEKİN ÖRKÜT.

Technical University of İstanbul: educational programmes on Thursdays during the Academic Year; Dir. Dr. A. ATAMAN.

In 1969 50,000 television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given for capital and deposits are for the end of the calendar year stated.)

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1931, and constituted in its present form after the revolution of 1960. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is responsible also for public deposits, and medium and long-term borrowings of the banks. In addition, all international payments go through the Bank, and all foreign exchange is held by the Bank.

There are some 50 other banks functioning in Turkey. Thirteen had been created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sümerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of buildings. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities, and mortgages, etc.

The largest of the 33 private sector Turkish banks is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates 380 branches and 61 agencies. The private banks borrow at medium- and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

These banks are required to contribute credits to the Bank Liquidation Fund set up by law in December 1960 to liquidate gradually those banks whose financial standing was unsatisfactory. This fund is derived from annual contributions of 0.2 per cent of savings and commercial deposits and since 1960 has been made up to the required amount by the Central Bank.

There are five foreign banks operating branches in Turkey. The Ottoman Bank which was founded in 1863 is the oldest bank in Turkey, and has strong British and French interests. The agreement with the Turkish Government expires in 1975.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey which encourages private investment in industry by acting as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası is a privately owned development finance company founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (*Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey*): Bankalar Caddesi 48, Ankara; f. 1931; bank of issue; part of the share capital is owned by the State; cap. p.u. 15m.; Gen. Man. NAIM TALU.

Etibank: Atatürk Bulvarı, Cihan Sok., Sıhhiye, Posta K. 505, Ankara; f. 1935; Government Bank for mineral, electric-power and banking development; cap. p.u. 500m. (1967); Gen. Man. TAHSİN YALABIK.

İller Bankası (*Municipal Bank*): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1945; Government Municipalities Bank; cap. p.u. 270m.; Chair. of Board and Gen. Dir. ESAT KIRATLIOĞLU.

Sümerbank: Ulus Meydanı 2, Ankara; Holdings Bank for governmental industrial undertakings; cap. p.u. 500m.; Gen. Man. HULUSİ CETİNOĞLU.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası: Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 133, Tepebaşı, İstanbul; f. 1960; State Bank to develop tourism; six branches; authorized cap. 300m., cap. p.u. 119.7m.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (*Agricultural Bank*): Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1863; Government Agricultural Bank; over 760 branches; cap. p.u. 1,028m.; dep. 8,112m. (1969); Gen. Man. SABAHATTİN SERİFOĞLU.

Türkiye Emlâk Kredi Bankası A.O. (*Real Estate Credit Bank of Turkey*): Atatürk Bulvarı 15, Ankara; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1,000m. (1968); Pres. and Gen. Man. HAYRİ SEÇKİN.

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. (*Industrial Development Bank of Turkey*): Necatibey Caddesi 241-47, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; cap. 110m.; loans and investments 1,150m. (1969); Chair. FERİD BASMACI; Man. Dir. BÜLENT YAZICI; Gen. Man. REŞİD EGELİ.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.: Bankalar Caddesi 52, Ankara; f. 1954; State Bank controlling funds of religious foundations; cap. p.u. 48m.; Chair. K. RONA; Gen. Man. S. TULGA.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (*Turkish Maritime Bank*): Rihtim Caddesi, Posta K. 1387, İstanbul; a semi-public corporation with a 99-year charter, which took over the function of the former State Seaways and Harbours Administration; f. 1952; cap. approx. 500m., of which 51 per cent is subscribed by the Government, the rest by private investors and organizations; Gen. Man. NEDRET UTKAN.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: İstiklâl Cad. 219, P.K. 548, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 50m. (1969), dep. 2,334m.; Chair. AHMED DALI; Gen. Man. MEDENİ BERK; publ. monthly bulletin.

Anadolu Bankası A.Ş.: Okçu Musu Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 45m., deposits 236m. (1968); successor to Türk Ekspres Bank and Buğday Bankası; Gen. Man. MİTHAT GÜLDÜ.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: 44-46 Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 57.3m. (1968); Pres. SABRİ SAVCI; Gen. Man. MUNUR EVRENOL.

Egebank, S.A.: Atatürk Avenue 80, P.K. 251, İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 12m. (1968); Chair. SEVKEF FİLİBELİ.

İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu İstiklâl Caddesi, Mısır Apart. 309, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 177.4m. (1969); Pres. F. BARIN; Gen. Man. H. GÖNEN.

Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: Bankalar Caddesi Bozkurt Han Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 8m. (1968).

Pamukbank T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 17m., dep. 162.9m. (1968).

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 55, Ankara; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 242m. (1969); Chair. of Board HAYDAR KOYUNCU; Gen. Man. ÖMER SUNAR.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Iskele Caddesi, Hayri Efendi Sokak, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1914; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 1,135m. (1968); Dir.-Gen. HAKI EROL.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: 43 Yeni Postahane Caddesi, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 626m. (1968); Chair. CABIR S. SELEK.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: Anafartalar Caddesi 41, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. 100m., dep. 354m. (1969); 181 branches; Dir.-Gen. HALİT TAŞÇIOĞLU.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 68m. (1968).

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara; f. 1924; 450 brs.; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 7,911m. (1968); Chair. İHSAN KÖKNEL; Gen. Man. FERİD BASMACI.

Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş.: Çankırı Cad. 18, P.K. 152, Ankara; cap. 30m.; Chair. Prof. Dr. SAİT KEMAL MİMAROĞLU; Gen. Man. BULUT HÜSREV GÖLE.

Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş.: Halit Ziya Bulvarı No. 45, İzmir, P.K. 239; f. 1924; 5 brs.; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 36m. (1968); Chair. REŞAT EKİNCİ; Gen. Man. İSMAİL AKSOY.

Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1888 as Selânik Bankas T.A.Ş.; cap. p.u. 2,7m., dep. 47m. (1969); Pres. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ; Gen. Man. Dr. MUZAFFER ERSOY.

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 250, İstiklâl 285, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 3,604m. (1969); Chair. KAZIM TAŞKENT.

FOREIGN BANKS

Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: 207 Cumhuriyet Caddesi, Harbiye, P.K. 11, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 199m. (1969); jointly owned by Bank of America, Türkiye İş Bankası and Banca d'America e d'Italia; brs. in Ankara, İstanbul (three) and İzmir; Chair. A. ÜSKÜDARLI.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Head Office: Milan, Italy; İstanbul branch: Bankalar Cad. 53, Karaköy; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 112m. (1968).

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Hayri Efendi Caddesi, Bahçekapı, P.O.B. 464, İstanbul; cap. and reserves 9.7m., dep. 105.6m. (1968); Man. in İstanbul CARLO CAPPI.

Holantse Bank-Üni N.V.: Amsterdam, Netherlands; İstanbul, Karaköy, P.K. 34; cap. p.u. 1m., dep. 57m. (1968); Man. in İstanbul C. H. WEDDEPOHL.

Ottoman Bank (Osmanlı Bankası): Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 8m., dep. 945m. (1969); Dir.-Gen. J. JEULIN; over 70 brs.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa-Komiserliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1873; 305 mems.; Pres. REFİK T. SELİMOĞLU; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.: P.K. 359, İstanbul; f. 1929; state-owned with monopoly of re-insurance; supervises private insurance companies; Chair. SALİH COŞKUN; Gen. Man. SEBATİ ATAMAN; publ. *Sigortacılık Bülteni* (Insurance Bulletin).

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Ankara; Social Insurance Organization.

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society): Galata, Anadolu Sigorta Hanı, P.O.B. Karaköy 1845, İstanbul.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (Ankara Insurance Society): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1936; Dir. KEMAL SARIGÖLLÜ.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. No. 2, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1964; fire, marine, accident; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL.

Destek Reasürans T.S.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Caddesi 6a/2 İstanbul; f. 1943; Pres. BÜLENT KOZLU.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy İstanbul; f. 1942; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Managing Dir. NAIL MORALI; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL; fire, marine, accident and life.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1925; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. FETHİ SOYSAL.

Halk Sigorta T.A.Ş.: Galata, Halk Sigorta Hanı, Söğü Sokak, İstanbul; f. 1944; Man. SAFFET DEMİR.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta, Anonim Şirketi (General Insurance Society of İstanbul): P.O.B. Galata 391, İstanbul; 1893; Pres. CABİR SELEK; Man. HAŞİM EKENER.

İmtaş İttihadı Millî Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (İmtaş Insurance Company): Karaköy, Ünyon Han, İstanbul, P.K. 107; f. 1918; Man. NURETTİN YAMANLAR.

Şark Sigorta Türk Anonim Şirketi (Orient Turkish Insurance Society): P.O.B. 111, Karaköy, Bankalar Cad., Şark Han, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. MİTHAT NEMLİ.

Seker Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 325, Seker Sigorta Hanı, Fındıklı, İstanbul; all types of insurance.

Tam Sigorta A.Ş.: 279 Cumhuriyet Cad., Harbiye, İstanbul; all types of insurance.

Türkiye Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. C. ARIDURU; Gen. Man. F. İŞİL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 149 Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; Pres. MÜKERREM BERK.

Organization for Turkish Chambers of Industry Corporation: İzmir Caddesi, No. 22/10, Ankara; f. 1968; Chair. FAZIL ZOBU.

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce: Adana; f. 1893; Pres. FERİT ERÇETİN; Sec.-Gen. A. İRFAN TUĞBERK; 3,100 mems.; publ. *Gazetesi*.

Adana Chamber of Industry: Adana; f. 1966; Pres. SAKİP SABANCI; 230 mems.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Caddesi 20; Pres. NURİ CİRİTOĞLU; Gen. Sec. İZZET DURU; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.): P.O.B. 190, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1887; 495 mems.; Sec. and Treas. N. COVEY, M.B.E.; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa; f. 1926; 4,582 mems.; Pres. HÜSEYİN SUNGUR; Sec.-Gen. ERGUN KAĞITCIBAŞI; publ. *Bursa Ticaret Haberleri*, weekly.

Chamber of Industry for the Aegean Region: P.O.B. 188; İzmir; f. 1954 succeeded to the İzmir Chamber of Industry; Pres. SİNASI ERTAN; Sec.-Gen. HÜSEYİN KUNTER; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: P.K. 377, 4 Vakıf Han Kat. 3, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1882; 38,353 mems.; Pres. SİRRI ENVER BATUR; Pres. Exec. Board BEHÇET OSMANAĞOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. İSMAİL HÜSREV TÖKİN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası*, *İstanbul Ticaret, Statistical Abstract* (in English).

İstanbul Chamber of Industry: Eminönü, İstanbul; Pres. BEHÇET OSMANAĞOĞLU.

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: 126 Atatürk Caddesi, İzmir; f. 1885; 7,351 mems.; Pres. SABRİ TANIK; Sec.-Gen. HİLMİ ÖZTARHAN; publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi* (monthly).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 212, Mersin; f. 1886; 1,619 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA SÖZMEN; Sec.-Gen. ALİ B. AYDENİZ.

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun; f. 1923; 9 members; Pres. CENGİZ BALKAN; Gen.-Sec.; CEVDET KARSLI.

TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATIONS

Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu-Türk İş (Turkish Trade Union Confederation): Bayındır Sok. 8, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; 25 national unions and 9 federations with 800,000 employees; Chair. SEYFİ DEMİRSÖY; Sec.-Gen. HALİL TUNÇ; Financial Sec. ÖMER ERGÜN; Organizing Sec. ETHEM EZGÜ; publs. *Monthly Bulletin* (in English), *Türk-İş* (monthly magazine in Turkish).

Devrimci İşçileri Sendikası Konfederasyonu (Confederation of Reformist Workers' Unions): Ankara; f. 1967; 17 mem. unions.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk İş in 1967 with a membership of over 5,000.

Çimse-İş (Türkiye Çimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Cement, Ceramic and Soil): Necatibey Cad. 13/13-14, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 15,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. HASAN TURKAY; Gen. Sec. ABUZER UCAR.

Deri-İş (Türkiye Deri, Debbag, Kundura ve Saraciye Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Leather and Shoe): Nuruosmaniye Cad. 9, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; also affiliated to ISLWF; Pres. MUSTAFA ŞAHİN; Gen. Sec. ADNAN GÜRKULE.

Dok Gemi-İş (Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Port, Dock and Ship Building): Kemankes Mah., Mumhane Cad., Deniz Han 17-19, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1947; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. MAHMUT YÜKSEL; Gen. Sec. KAZIM YETMİŞBİR.

Dyİ-İş (Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Railways): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 30,100 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Gen. Sec. AHMET ÇATAKÇINLER.

Genel-İş (Türkiye Genel Hizmetler İşçileri Sendikası) (Public Services): Ulus İşhanı E Blok 201, Ulus, Ankara; f. 1962; 17,665 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. ABDULLAH BAŞTÜRK; Gen. Sec. HASAN TOĞAY.

Ges-İş (Türkiye Devleti Enerji, su ve Gaz İşçileri Sendikası) (State Energy, Gas, Water-Workers): Lozan Meydan, Strasburg Cad. Kozanoğlu Apt. 23/7-8, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. OSMAN SOĞUKPINAR; Gen. Sec. EROL AYKAŞ.

Harb-İş (Türkiye Harb Sanayii ve Yardımcı İş Kolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Defence Industry and Allied Workers): Adakale Sok., Set Apt. 73/5-8, Kocatepe, Ankara; f. 1956; 22,101 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. CELÂL BÜLBÜL; Gen. Sec. İLHAMİ AÇIKSÖZ.

Likat-İş (Türkiye Liman ve Kara Tahmil-Tahliye İşçileri Sendikası) (Loading and Unloading Workers): Necatibey Cad. 13/11-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 14,770 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. M. ALI SARİ; Gen. Sec. MÜHİTTİN GEZER.

Metal-İş (Türkiye Metal, Çelik, Mühimmat, Makina, Metal-den Mamul Eşya ve Oto Sanayii İşçi Sendikaları) Federasyonu (Federation of Turkish Metal, Steel, Metal Goods, Ammunition, Machines and Automobile Industry Workers' Unions): Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı No. 40/1-2 Maltepe, Ankara; f. 1962; 61,428 mems. at 20 mem. unions; Pres. KAYA ÖZDEMİR; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA PATIRNA.

Petrol-İş (Türkiye Petrol, Kimya, Azot ve Atom İşçileri Sendikası) (Oil, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic): P.K. 37, Büyükdere Cad. 83, Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; 12,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. ZİYA HEPBİR; Gen. Sec. ÖZKAL YICI; publ. *Petrol-İş* (weekly).

Sağlık-İş (Türkiye Sağlık İşçileri Sendikası) (Health Employees): Necatibey Cad., Başkent Apt. 1-2, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 11,400 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. MUSTAFA BAŞOĞLU.

Şeker-İş (Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları İşçileri Sendikası) (Sugar Industry): Mithatpaşa Cad. 13/3, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1947; 18,500 mems.; Pres. SADIK SİDE; Gen. Sec. HAYDAR ÖZÖĞRETMEN.

TURKEY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Tarım-İş (Türkiye Tarım ve Tarım Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Agriculture*): Selânik Cad. 8/10, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 6,317 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. BINALİ YAĞIŞAN; Gen. Sec. ALİ RIZA ÖZDEMİR.

Tekstil (Türkiye Tekstil, Orme ve Giyim Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Textile, Knitting and Clothing*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 80, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1951; 100,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITGWF; Pres. ŞEVKET YILMAZ; Gen. Sec. VAHAP GÜVENÇ.

Tes-İş (Türkiye Enerji, Su, Gaz ve Devletli İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Energy, Water, Gas and State Water Department*): Selânik Cad. 7/4, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 17,000 mems.; Pres. ENVER TURGUT; Gen. Sec. ORHAN ERÇELİK.

TOLEYİS (Türkiye Otel Lokanta ve Eğlence Yerleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Hotel, Restaurant and Places of Entertainment*): Sümer Sokak 6, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1969; 26,970 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. MUKBİL ZIRTILOĞLU; Gen. Sec. NUSRET AYDIN.

TTMGYF (Türkiye Tütün, Müskirat, Gıda ve Yardımcı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Tobacco, Drink, Food and Allied Workers*): Babıali Cad. Sıhhiye Apt. 19/3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1952; 45,438 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİER; Gen. Sec. MELİH DÖLEN.

Tüm Gıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, İçki ve Gıda Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Tobacco, Drink and Food*): Ankara Cad. 40, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1957; 118,211 mems.; Pres. ORHAN SORGUÇ; Gen. Sec. BÜLENT ÖZTUĞ.

Tümlis (Türkiye Motorlu Taşıt İşçileri Sendikası) (*Motor Transport*): Yeniselim Paşa Sok. 62, P.K. 292, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1949; 7,163 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. MEHMET İNHANLI; Gen. Sec. D. ZEKİ DEMİREL.

Türk Deniz Ulaş-İş (Türkiye Deniz Taşımacılığı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Water Transport*): Necatibey Cad., Şeref Han 401, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1959; 12,478 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. FERİDUN ŞAKIR ÖĞÜNC; Gen. Sec. KERİM AKYÜZ.

Türkiye Maden-İş (Türkiye Maden İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Mine Workers*): Mithatpaşa Cad. 10/11-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1958; 80,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. KEMAL ÖZER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ORHAN.

Türkiye Maden, Madeni Eşya ve Makine Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası (*Metal, Metal Goods and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey*): Nuruosmaniye Cad., Alibaba Türbe sok. No. 18, Kat 3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1947; 33,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL TÜRKLER; Gen. Sec. RUHİ YÜMLÜ; publ. *Maden-İş Gazetesi* (fortnightly).

Yapı-İş (Türkiye Yapıcılık Genel Hizmetleri Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*General Construction Services Industry*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 20/12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 31,005 mems.; also affiliated to IFBWW; Pres. TAHİR ÖZTÜRK; Gen. Sec. EMRULLAH AKDOĞAN.

Yol-İş (Türkiye Karayolu Yapım-Bzkım ve Onarım İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Highways Construction, Maintenance and Repair Workers*): Kızılırmak Cad. 36/6, Kocatepe, Ankara; f. 1963; 29,759 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. HALİT MISIRLIOĞLU; Gen. Sec. R. RAFET ALTUN.

TRADE FAIR

İzmir Enternasyonal Fuarı (Izmir International Fair): Kültürpark, İzmir; f. 1929; August 20th-September 20th annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları İşletmesi—TCDD (*Turkish State Railways*): Ankara; f. 1924; operates all railways and connecting ports; the Railway Administration acquired the status of a public corporation in July 1953; Gen. Dir. AHMET SARP; Gen. Sec. FAHİR BİLGE.

The total length of the railways operated within the national frontiers is 8,008 km. A five-year plan for modernizing the railway system came into force in January 1963. A second five-year plan 1968–72 aims at continuing this work, with dieselization and electrification projects. The Haydarpaşa–Gebze section of the Haydarpaşa–Arifiye Double Track Electrification Project was opened in May 1969.

The Central Treaty Organization Agreement between Turkey and Iran provided for the linking of the two railway networks by the construction of the Muş–Tatvan railroad, which opened in October 1964. Work on this line between Van and Kotor is still under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1970.

ROADS

General Directorate of Highways: Ankara; Dir.-Gen. SERVET BAYRAMOĞLU.

At the end of 1967 the total length of all-weather highways was 73,500 km. and the highway network totalled 108,000 km. It is planned to complete a further 30,000 km. of all-weather roads by 1972.

In 1968 a ten-year programme of road improvement for eastern Turkey was announced. A 78 km. main road (sponsored by CENITO) runs from Sivelan in south-eastern Turkey to Rezaiyeh on Lake Urmia in Iran. Construction of a TL 1,500m. six-lane bridge across the Bosphorus was started early in 1970, for completion in 1972. It will be the fourth longest bridge in the world and the biggest in Europe, with a centre span of 1,074 metres, and a length of 1,560 metres. The existing ferry services constitute a major traffic "bottleneck" in the Turkish transport system. Plans are being made for the construction of a bridge across the Golden Horn.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Türkiye Türling ve Otomobil Kurumu (*Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey*): Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1923; 4,500 mems.; Dir. ÇELİK GÜLERSEY.

SHIPPING

Denizcilik Bankası (*The Turkish Maritime Bank, Inc.*): Genel Müdürlük, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1952 by Act of Parliament converting the Turkish State Seaways and Harbour Administration into a corporation controlled and part-owned by the State. The Bank has a capital

of TL 500m.; four maritime establishments operate passenger, cargo and ferry-boat lines on inter-city, coastal, Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea routes; four Port Administrations offer loading, unloading, transfer and warehousing facilities; five ship-yards and dry docks have repair and construction facilities for ships up to 15,000 tons; international concerns such as ship salvage and coastal security; other assets include: six hotels; 90,173 gross tons of shipping; 21 ships.

D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş.: Fındıklı, İstanbul; associated company of the above, operating R.C.D. joint services to U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports; Gen. Man. NECMİ AKYILDIZ; 31 cargo ships, 4 tankers.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Denizcilik Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Fındıklı Han Kat 4, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1952; tanker services between Persian Gulf and Mediterranean ports, shipbuilding up to 6,000 t.d.w., repair and dry-docking at company's shipyard in İstanbul; Chair. Board of Dirs. HAYRETTİN BARAN; Man. Dir. SABAHATTİN ÜLKÜ; 10 ships.

Koçtug Denizcilik İşletmesi D.İ.: Bankalar Caddesi, Bozkurt-General Han Kat 5, Karaköy, P.K. 884, İstanbul; European cargo services; Gen. Mans. S. KOCMAN, S. GÖKTUG; 4 ships.

Rıza ve Aslan Sadıkoğlu Ortakları Komandit Şirketi: Taksim, Cumhuriyet Meydanı 33, İstanbul; cargo services Black Sea–Europe and Atlantic; Gen. Man. ASLAN SADIKOĞLU; 2 ships.

Sadıkzade Rusen Oğulları Akıf, Talat Sadıkoğlu Kollektif Şirketi: Arlu Han Kat 2, Rihtim Caddesi, Tophane, İstanbul; cargo services to Europe; Man. Dir. ADNAN ALDORA; 3 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. (THY) (*Turkish Airlines Inc.*): THY Genel Müdürlüğü, Gümüşsuyu No. 96, İstanbul; f. 1934; Chair. MUHARREM TUNCAY; Gen. Man. AĞASI ŞEN. Airports for international and internal flights at Yeşilköy (İstanbul), Esenboğa (Ankara), Antalya (international charter flights) and İzmir (international charter flights); fourteen other airports for internal flights only. Internal service and flights to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Munich, Nicosia, Paris, Rome, Tel-Aviv, Vienna and Zurich; fleet of 4 Viscounts, 8 Friendship, 10 DC-3, and a DC-7B and DC-9 (both leased).

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Turkey.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Information: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 33, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. of Tourism SEVİNÇ KAYNAK; Dir.-Gen. of Information MEHMET DOBADA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Fine Arts General Directorate (*Güzel Sanatlar Genel Müdürlüğü*): Education Ministry, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. MÜKERREM KEYMEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Theatre General Directorate (*Devlet Tiyatrosu Genel Müdürlüğü*): part of the above; runs eight playhouses; Dir.-Gen. CÜNEYT GÖKÇER.

Büyük Tiyatro (*Great Theatre*): Ankara.

Küçük Tiyatro (*Small Theatre*): Ankara.

Devlet Operası: Ankara; national opera and ballet; permanent classical ballet company of 50 dancers.

There are three other state theatres in Ankara, and five private companies. Istanbul has thirteen private companies.

Istanbul Municipal Theatre: Harbiye, Istanbul; f. 1914; presents wide range of plays, Turkish and international, classical and modern; six playhouses; Artistic Dir. VASFI RIZA ZOBU; Admin. Dir. BASKİ DEDEOĞLU; publ. *Review*.

Istanbul City Opera: Taksim, Istanbul; Dir. MUHSİN ERTUĞRUL.

ORCHESTRAS

Istanbul Municipal Symphony Orchestra: Taksim, Istanbul.

Presidential Symphony Orchestra: Ankara.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Turkish Atomic Energy Commission: Prime Minister's Office, Ziya Gökalp Cad. No. 12/4, Ankara; f. 1956; controls the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; 9 mems. Chair. Hon. SADIK TEKİN MÜFTÜOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. İBRAHİM DERİNER; publ. *Activity Reports*, *Research Reports*, etc.

Nuclear Research Centre: Küçük Çekmece, near Istanbul.

Technical University of Istanbul: graduate school of nuclear engineering.

University of Ankara: sub-critical assembly.

Institute of Nuclear Science: Faculty of Science, University of Teheran, Teheran; f. 1959; under the aegis of the Central Treaty Organization, of which Turkey is a member. Courses are conducted in the use of radio isotopes for agriculture, industry and medicine.

Co-operation. Turkey is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA). IAEA is providing assistance which includes equipment and technical aid for the universities of Ankara and Istanbul.

Power: Turkey's first nuclear power station, with a capacity of 3,000 m. kWh. per annum, is planned for completion in 1976.

UNIVERSITIES

Ankara Üniversitesi: Ankara; 1,614 teachers, 16,859 students.

Atatürk Üniversitesi: Erzurum; 429 teachers, 2,237 students.

Ege Üniversitesi: Bornova, İzmir; 549 teachers, 6,171 students.

Hacettepe University: Ankara; f. 1967.

Istanbul Üniversitesi: Bayezit, Istanbul, 1,327 teachers, 35,289 students.

Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi: Beyoğlu, Istanbul; 437 teachers, 5,540 students.

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi: Trabzon; 188 teachers, 1,200 students.

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi (*Middle East Technical University*): Yenışehir, Ankara; 530 teachers, 5,472 students.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Soviet Union extends for over 6,000 miles from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 3,000 miles from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -94 F. (-70 C.) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 122 F. (50 C.) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. 120 languages are spoken in the U.S.S.R.; Russian, the most widespread, is spoken by 130 million people. There is no state-recognized religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a gold star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Second World War inflicted immense losses upon the Soviet Union in damage to industry, agriculture and population. In contrast, however, there were territorial gains of 265,850 square miles, containing over 23 million inhabitants. The Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia became Union republics, and part of East Prussia was annexed, as were parts of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and some territories in East Asia where the Soviet Union had taken part in the war against Japan.

During the post-war years 1948-49 socialist governments were formed in a number of European and Asian countries as a result of the defeat of Germany and Japan, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role. These countries and the Soviet Union comprise the world socialist system.

Much of the devastation and destruction of the War had disappeared by the time of Stalin's death in 1953, and due to his Five-Year Plans the economy, particularly in the field of heavy industry, had made considerable progress. Living standards have improved and the country has become a leading scientific and nuclear power. In September 1953, Nikita Khrushchev was nominated First Secretary of the Communist Party by the Central Committee, and in February 1958 Khrushchev became Chairman of the Council of Ministers. 1963 brought a return to the dual leadership when Khrushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by A. N. Kosygin and as First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by L. I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union retains considerable influence among Comecon and Warsaw Pact member countries, where it dominates trade and defence arrangements. In the interests of its own security and that of the Communist Bloc as a whole, it has intervened in political crises in several of the Eastern European countries, including East Germany in 1953, Poland and Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Relations with western countries are generally im-

proving, and in August 1970 a treaty was signed with Federal Germany renouncing the use of force in international affairs and accepting existing European frontiers as inviolable. Relations with the People's Republic of China, however, deteriorated during 1969 and 1970 owing to armed clashes on the Sino-Soviet border. These were followed by violent attacks in the press of both countries, but negotiations since this time have tended to stabilize the situation. The U.S.S.R. has given considerable economic and military aid to the Arab countries in the Middle East conflict since the war of June 1967.

Government

The Soviet Union consists of 15 Union Republics which include within their boundaries 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 Autonomous Regions, 10 National Districts, 6 Areas and 105 Regions. The Union's highest organ of state power is the Supreme Soviet, composed of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The two Chambers have equal rights and may both initiate legislation. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected by a session of both Chambers and carries out state duties between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. All citizens over 18 have the vote. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers appointed by the Supreme Soviet. Each Republic and Autonomous Republic has its own Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The Communist Party, with 13,640,000 members, plays a leading role in government and is a substantial policy-making body. The supreme organ of the Party is Congress which lays down policy and elects the Central Committee. Between Congresses the Central Committee directs Party work, elects the Party Politbureau and meets periodically to discuss *ad hoc* policy and to vote on any matter disputed in the Presidium. The Party works in close conjunction with the Government at all levels. Each Republic has its own Party, Presidium and Central Committee.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of The Warsaw Pact Alliance. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and Air Force and three years in the Navy. Armed Forces strength in 1969 was estimated at 3,305,000, comprising Army 2,000,000, Air Force 480,000, Navy 475,000 (including Naval Air Force), and Strategic Rocket Forces of 350,000. Para-military forces number some 230,000. Under the 1971 State Budget of the U.S.S.R., allocations for defence were held at 17,854 million roubles, representing 11.4 per cent of total spending, the lowest proportion for nearly 20 years.

Economic Affairs

The economy is centrally planned, based on public ownership and fits into the framework of a development plan. Economic planning has gone through several stages of development. Between the years 1919 and 1928 plans were drawn up annually. In 1929 Stalin introduced the first Five-Year Plan. At present the seventh Five-Year Plan (1965-70) is in force. Heavy industry accounts for

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more than two-thirds of total industrial production. Industry is the most important factor in the success of the U.S.S.R. economy since the war. It accounts for more than 50 per cent of the national income. In 1967 the U.S.S.R. accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the world's gross industrial output. There are extensive deposits of iron ore, oil, peat, natural gas and coal. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. More than 500 million tons of coal are mined annually. The coal basins of the Donets near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. Oil is produced in the Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, the Western Urals, the Volga region, East and West Siberia, in the south of the Central Asian Republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Well over 300 million tons of oil were extracted in 1969. The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power and in 1969 generated 689,000 million kWh of electricity. One half of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the Far East. Timber production amounted to 273 million cu. m. in 1969. The textile and consumer goods industry have been greatly increased in recent years. The Soviet Union has large-scale mechanized agriculture with two main types of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. There are 36,172 collective farms and 13,398 state farms. 1,052.5 million hectares of land are used by agricultural enterprises and farms, 545.7 million hectares of which is arable land. The development of the Central Asian Virgin Lands has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize; other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds. The 1969 grain harvest was poor, but 1970 brought an all-time record. Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and carried out mainly with the countries of Eastern Europe through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The results of the Five-Year Plan started in 1965 have been very promising and in many cases, particularly in the oil, non-ferrous metal, automation and mineral industries, targets have been exceeded. Industrial output rose steadily until 1969, but the severe winter of 1969-70 caused a sharp setback, with output rising only 6.5 per cent. The first half of 1970 showed a recovery and industrial output was 8.5 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1969. National income rose by 41 per cent between 1966 and 1970, and industrial production by 50 per cent; real incomes increased by a third. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan envisages another 30 per cent increase in real incomes and a 35-40 per cent increase in the output of consumer goods, thus pointing to a rise in living standards in the Soviet Union. National income is planned to grow by 37-40 per cent, industrial output by 42-46 per cent and agricultural output by 20-22 per cent.

Transport and Communications

In the U.S.S.R. all forms of transport are integral parts of a single transport network. Railway tracks cover 133,600 km. and carry most goods and passenger traffic. 30,800 km. of railway track are electrified and carry 46.3 per cent of the annual freight (1968). By the end of 1968

the total length of roads was 1,357,200 km., including 431,000 km. of hard surface roads. A project is under way for the construction of a dense network of modern hard surface roads. There are 142,400 km. of inland waterways which play an important role in transporting bulk cargo and timber. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. The Soviet Merchant Marine totalled over 13 million tons on January 1st, 1969, and takes sixth place in the world's fleets of ocean vessels. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku, and Vladivostok. Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains all internal and external services, covering 554,500 km. of airlines. Aeroflot makes flights to more than fifty countries. In 1968 there were 34,100 km. of pipelines transporting over 301 million tons of oil, and 56,300 km. of pipelines pumping 145,800 million cu.m. of natural gas.

Social Welfare

The Social Insurance Fund is administered by the trade unions and financed by industry. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60-70 per cent of their salary prior to retirement. In 1968 there were 38 million retired persons receiving pensions in the U.S.S.R. A new social security scheme for old and disabled collective farm workers has been introduced. The centralized fund of the scheme is made up of deductions from the farmers' wages made by the collective farm, and of allocations from the State budget. There is a streamlined system of public health services providing medical aid for the entire population. The public health services are supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministries of Public Health of the Union and Autonomous Republics, through regional (territorial), district, and city Boards of Health, under the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All medical services and treatment are rendered free of charge, as are medicine, food, care and drugs, etc. Public health institutions (hospitals, special clinics, maternity health centres, etc.) administer free services. By the end of 1968 there were 104.1 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The number of doctors totalled 617,800 (25.9 per 10,000 of the population). In addition to these hospitals there is a large network of sanatoria and holiday homes (4,807 establishments with 783,000 beds). In 1968 over 9 million persons underwent medical and convalescent treatment in these homes. Most sanatoria and holiday homes come under the jurisdiction of the trade unions. Accommodation for children, and in tuberculosis sanatoria, is free of charge. Working people are generally charged a nominal fee—usually about 30 per cent of the cost. Expectant mothers receive payment for their pre-natal and post-natal vacations (10 weeks before and after childbirth). Infant health centres and children's polyclinics have been set up as part of the public health system in order to watch over the health and proper physical development of all children. At the age of 14 years the child is transferred to an adult polyclinic. Workers temporarily unable to work due to sickness receive a sick leave benefit on the basis of a certificate issued by the adult polyclinic. Disabled workers are either transferred to

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lighter work or given a disability pension. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan aims to increase spending on social welfare by 40 per cent, and by 1975 there will be 3 million hospital beds.

Education

Before 1917, 70 per cent of the population was illiterate. According to the 1959 census there were 71,200,000 persons educated above primary school level, and 7,870,000 specialists educated above secondary school level. There are no private schools in the U.S.S.R., all schools being state-run with the exception of a small number of colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There is compulsory free education for eight years and introduction of compulsory universal ten-year education was planned for 1970. Children may attend national schools, where tuition is given in their native language, or Russian schools, according to their choice. Tuition is conducted in nearly 100 languages throughout the Soviet Union.

Secondary education is provided in either general secondary schools or polytechnic schools. In 1959 urban and rural vocational training schools were established, which admit children who have completed the eight-year school. Sixty to 70 per cent of the student's time is taken up with practical work although training also includes theoretical grounding. Upon graduation the successful student is given a job in his chosen trade. Young workers can continue their studies by attending night schools of secondary general education. In addition to these types of secondary school there are also specialized schools. These schools provide a general education together with the necessary instruction and practical skills of a profession. The course lasts from two to four years and the students receive a government stipend. Graduates are given jobs in their chosen profession. Persons with a secondary education (regardless of the school they finish) are eligible for entry to schools of higher learning. Higher school education is available for all. Each Union Republic has a network of higher schools with various forms of training. Tuition is free and students are provided with State stipends and other benefits. Each higher school provides specialized education, both practical and theoretical. In the first years students are usually taught general subjects; specialization generally begins with the fourth year. The curriculum consists of compulsory, general and special subjects and subjects which can be chosen by the students themselves. Undergraduate courses are completed when the student either presents his thesis or takes state examinations. Graduates are provided with jobs and living quarters upon leaving higher school. In 1969-70 there were 4,548,300 students enrolled in 800 higher schools.

Tourism

Foreign tourism plays an essential part in the economic life of the Soviet Union. The state organization Intourist, founded in 1929, assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Tours are also organized by the Central Board of Tourism of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the International Youth Tourism Bureau "Sputnik", the Union of Soviet Societies for

Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public bodies. The U.S.S.R. has tourist agreements at government level with several countries, including France and Italy. Favourite visiting places are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia. The recently-built Hotel Russia in Moscow is the largest in Europe, with accommodation for 5,500 guests. In 1969, 1,798,629 tourists visited the U.S.S.R.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the U.S.S.R.: Bulgaria, China (People's Republic), Czechoslovakia, Germany (Democratic Republic), Iran, Korea (People's Republic), Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam (Democratic Republic).

Sport

Physical culture and sport are cultivated on a mass scale. There are more than 200,000 organizations with a total membership of about 40 million. Soviet sports federations are members of 48 world and European organizations. In many regions local sports and games are encouraged. Soviet sportsmen won 5 gold medals at the 1968 Winter Olympic Games and 29 gold medals at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City. Football and ice hockey are the most popular games. In 1968 a Union republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport was set up by the government.

Space Research

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite, following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. Since then the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive space exploration programme and has landed spacecraft on the Moon and on Venus. In January 1969, Soyuz 4 and 5 docked successfully while orbiting the earth and cosmonauts moved freely between the two. In November 1970 Luna 17 landed a vehicle on the Moon—Lunokhod 1—equipped with television systems, an X-ray telescope and other scientific instruments.

The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and the U.K., signed an international treaty in January 1967 prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes.

Public Holidays, 1971

The chief public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 8 (International Women's Day), May 1 and 2 (May Day Celebrations), May 9 (Victory Day), November 7 and 8 (October Revolution), December 5 (Soviet Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rouble divided into 100 Kopeks.

Notes: Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1.

Coins: Roubles 1; Kopeks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: Roubles 2.15 = £1 sterling
90 Kopeks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

UNION REPUBLICS

(1970 Census)

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA (['] 000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (['] 000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (['] 000)
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	5,111	1,261
Armenian S.S.R. (Erevan)	29.8	2,493	767
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	9,003	916
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	4,688	889
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallin)	45.1	1,357	363
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,715.1	12,850	730
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	2,933	431
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,365	733
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,129	372
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,572	357
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	130,090	7,061
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	2,900	374
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	2,158	253
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	603.7	47,136	1,632
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	449.6	11,963	1,385
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2	241,748	—

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION (1970) (['] 000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (['] 000)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,819	Ufa	773
Buryat	351,300	812	Ulan-Ude	254
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,065	Grozny	341
Chuvash	18,300	1,224	Cheboksary	216
Dagestan	50,300	1,429	Makhachkala	186
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	589	Nalchik	146
Kalmyk	75,900	268	Elista	50
Karelian	172,400	714	Petrozavodsk	185
Komi	415,900	965	Syktyvkar	125
Mari	23,200	685	Yoshkar-Ola	166
Mordovian	26,200	1,030	Saransk	190
North Ossetian	8,000	553	Ordzhonikidze	236
Tatar	68,000	3,131	Kazan	869
Tuva	170,500	231	Kyzyl	52
Udmurt	42,100	1,417	Izhevsk	422
Yakut	3,103,200	664	Yakutsk	108
WITHIN AZERBAIJAN:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	202	Nakhichevan	33
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
Abkhazian	8,600	487	Sukhumi	102
Adjar	3,000	310	Batumi	101
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	702	Nukus	74

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

REGION	AREA (sq. kms)	POPULATION (1970—'000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Adygei	7,600	386	Maikop	111
Gorno-Altai	92,600	168	Gorno-Altai'sk	34
Jewish	36,000	173	Birobidzhan	56
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	345	Cherkessk	67
Khakass	61,900	446	Abakan	90
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	149	Stepanakert	30
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
South Ossetian	3,900	100	Tskhinvali	30
WITHIN TADZHIKISTAN:				
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	98	Khorog	12

PRINCIPAL TOWNS POPULATION (1970—'000)

Moscow (capital)	7,061	Minsk	916	Voronezh	660
Leningrad	3,950	Odessa	892	Zaporozhe	658
Kiev	1,632	Kazan	869	Krasnoyarsk	648
Tashkent	1,385	Dnepropetrovsk	863	Krivoy Rog	573
Baku	1,261	Perm	850	Lvov	553
Kharkov	1,223	Omsk	821	Karaganda	552
Gorky	1,170	Volgograd	818	Jaroslavl	517
Novosibirsk	1,161	Rostov-on-Don	789	Frunze	431
Kuibyshev	1,047	Ufa	773	Dushanbe	374
Sverdlovsk	1,026	Erevan	767	Vilnius	372
Tbilisi	889	Saratov	758	Tallin	363
Donetsk	879	Riga	733	Kishinyov	357
Chelyabinsk	874	Alma-Ata	730	Ashkhabad	253

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	18.4	8.5	7.3
1966	18.2	n.a.	7.3
1967	17.3	n.a.	7.6
1968	17.4	8.9	7.7

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1968)

Industry	30,428
Agriculture and Forestry	9,324
Transport and Communications	8,793
Construction	6,342
Commerce, Finance and Insurance	7,209
Public Administration	1,744
Education and Culture	7,507
Public Health and Social Security	4,747
Science and Science Service	2,990
Others	5,916
TOTAL	85,100

AGRICULTURE

In 1969 there were 36,172 kolkhozes (collective farms) and 13,398 sovkhoses (state farms).

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND (million hectares)

Total Land	2,227.5
Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	1,052.5
All Arable Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	545.7
Cultivated Fields	223.2

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROP AREAS (millions of hectares)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Winter Rye . . .	16.0	13.6	12.4	12.2
Winter Wheat . . .	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.0
Spring Wheat . . .	50.4	50.2	47.3	48.2
Barley . . .	19.7	19.4	19.1	17.8
Oats . . .	6.6	7.2	8.7	9.0
Maize (grain only) . . .	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4
Buckwheat . . .	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Millet . . .	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.0
Cotton . . .	2.44	2.46	2.44	2.45
Flax fibre . . .	1.48	1.4	1.38	1.33
Sunflower Seed . . .	4.87	5.0	4.77	4.86
Sugar Beet . . .	3.88	3.8	3.8	3.56
Legumes . . .	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.1
Potatoes . . .	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3
Other Vegetables . . .	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Roots . . .	1.7	1.7	1.7	n.a.

CROP PRODUCTION (million tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Grain . . .	147.6	169.5	160.5
Sugar Beet . . .	86.7	94.3	71.0
Cotton . . .	6.0	5.95	5.71
Sunflower . . .	6.6	6.68	6.3
Potatoes . . .	95.0	102.2	91.7
Other Vegetables . . .	19.8	19.0	18.2

	1950	1960	1968
Orchards ('000 hectares)	1,396	2,921	3,645
Fruit production ('000 tons)	2,850	4,942	10,554
Vineyards ('000 hectares)	342	1,046	1,087
Grape production ('000 tons)	753	1,871	4,468
Tea plantations ('000 hectares)	54.3	64.4	72.2
Tea production ('000 tons)	84.9	163.7	229.0

LIVESTOCK (million head—end of year)

	1968	1969	1970
Sheep and Goats . . .	144.0	146.1	136.3
Cattle (incl. cows) . . .	97.2	95.7	95.0
Pigs . . .	50.9	49.0	56.1

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Meat and Lard (mill. tons)	10.7	11.5	11.6	11.6
Milk „ „	76	79.9	82.3	81.6
Wool ('000 tons)	371	395	415	390
Eggs (million)	31,700	33,900	35,500	37,000
Butter ('000 tons)	1,042	1,060	1,165	955*

* Industrial production.

INLAND AND SEA FISHING (INC. WHALING) (‘000 tons)

1965 . . .	5,774
1966 . . .	6,093
1967 . . .	6,538
1968 . . .	6,784

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MINING (million tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Coal	595	594	608
Gas (million cu. metres) .	159,180	170,814	183,000
Oil	288	309.2	328
Iron Ore	168	176.6	186

INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Pig Iron	million tons	74.8	78.8	81.6
Steel	" "	102.2	107	110
Steel Tubes	" "	10.6	11.2	11.5
Rolled Metal Products	" "	81.7	85.3	87.5
Coking Coal	" "	148	155	161
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	40.1	43.5	46
Sulphuric Acid	" "	10.6	10.2	10.8
Metallurgical Equipment	'000 tons	290	322.5	319
Oil Equipment	" "	140	125.1	123
Cement	million tons	84.8	87.5	89.8
Paper	" "	3.8	4.0	4.0
Timber	million cubic metres	285	290	273
Electric Power	thousand million kWh.	589	638	689
Machine Tools	thousand	197	200	206
Looms	" "	28.5	17.6	n.a.
Tractor Ploughs	" "	195	196.7	n.a.
Harvest Combines	" "	101	101.3	94.5
Forging Presses	" "	41	42.1	42,700
Tyres	" "	29,600	31,800	32,600
Electric Motors	" "	27,300	30,794	34.1
Goods Wagons	" "	43.8	48.1	50.2
Turbines	thousand megawatts	14.7	15.7	15.1
Turbine Generators	" "	14.6	14.5	12.7
Prefabricated Concrete Structures	million cubic metres	78	74	76
Window Glass	" square "	208	214	217
Electric and Diesel Locos	" number "	1,885	1,805	1,660
Tractors	thousand	405	423.4	442
Motor Lorries	" "	477.4	478.2	504.5
Motor Cars	" "	251.4	280.3	293.6
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	7,413	6,115	6,210
Linen Fabrics	" "	669	676	674
Woollen Fabrics	" "	427	585	617
Silk and Artificial Silk	" "	1,030	950	1,026
Hosiery	million pairs	1,486	1,466	1,083
Footwear	" "	561	593	635
Sugar	thousand tons	9,937	10,800	10,300
Meat	" "	6,400	11,600	11,600
Fish	" "	6,515	6,784	7,000
Butter	" "	1,061	1,165	955
Vegetable Oils	" "	2,997	3,145	3,000
Soap	" "	1,651	2,020	1,600
Tinned Goods	million tins	8,812	9,548	9,600
Clocks and Watches	thousand	34,400	36,300	38,000
Cameras	" "	1,588	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Sets	" "	6,415	7,000	7,300
Television Sets	" "	4,955	5,742	6,600
Domestic Refrigerators	" "	2,697	3,145	3,700
Domestic Washing Machines	" "	4,324	4,700	5,200
Domestic Sewing Machines	" "	1,210	1,300	n.a.
Bicycles	" "	4,199	4,300	4,400
Motor Cycles and Scooters	" "	784	802	827

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent. 2. Total electrification of the country. 3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries. 4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry. 5. Development of automation. 6. Development of jet engineering. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Rationalization of the distribution of industry. 8. Entire electrification of agriculture. 9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives. 10. Higher efficiency on collective farms. |
|---|--|

COMMODITY	UNIT	OUTPUT	TARGETS	
		1960	1970	1980
Steel	million tons	65	145	250
Oil	" "	148	390	690-710
Coal	" "	513	686-700	1,180-1,200
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	13.9	77	125-135
Cement	" "	45.5	122	233-235
Gas	'000 million cu. metres	47	310-325	680-720
Synthetic Tars and Plastics	'000 tons	332	5,300	19,000-21,000
Artificial Fibre	" "	211	1,350	3,100-3,300
Textiles	'000 million sq. metres	6.6	13.6	20-22
Leather Footwear	million pairs	419	825	900-1,000
Household Goods	'000 million roubles	6	18	58-60
Grain	million tons	131.2	224	288-300
Engineering and Metallurgy	'000 million roubles	34	115	334-375
Meat	million tons	8.7	25	30-32
Milk	" "	61.7	135	170-180
Cotton	" "	4.3	8	10-11
Sugar Beet	" "	57.7	86	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	27.4	68	110-116
Wool	'000 tons	357	800	1,045-1,155
Electric Power	'000 million kWh.	292.3	900-1,000	2,700-3,000

FINANCE

1 rouble=100 kopeks.
 2.15 roubles=£1 sterling; 90 kopeks=U.S. \$1.
 100 roubles=£46.51 sterling=U.S. \$90.

THE STATE BUDGET

(including the All-Union Budget, the Union-Republican budgets and the budgets of the local Soviets)
 (million roubles)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Turnover Tax	46,500	146,109	National Economy	63,400	77,029
Surplus Tax from State Enterprises	50,400		Social and Cultural	54,800	58,522
Personal Income Tax	12,700		Defence	17,900	17,854
Social Insurance Contributions, Tax from Collective Farms, Co-operatives and Customs	34,300		State Administration	1,700	1,718
Other Revenue		14,862	Other Expenditure	6,700	5,648
TOTAL	144,900	160,971	TOTAL	144,600	160,771

All-Union Budget (1971) estimate): Revenue 88,928 million roubles, Expenditure 88,727 million roubles.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS (million roubles)

	1967	1968	1970
R.S.F.S.R.	27,696	32,193	34,133
Ukrainian S.S.R.	9,900	10,446	10,935
Byelorussian S.S.R.	2,067	2,499	2,669
Uzbek S.S.R.	2,225	2,616	2,731
Kazakh S.S.R.	3,984	4,561	4,675
Georgian S.S.R.	980	1,153	1,227
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,008	1,227	1,300
Lithuanian S.S.R.	932	1,112	1,184
Moldavian S.S.R.	600	680	721
Latvian S.S.R.	655	770	821
Kirghiz S.S.R.	600	709	740
Tadzhik S.S.R.	539	661	690
Armenian S.S.R.	639	823	878
Turkmen S.S.R.	520	599	628
Estonian S.S.R.	455	531	546

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million roubles)

	1964	1965	1968
Individual Consumption	115.5	124.9	155.1
Collective Consumption	14.9	15.4	19.7
Net Fixed Capital Formation	28.9	27.9	33.1
Increase in Stocks	20.4	22.3	30.8
Net Export of Goods and Services	1.6	3.0	4.3
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	181.3	193.5	243.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	39.0	43.6	52.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	97.0	100.1	126.3
Construction	15.9	17.9	23.4
Transport and communications	10.1	11.1	14.5
Trade and miscellaneous	19.3	20.8	26.9

EXTERNAL TRADE (million roubles)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports	7,253.4	7,957	7,683	8,469	9,294.1
Total Exports	7,357.5	7,119	8,687	9,570.9	10,489.9

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1968)

	UNITS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Machines and Equipment	million roubles	3,486	2,361
Coal	million tons	7.2	23.2
Crude Oil	" "	—	63.8
Oil Products	" "	1,128	27
Iron Ore	" "	—	33
Manganese Ore	'ooo tons	—	1,197
Cast Iron	million tons	—	4.6
Rolled Stock	" "	1,602	6.4
Zinc	'ooo tons	50.1	—
Lead	" "	25	—
Tin	" "	6.8	—
Cement	million tons	0.4	0.3
Apatite	" "	—	5.6
Potassic Salts	'ooo tons	—	1,678
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	—	787
Ammonium Nitrate	" "	—	151
Timber	million cu. metres	95.9	13.6
Plywood	'ooo cu. metres	—	239.8
Pulp	'ooo tons	275	426
Paper	" "	337	429
Cardboard	" "	66.2	171.8
Cotton Fibre	" "	171	452.3
Flax Fibre	" "	—	8.3
Furs	million roubles	—	47.5
Wool	" "	76	24
Artificial Silk	" "	18.3	—
Tobacco	" "	55	1.34
Grain	million tons	6.3	7.2
Cocoa Beans	'ooo tons	97	—
Coffee Beans	" "	48	—
Tea	" "	28	12.8
Meat	" "	76	81.6
Vegetable Oils	" "	24	696
Sugar	" "	1,332	1,081
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	142	304
Clocks and Watches	million units	—	9,380
Cameras	'ooo units	176	562
Knitted Wear	million roubles	176	3.9
Furniture	" "	169	4,205

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million roubles)

	1968		1969	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Socialist Countries				
Bulgaria	802.2	854.4	877.2	877.9
Cuba	250.0	561.8	208.5	561.3
Czechoslovakia	891.0	934.3	1,003.2	998.7
Germany (Democratic Republic)	1,444.8	1,355.8	1,466.4	1,565.1
Hungary	602.1	607.9	647.2	630.0
Poland	928.4	945.1	1,011.8	1,079.1
Romania	410.8	375.0	404.5	428.8
China, People's Republic	33.0	53.4	26.1	25.0
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	108.8	155.0	13.9	181.4
Mongolian People's Republic	47.8	174.5	47.5	176.6
Viet-Nam Democratic Republic	16.1	143.3	15.2	170.4
Yugoslavia	195.4	260.2	205.0	220.3
TOTAL	5,730.4	6,420.7	6,026.5	6,913.9
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	27.9	35.7	27.5	40.3
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	6.1
Austria	78.4	54.6	81.5	59.0
Belgium	70.3	78.8	72.2	75.1
Denmark	17.7	21.3	17.5	26.3
Finland	239.3	219.6	264.6	236.2
France	264.9	123.5	290.6	126.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	204.6	189.3	298.0	198.8
Greece	17.7	4.7	26.0	25.9
India	164.6	165.0	199.3	154.2
Indonesia	17.2	4.7	21.4	3.2
Iran	36.1	79.3	50.8	145.4
Iraq	3.7	45.7	4.2	60.9
Italy	187.6	208.9	285.1	208.4
Japan	166.5	352.1	237.4	321.3
Netherlands	75.9	77.7	76.7	155.3
Norway	22.2	20.1	15.6	16.2
Sweden	80.2	79.8	116.2	97.0
Turkey	27.0	27.7	26.9	52.1
United Arab Republic	153.6	178.2	205.3	214.4
United Kingdom	245.7	330.0	216.3	384.2
U.S.A.	50.9	38.6	105.1	54.5

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT

('000 million ton-kilometres)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1966 . .	2,016.0	155.1	137.7
1967 . .	2,160.5	167.1	143.7
1968 . .	2,274.8	187.1	155.4
1969 . .	2,362.0	n.a.	160.0
1970 . .	2,428.0	228.0	166.0

PASSENGERS

(million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1966 . .	2,450	20,489	146.0
1967 . .	2,592	21,875	150.0
1968 . .	2,746	23,386	145.5
1969 . .	2,935	26,500	153.3

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Cargo carried . . (million tons)	141.3	146.6	158.6
Freight ton/km. . . (million)	524,100	510,048	592,000
Passengers . . . (")	34.0	34.0	35.1
Passenger/km. . . (")	1,600	1,520.6	1,523.2

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers carried . . (million)	55.1	60.7	74
Passenger-kilometres . . (")	53,500	62,100	78,500
Freight . . . (million ton-km.)	1,650	1,803.2	2,120

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	FOREIGN TOURISTS IN THE U.S.S.R.			SOVIET TOURISTS ABROAD		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Bulgaria	125,217	140,756	165,111	106,367	125,553	143,540
Cuba	4,044	3,578	4,866	35,661	34,444	36,539
Czechoslovakia	127,202	114,181	98,651	101,103	76,900	68,129
German Democratic Republic	131,280	163,317	209,442	86,330	97,075	120,607
Hungary	67,489	79,959	93,285	55,255	60,436	63,745
Korean People's Democratic Re- public	16,337	14,689	14,382	5,862	6,016	8,433
Mongolia	27,352	142,545	28,447	131,732	79,881	76,889
Poland	354,978	279,105	369,823	201,341	216,509	241,724
Romania	81,964	83,964	88,853	67,803	68,467	70,367
Yugoslavia	32,033	33,802	29,480	15,072	23,206	26,325
Other Socialist Countries	29,436	27,396	n.a.	21,988	15,841	n.a.
Austria	8,382	9,210	9,058	17,251	17,916	17,387
Belgium	5,234	5,066	5,494	15,354	16,834	18,393
Canada	4,784	5,042	7,054	11,776	6,890	5,098
Denmark	5,280	5,430	11,971	17,094	14,703	18,435
Finland	327,980	192,025	163,119	46,466	53,656	62,014
France	49,232	34,270	38,189	28,061	27,951	29,445
Federal Republic of Germany	44,113	53,110	74,171	20,263	18,853	25,166
Great Britain	32,047	28,807	33,651	29,780	35,497	30,647
India	7,559	8,410	13,821	8,097	8,197	7,685
Italy	30,335	30,900	32,891	38,771	46,608	41,604
Japan	32,349	32,757	151,705	64,269	71,169	72,969
The Netherlands	7,379	7,186	6,523	12,593	18,231	20,616
Norway	46,542	27,886	12,825	9,436	6,624	5,496
Sweden	21,422	23,242	25,516	44,491	47,343	52,259
Switzerland	5,543	7,290	8,990	2,453	3,340	2,935
U.S.A.	30,429	29,322	53,583	2,942	3,439	5,545
Other Countries	99,263	92,915	151,705	347,120	298,384	732,405
TOTAL	1,755,205	1,676,160	1,504,397	1,544,731	1,499,963	1,504,397

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968
Telephones	7,900,000	7,900,000	10,800,000*
Radio Sets	39,800,000	41,400,000	44,500,000
Television Sets	19,000,000	22,900,000	26,800,000
Books Published (No. of Titles)	72,977	74,081	75,700
Number of Newspapers	7,967	8,527	8,754
Daily Circulation	110,000,000	120,918,000	126,500,000
Periodicals	4,342	4,704	5,109
Circulation	2,000,000	2,294,672	2,313,321

* 1969 figure.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NEWSPAPERS (1968)

	NUMBER	DAILY CIRCULATION (^{'000})
U.S.S.R.	8,754	126,500
R.S.F.S.R.	4,599	82,160

PERIODICALS (1968)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION (^{'000})
R.S.F.S.R.	3,567	1,880,304
Ukrainian S.S.R.	391	141,441
Byelorussian S.S.R.	66	19,648
Uzbek S.S.R.	110	72,455
Kazakh S.S.R.	119	30,878
Georgian S.S.R.	95	12,199
Azerbaizhan S.S.R.	123	16,390
Lithuanian S.S.R.	110	28,201
Moldavian S.S.R.	76	24,824
Latvian S.S.R.	96	37,778
Kirghiz S.S.R.	50	15,669
Tadzhik S.S.R.	36	6,210
Armenian S.S.R.	95	8,350
Turkmen S.S.R.	33	5,026
Estonian S.S.R.	142	17,444
TOTAL	5,109	2,362,321

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (1969-70)

TYPE	NUMBER	STUDENTS (^{'000})
General Schools	201,920*	49,418
Secondary Specialized Schools	4,191	4,301.5
Higher Educational Estab- lishments	800	4,548.3
Other Professional Courses	n.a.	2,263*

* 1968-69 figures.

SCHOOLS (1969-70)

	GENERAL SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS		HIGHER EDUCATION	
	Number*	Students (^{'000})	Number	Students (^{'000})	Number	Students (^{'000})
R.S.F.S.R.	111,796	25,795	2,403	2,556.8	454	2,655.8
Ukrainian S.S.R.	31,850	8,480	757	789.6	138	804.1
Byelorussian S.S.R.	12,011	1,852	131	144.4	28	137.3
Uzbek S.S.R.	9,080	3,154	159	155.6	38	231.9
Kazakh S.S.R.	10,337	3,141	187	209.7	43	195.7
Georgian S.S.R.	4,620	1,016	98	50.6	18	90.1
Azerbaizhan S.S.R.	5,643	1,394	79	68.9	12	99.2
Lithuanian S.S.R.	4,134	573	81	64.7	12	55.7
Moldavian S.S.R.	2,253	795	48	49.7	8	45.5
Latvian S.S.R.	1,254	353	55	39.3	10	40.4
Kirghiz S.S.R.	1,936	751	36	40.5	9	46.2
Tadzhik S.S.R.	2,923	740	36	34.0	7	42.6
Armenian S.S.R.	1,505	635	60	45.3	12	53.4
Turkmen S.S.R.	1,646	536	29	28.1	5	29.2
Estonian S.S.R.	932	211	37	24.5	6	22.5
TOTAL	201,920	49,418	4,191	4,301.9	800	4,548.3

* 1968-69 figures.

THE CONSTITUTION

(FUNDAMENTAL LAW)

CHAPTER I THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Article 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Article 2

The political foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which grew and became strong as a result of the overthrow of the power of the landlords and capitalists and the attainment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Article 3

All power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 4

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production, firmly established as a result of abolishing the capitalist system of economy, the private ownership of the instruments and means of production, and the exploitation of man by man.

Article 5

Socialist property in the U.S.S.R. exists either in the form of state property (belonging to the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective-farm property (the property of collective farms or co-operative societies).

Article 6

The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, the factories and mines, rail, water and air transport facilities, the banks, means of communication, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations, etc.), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.

Article 7

The enterprises of the collective farms and co-operative organizations, with their livestock, buildings, implements, and output are the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations.

Every collective-farm household, in addition to its basic income from the collective farm, has for its own use a small plot of land attached to the house and, as its own property, a dwelling-house, livestock, poultry, and minor agricultural implements—in conformity with the Rules of the Agricultural Artel.

Article 8

The land occupied by the collective farms is made over to them for their free use for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

Article 9

In addition to the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the U.S.S.R., the law permits the small private undertakings of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

Article 10

The right of citizens to own, as their personal property, income and savings derived from work, to own a dwelling-house and a supplementary husbandry, articles of house-

hold and articles of personal use and convenience, is protected by law, as is also the right of citizens to inherit personal property.

Article 11

The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and guided by the state economic plan for the purpose of increasing the wealth of society, steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the working people and strengthening the independence of the U.S.S.R. and its defence potential.

Article 12

Work in the U.S.S.R. is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the U.S.S.R. is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

CHAPTER II THE STATE STRUCTURE

Article 13

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics (Article 13 names the Republics, see pages 1214 to 1258)

Article 14

The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, covers:

- (a) Representation of the U.S.S.R. in international relations, conclusion, ratification and denunciation of treaties of the U.S.S.R. with other states, establishment of general procedure governing the relations of the Union Republics with foreign states;
- (b) Questions of war and peace;
- (c) Admission of new republics into the U.S.S.R.
- (d) Control over the observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and ensuring conformity of the Constitutions of the Union Republics with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (e) Approval of changes to boundaries between Union Republics;
- (f) Approval of the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions within Union Republics;
- (g) Organization of the defence of the U.S.S.R., direction of all the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., formulation of principles guiding the organization of the military formations of the Union Republics;
- (h) Foreign trade on the basis of state monopoly;
- (i) State security;
- (j) Approval of the economic plans of the U.S.S.R.;
- (k) Approval of the consolidated state budget of the U.S.S.R. and of the report on its implementation; fixing taxes and revenues that go to the Union, Republican and local budgets;
- (l) Administration of banks, industrial and agricultural institutions and enterprises, and of trade enterprises of all-Union subordination; general direction of industry and construction of Union-Republican subordination;
- (m) Administration of transport and communications of all-Union importance;

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

- (n) Direction of the monetary and credit system;
- (o) Organization of state insurance;
- (p) Contracting and granting of loans;
- (q) Definition of the basic principles of land tenure and of the use of mineral wealth, forests and waters;
- (r) Definition of the basic principles in the spheres of education and public health;
- (s) Organization of a uniform system of economic statistics;
- (t) Definition of the fundamentals of labour legislation;
- (u) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure and the fundamentals of civil, criminal and corrective-labour legislation;
- (v) Legislation on Union citizenship; legislation on rights of foreigners;
- (w) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on marriage and the family;
- (x) Promulgation of all-Union acts of amnesty.

Article 15

The sovereignty of the Union Republics is limited only in the spheres defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. Outside of these spheres each Union Republic exercises state authority independently. The U.S.S.R. protects the sovereign rights of the Union Republics.

Article 16

Each Union Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Article 17

The right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic.

Article 18

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 18A

Each Union Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

Article 18B

Each Union Republic has its own Republican military formations.

Article 19

The laws of the U.S.S.R. have the same force within the territory of every Union Republic.

Article 20

In the event of divergence between a law of a Union Republic and a law of the Union, the Union law shall prevail.

Article 21

Uniform Union citizenship is established for citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

Article 22

(Articles 22-27 list the autonomous soviet socialist republics and autonomous regions of the R.S.F.S.R., see U.S.S.R. Statistical Survey, for names of these.)

Article 28

The settlement of questions pertaining to the regional or territorial administrative division of the Union Republics comes within the jurisdiction of the Union Republics.

Article 29

Repealed.

CHAPTER III

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 30

The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 31

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. exercises all rights vested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution, in so far as they do not, by virtue of the Constitution, come within the jurisdiction of organs of the U.S.S.R. that are accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., that is, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 32

The legislative power of the U.S.S.R. is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 33

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 34

The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by election districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

Article 35

The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions, and National Areas on the basis of 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, 5 deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area.

Article 36

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is elected for a term of four years.

Article 37

The two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, have equal rights.

Article 38

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have equal powers to initiate legislation.

Article 39

A law is considered adopted if passed by both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by a simple majority vote in each.

Article 40

Laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are published in the languages of the Union Republics over the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 41

Sessions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities begin and terminate simultaneously.

Article 42

The Soviet of the Union elects a Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 43

The Soviet of Nationalities elects a Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and four Vice-Chairmen.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 44

The Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities preside at the sittings of the respective Chambers and have charge of the conduct of their business and proceedings.

Article 45

Joint sittings of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are presided over alternately by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 46

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. twice a year.

Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its discretion or on the demand of one of the Union Republics.

Article 47

In the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the question is referred for settlement to a conciliation commission formed by the Chambers on a parity basis. If the conciliation commission fails to arrive at an agreement or if its decision fails to satisfy one of the Chambers, the question is considered for a second time by the Chambers. Failing agreement between the two Chambers, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections.

Article 48

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at a joint sitting of the two Chambers elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., consisting of a President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., fifteen Vice-Presidents—one from each Union Republic, a Secretary of the Presidium and twenty members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for all its activities.

Article 49

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Convenes the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Issues ordinances;
- (c) Interprets the laws of the U.S.S.R. in operation;
- (d) Dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in conformity with Article 47 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections;
- (e) Conducts nation-wide polls (referendums) on its own initiative or on the demand of one of the Union Republics;
- (f) Annuls decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics if they do not conform to law;
- (g) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., appoints or removes Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., subject to subsequent confirmation by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (h) Institutes decorations (Orders and Medals) and titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (i) Awards Orders and Medals and confers titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (j) Exercises the right of pardon;

- (k) Institutes military titles, diplomatic ranks and other special titles;
- (l) Appoints and removes the high command of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
- (m) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., proclaims a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., or when necessary to fulfil international treaty obligations providing for mutual defence against aggression;
- (n) Orders general or partial mobilization;
- (o) Ratifies and denounces international treaties of the U.S.S.R.;
- (p) Appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives of the U.S.S.R. to foreign states;
- (q) Receives the letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states;
- (r) Proclaims martial law in separate localities or throughout the U.S.S.R. in the interests of the defence of the U.S.S.R. or of the maintenance of law and order and the security of the state.

Article 50

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities elects Credentials Committees to verify the credentials of the members of the respective Chambers.

On the report of the Credentials Committees, the Chambers decide whether to recognize the credentials of deputies or to annul their election.

Article 51

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., when it deems necessary, appoints commissions of inquiry and audit on any matter.

It is the duty of all institutions and officials to comply with the demands of such commissions and to submit to them all necessary materials and documents.

Article 52

No member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be prosecuted or arrested without the consent of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or, when the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is not in session, without the consent of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 53

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or on its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. retains its powers until the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall have formed a new Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 54

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the event of its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. orders new elections to be held within a period not exceeding two months from the date of expiry of the term of office or dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 55

The newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is convened by the out-going Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. not later than three months after the elections.

Article 56

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at a joint sitting of the two Chambers, appoints the Government of the U.S.S.R., namely, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER IV THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 57

The highest organ of state power in a Union Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 58

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years.

The basis of representation is established by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 59

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Republic.

Article 60

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic:

- (a) Adopts the Constitution of the Republic and amends it in conformity with Article 16 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Confirms the Constitutions of the Autonomous Republics forming part of it and defines the boundaries of their territory;
- (c) Approves the economic plan and the budget of the Republic and forms economic administration areas;
- (d) Exercises the right of amnesty and pardon of citizens sentenced by the judicial bodies of the Union Republic;
- (e) Decides upon the representation of the Union Republic in its international relations;
- (f) Determines the manner of organizing the Republic's military formations.

Article 61

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, consisting of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary of the Presidium and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

The powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic are defined by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 62

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen to conduct its sittings.

Article 63

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic appoints the Government of the Union Republic, namely, the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER V THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 64

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Article 65

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 66

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and verifies their execution.

Article 67

Decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. are binding throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Article 68

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Co-ordinates and directs the work of the all-Union and Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R., the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of other bodies under its jurisdiction;
- (b) Adopts measures to carry out the economic plan and the state budget, and to strengthen the credit and monetary system;
- (c) Adopts measures for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of the interests of the state, and for the safeguarding of the rights of citizens;
- (d) Exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with foreign states;
- (e) Fixes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service and directs the general organization of the Armed Forces of the country;
- (f) Sets up State Committees of the U.S.S.R., and, whenever necessary, special Committees and Central Boards under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for economic and cultural affairs and defence.

Article 69

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in respect of those branches of administration and economy which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R., to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and to annul orders and instructions of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and also statutory acts of other bodies under its jurisdiction.

Article 70

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (The Constitution lists the various Chairmen, and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers).

Article 71

The Government of the U.S.S.R. or a Minister of the U.S.S.R. to whom a question of a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is addressed must give a verbal or written reply in the respective Chamber within a period not exceeding three days.

Article 72

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R. direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R.

Article 73

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R., within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and also of decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and verify their execution.

Article 74

The Ministries of the U.S.S.R. are either all-Union or Union-Republican Ministries.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 75

The all-Union Ministries direct the branch of state administration entrusted to them throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. either directly or through bodies appointed by them.

Article 76

The Union-Republican Ministries, as a rule, direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them through the relevant Ministries of the Union Republics; they administer directly only a certain limited number of enterprises according to a list approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 77

(This Article lists the all-Union Ministries, *see* pages 1189 to 1190 for these.)

CHAPTER VI

THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 79

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of a Union Republic is the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

Article 80

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, or, in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 81

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, and of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and verifies their execution.

Article 82

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic has the right to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of its Autonomous Republics, and to annul decisions and orders of the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of its Territories, Regions and Autonomous Regions, as well as decisions and orders of the Economic Councils of the Union Republic and of the economic administration areas.

Article 83

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic and consists of:

- The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic;
- The Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers;
- The Ministers;
- The Chairmen of State Committees, Commissions, and the heads of other departments of the Council of Ministers set up by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic in conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 84

The Ministers of a Union Republic direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the Union Republic.

Article 85

The Ministers of a Union Republic, within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders

and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic, and of the orders and instructions of the Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 86

The Ministries of a Union Republic are either Union-Republican or Republican Ministries.

Article 87

Each Union-Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is subordinate both to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and to the corresponding Union-Republican Ministry of the U.S.S.R.

Article 88

Each Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER VII

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 89

The highest organ of state power in an Autonomous Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 90

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years on a basis of representation established by the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 91

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 92

Each Autonomous Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Autonomous Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 93

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic and appoints the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, in accordance with its Constitution.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

Article 94

The organs of state power in Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 95

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are elected by the working people of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities for a term of two years.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 96

The basis of representation for Soviets of Working People's Deputies is determined by the Constitutions of the Union Republics.

Article 97

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies direct the work of the organs of administration subordinate to them, ensure the maintenance of public order, the observance of the laws, protect the rights of citizens, direct local economic and cultural affairs and draw up and approve local budgets.

Article 98

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies adopt decisions and issue orders within the limits of the powers vested in them by the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic.

Article 99

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a Territory, Region, Autonomous Region, Area, District, city or rural locality is the Executive Committee elected by it, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and members.

Article 100

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies in a small locality, in accordance with the Constitution of the Union Republic, is the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary elected by the Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

Article 101

The executive organs of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies are directly accountable both to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies which elected them and to the executive organ of the superior Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

CHAPTER IX THE COURTS AND THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 102

In the U.S.S.R. justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the Courts of the Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and Areas, the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R., established by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the People's Courts

Article 103

In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law

Article 104

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial bodies of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics within the limits established by law.

Article 105

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics by virtue of their office.

Article 106

The Supreme Courts of the Union Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics for a term of five years.

Article 107

The Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics for a term of five years.

Article 108

The Courts of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions and Areas are elected by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, or Areas for a term of five years.

Article 109

People's judges of District (City) People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the districts (cities) on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

People's Assessors of District (City) People's Courts are elected at general meetings of industrial, office and professional workers, and peasants in the place of their work or residence, and of servicemen in military units, for a term of two years.

Article 110

Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic or Autonomous Region, persons not knowing this language being guaranteed the opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and likewise the right to use their own language in court.

Article 111

In all Courts of the U.S.S.R. cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to defence.

Article 112

Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 113

Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by people in office and citizens of the U.S.S.R. generally, is vested in the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

Article 114

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of seven years.

Article 115

Procurators of Republics, Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

Article 116

Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of the Union Republics, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., for a term of five years.

Article 117

The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of all local bodies, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER X FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 118

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment.

Article 119

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of a seven-hour day for industrial, office, and professional workers, the reduction of the working day to six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for industrial, office, and professional workers, and by placing a wide network of sanatoria, holiday homes and clubs at the disposal of the working people.

Article 120

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of industrial, office, and professional workers at state expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Article 121

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal compulsory eight-year education; by extensive development of secondary polytechnical education, vocational-technical education, and secondary specialized and higher education based on close ties between the school, real life and production activities; by the utmost development of evening and extramural education; by free education in all schools; by a system of state scholarship grants; by instruction in schools in the native language, and by the organization of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people in factories, state farms, and collective farms.

Article 122

Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded all rights on an equal footing with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political, and other social activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded the same rights as men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and also by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 123

Equality of rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other social activity, is an infeasible law.

Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, are punishable by law.

Article 124

In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

Article 125

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to strengthen the socialist system, the citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law:

- (a) freedom of speech;
- (b) freedom of the press;
- (c) freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings;
- (d) freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations, printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities and other material requisites for exercising these rights.

Article 126

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to develop the initiative and political activity of the masses of the people, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the right to unite in mass organizations—trade unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies; and the most active and politically-conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia voluntarily unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to build communist society and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both government and non-government.

Article 127

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 128

The inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 129

The U.S.S.R. affords the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, or for scientific activities, or for struggling for national liberation.

Article 130

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to abide by the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform public duties, and to respect the rules of socialist society.

Article 131

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and fortify public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperity and culture of all the working people.

Persons committing crimes in respect of public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

Article 132

Universal military service is law.

Military service in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is the honourable duty of citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Article 133

To defend the country is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the Motherland—violation of the oath of allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER XI THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 134

Members of all Soviets of Working People's Deputies—of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Territories and Regions, the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Autonomous Regions, and the Area, District, city and rural (stanitsa, village, hamlet, kishlak, aul) Soviets of Working People's Deputies—are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 135

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. who has reached the age of twenty-three is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 136

Elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

Article 137

Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

Article 138

Citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 139

Elections of deputies are direct: all Soviets of Working People's Deputies, from rural and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

Article 140

Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Article 141

Candidates are nominated for each constituency.

The right to nominate candidates is secured by mass organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

Article 142

It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electorate on his work and on the work of his Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majority of the electors in the manner established by law.

CHAPTER XII ARMS, FLAG, CAPITAL

Article 143

The arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are a sickle and hammer against a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and surrounded by ears of grain, with the inscription "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in the languages of the Union Republics. At the top of the arms is a five-pointed star.

Article 144

The state flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of red cloth with the sickle and hammer depicted in gold in the upper corner near the staff and above them a five-pointed red star bordered in gold. The ratio of width to length is 1 : 2.

Article 145

The capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the City of Moscow.

CHAPTER XIII PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 146

Amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. shall be adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes in each of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(March 1971)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

President: NIKOLAI PODGORNYY.

Deputy Presidents

The Presidents of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics constitute the Deputy Presidency of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

M. A. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)	K. F. ILYASHENKO	(Moldavia)
A. P. LYASHKO	(Ukraine)	V. P. RUBEN	(Latvia)
S. O. PRITYTSKY	(Byelorussia)	T. KULATOV	(Kirghizia)
N. M. MACHANOV	(Uzbekistan)	M. KHOLOV	(Tadzhikistan)
S. B. NIYAZBEKOV	(Kazakhstan)	N. KH. ARUTYUNYAN	(Armenia)
G. S. DZOTSENIDZE	(Georgia)	A. KLYCHEV	(Turkmenistan)
K. A. KHALILOV	(Azerbaijan)	A. VADER	(Estonia)
M. Y. SHUMAYSKAS	(Lithuania)		

Secretary: M. P. GEORGADZE.

Members

V. I. BOLSHUKHIN	V. I. KONOTOP	I. G. PETROVSKY	L. S. SOBOLEV
L. I. BREZHNEV	D. A. KUNAYEV	Z. P. PUKHOVA	F. A. TABEYEV
S. M. BUDENNY	P. M. MASHEROV	S. R. RASHIDOV	V. S. TOLSTIKOV
V. V. GRISHIN	A. I. MIKOYAN	M. Z. SHAKIROV	S. S. TSETSEGOV
V. M. KAVUN	G. S. ORLOVA	P. E. SHELEST	L. G. TYNEL

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEXEI KOSYGIN.

First Vice-Chairmen: DMITRI POLYANSKY, KIRILL MAZUROV.

Vice-Chairmen: VLADIMIR NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, MIKHAIL EFREMOV, LEONID SMIRNOV, MIKHAIL LESECHKO, NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV, VLADIMIR DYMISHITS, VLADIMIR KIRILLIN, IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Building Committee: IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: VLADIMIR DYMISHITS.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology: VLADIMIR KIRILLIN.

Minister of Aircraft Industry: PYOTR DEMENTYEV.

Minister of the Automobile Industry: ALEXANDR TARASOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.

Minister of the Gas Industry: ALEXEI KORTUNOV.

Minister of Civil Aviation: BORIS BUGAYEV.

Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances: VASILY DOYENIN.

Minister of Engineering: VYACHESLAV BAKHIREV.

Minister of the Medical Industry: PYOTR GUSENKOV.

Minister of Merchant Marine: TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

Minister of Defence Industry: SERGEI ZVEREV.

Minister of General Engineering: SERGEI AFANASYEV.

Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems: KONSTANTIN RUDNEV.

Minister of Justice: VLADIMIR TEREHILOV.

Minister of Railways: BORIS BESHCHEV.

Minister of Radio Industry: VALERIY KALMYKOV.

Minister of Medium Machine Building: EFIM SLAVSKY.

Minister of Tool-Making Industry: ANATOLY KOSTOUSOV.

Minister of Building, Road and Communal Machinery: EFIM NOVOSELOV.

Minister of Shipbuilding: BORIS BUTOMA.

Minister of Transport Construction: EVGENY KOZHEVNIKOV.

Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry: IVAN SINITSYN.

Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering: VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.

Minister of the Electronic Industry: ALEXANDR SHOKIN.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine-Building: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.

Minister of Electro-Technical Industry: ALEXEI ANTONOV.

Minister of Pulp and Paper Industry: KONSTANTIN GALANSHIN.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV ELYUTIN.

Minister of Geology: ALEXANDR SIDORENKO.

Minister of Public Health: BORIS PETROVSKY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.

Minister of Culture: EKATERINA FURTSEVA.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE GOVERNMENT)

Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.
Minister of Timber and Wood Working Industries: NIKOLAI TIMOFEYEV.
Minister of Melioration and Water Conservancy: EVGENY EZHEVSKY.
Minister of Assembly and Special Construction Works: FUAD YAKUBOVSKY.
Minister of Meat Packing and Dairy Industry: SERGEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Oil-Extracting Industry: VALENTIN SHASHIN.
Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FEDOROV.
Minister of Food Industry: VOLDENAR LEIN.
Minister of Farm Produce Purchases: ZIYA NURIEV.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: IVAN GRISHMANOV.
Minister of Fisheries: ALEXANDR ISHKOV.
Minister of Communications: NIKOLAI PSURTSEV.
Minister of Defence: ANDREY GRECHKO.
Minister of Agriculture: VLADIMIR MATSKEVICH.
Minister of Trade: ALEXANDR STRUYEV.
Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.
Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.
Minister of Chemical Industry: LEONID KOSTANDOV.
Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.
Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy: IVAN KAZANETS.
Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.
Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAI SHCHELOKOV.
Minister of Public Education: Prof. MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.

Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.
Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEXANDR TOKAREV.
Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.
Minister for Construction of Agricultural Enterprises: STEPAN KHRITOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Wages: ALEXANDR VOLKOV.
Chairman of the All-Union Board for the Supply of Farm Machinery, Fuel and Fertilizers: ALEXANDR EZHEVSKY.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: SEMEN SKACHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: GEORGY VOROLEYOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Training: ALEXANDR BULGAKOV.
Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY ANDROPOV.
Chairman of the People's Control Committee: PAVEL KOVANOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio: SERGEI ZAPIN.
Chairman of the State Committee on Prices: VLADIMIR SITNIN.
Chairman of the Administrative Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: NIKOLAI SVESHNIKOV.
Chief of the Central Statistical Board: VLADIMIR STAROVSKY.

Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: G. I. VORONOV.
Ukrainian S.S.R.: V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: T. Y. KISELYOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: R. KURBANOV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: B. ASHIMOV.
Georgian S.S.R.: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.
Azerbaijani S.S.R.: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: J. A. MANUSHIS.

Moldavian S.S.R.: P. A. PASKAZ.
Latvian S.S.R.: Y. Y. RUBEN.
Kirghiz S.S.R.: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.
Tadzhik S.S.R.: A. KAKHAROV.
Armenian S.S.R.: B. A. MURADYAN.
Turkmen S.S.R.: O. M. ORAZMUKHAMEDOV.
Estonian S.S.R.: V. I. KLAUSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MOSCOW

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Ul. Vorovskogo 42 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ARIF (also accred. to Finland).
- Algeria:** Krapivinsky per. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* REDA MALEK.
- Argentina:** Ul. Lunacharskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ M. ASTIGUETA.
- Australia:** Kropotkinsky per. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK J. BLAKENEY.
- Austria:** Starokonyushenny per. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER WODAK.
- Belgium:** Khlebny per. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ WILLEMS.
- Bolivia:** (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO GARRETT AYLAN.
- Brazil:** Ul. Gertsena 54 (E); *Ambassador:* ILMAR PENNA MARINHO.
- Bulgaria:** Leningradsky prospekt 20 (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN GYUROV.
- Burma:** Ul. Gertsena 41 (E); *Ambassador:* THAKIN KYAW TUN (also accred. to Poland).
- Burundi:** Uspensky per. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NDUWAYO.
- Cambodia:** Serpov per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEA SAN (also accred. to Poland and Mongolia).
- Cameroon:** Ul. Vorovskogo 40 (E); *Ambassador:* AIME RAYMOND NTHEPE.
- Canada:** Starokonyushenny per. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. D. FORD.
- Central African Republic:** Ul. Gilyarovskogo 20 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST M'BOE.
- Ceylon:** Ul. Shchepkina 24 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES KOTALAWELA (also accred. to Poland, Czechoslovakia).
- Chad:** Ul. Elizarovoi 10 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUKAR ABDOUL.
- Chile:** Sadova-Triumfalnaya ul. 4/10 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR PINOCHET.
- China, People's Republic:** Leninskie Gory, ul. Druzhby 6 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU HSIN-CHUAN.
- Colombo:** Ul. Burdenko 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ALCIBIADES RIANO.
- Congo (Brazzaville):** Kropotkinsky per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAS BATCHI.
- Congo (Kinshasa):** Per. Ostrovskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT FUTU.
- Cuba:** Pomerantsev per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL GARCIA PELAES.
- Cyprus:** Ul. Gertsena 51 (E); *Ambassador:* D. HADJIMITIS (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden).
- Czechoslovakia:** Ul. Iuliusa Fuchika 12/14 (E); *Ambassador:* BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK.
- Denmark:** Per. Ostrovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART.
- Ethiopia:** Kropotkinskaya nab. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* BELLETE GEBRE TSADIK (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Poland).
- Finland:** Kropotkinsky per. 15/17 (E); *Ambassador:* JAAKLO HALLAMA.
- France:** Ul. Dimitrova 43 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER SEYDOUX DE CLAUSONNE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Ul. Stanislavskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST BITTNER.
- German Federal Republic:** B. Gruzinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. HELMUT ALLARDT.
- Ghana:** Ul. Pogodinskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH OWUSU-ANSAH.
- Greece:** Ul. Stanislavskogo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGELOS VLACHOS.
- Guinea:** Ul. A. Tolstogo 13 (E); *Ambassador:* YORO DIARA (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland).
- Hungary:** Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓSEF SZIPKA.
- Iceland:** Khlebny per. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ODDUR GUDYÓNSSON.
- India:** Ul. Obukha 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* D. PRASAD DHAR.
- Indonesia:** Novokuznetskaya ul. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iran:** Pokrovsky bulvar 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD MIRFENDERESKI.
- Iraq:** Per. Ostrovskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SHADHEL J. TAQA.
- Italy:** Ul. Vesnina 5 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO SENSI.
- Japan:** Kalashny per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* TORU NAKAGAYA.
- Jordan:** Sadovskikh per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ANIS IBRAHIM (also accred. to Czechoslovakia).
- Kenya:** Ul. B. Ordynka 70 (E); *Ambassador:* J. W. NDISI.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Ul. Stanislavskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* REM THE DUN.
- Kuwait:** 3 Neopalimovskiy per. 13/5 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD GHEITH ABDILLAH.
- Laos:** Ul. Kachalova 18 (E); *Ambassador:* FANYA BUASI (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia).
- Lebanon:** Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM AMIOUNI (also accred. to Denmark).
- Libya:** Merzlyakovskiy per. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL-FATTAH NAAS.
- Luxembourg:** Khrushchevskiy per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE WURTH.
- Malaysia:** Mosfilmovskaya ul. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* TUNKU NGAH.
- Mali:** Novokuznetskaya ul. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* TIDIANI GUISSÉ (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland).
- Mauritania:** Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 66 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD MENNEVA.
- Mexico:** Ul. Shchukina 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ZAPATA VELA.
- Mongolia:** Ul. Pisemskogo 11 (E); *Ambassador:* NYAMIN LUVANCHULTEM (also accred. to Sweden, Finland).
- Morocco:** Ul. Gorkogo 58 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI SBIKHI (also accred. to Bulgaria).
- Nepal:** 2 Neopalimovskiy per. 14/7 (E); *Ambassador:* BAL CHANDRA SHARMA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, Turkey and Yugoslavia).
- Netherlands:** Kalashny per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JONKHEER G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, ETC.)

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE J. KURUBO.
Norway: Ul. Vorovskogo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITHJOF JACOBSEN.
Pakistan: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMSHEED MARKER.
Peru: Smolensky bulvar 14/22, Apt. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER PERES DE CUELLAR.
Poland: Ul. A. Mitskevicha 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN PTASINSKI.
Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR MARINESCU.
Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MEDOUNE FALL (also accred. to Poland).
Sierra Leone: Sobinovskiy per. 5A (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Col. AMBROSE P. GENDA.
Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED IBRAHIM AHMED (also accred. to Czechoslovakia).
Southern Yemen: Prospekt Mira 22 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH AL-SHAIR.
Sudan: Ul. Vorovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SULIMAN (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland).
Sweden: Ul. Pisemskogo 15 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR V. JARRING (also accred. to Mongolia).
Switzerland: Per. Stopani 2/5 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE STOUTZ.
Syria: Mansurovskiy per. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALAH EL-DIN TARAZI (also accred. to Poland).
Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33/35 (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL LUKINDO (also accred. to Poland).

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with: Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Liberia, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Togo and Venezuela.

Thailand: Eropkinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* YUAD LOESRIT.
Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28 (E); *Ambassador:* NEJIB BOUZIRI (also accred. to Bulgaria, Poland).
Turkey: Ul. Gertsena 43A (E); *Ambassador:* FUAT BAYRAMOGLU.
Uganda: Per. Sadovskikh 5 (E); *Ambassador:* M. K. L. LUBEGA.
United Arab Republic: Ul. Gertsena 56 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOURAD GHALEB.
United Kingdom: Nab. Maurice Thorez 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DUNCAN WILSON.
U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskogo 19/23 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB D. BEAM.
Upper Volta: Vadkovskiy per. 7/37 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE BAMINAT NEBIE.
Uruguay: Ul. Zholtovskogo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THO TYAN.
Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam: Pushechnaya ul. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* DANG KUANG MING.
Yemen: Kropotkinskaya nab. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSIN AHMED AL-AINI.
Yugoslavia: Khlebny per. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* VELJKO MICUNOVIC.
Zambia: Prospekt Mira 52A (E); *Ambassador:* P. J. F. LUSAKA.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

In the Soviet Union laws are enacted exclusively by the higher government bodies—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which passes All-Union laws, and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics which pass laws effective in the republics concerned. All acts of government bodies must precisely conform to law and may be abolished or altered only by law. A law is considered valid when adopted by both chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, by a simple majority of each chamber (laws on amendments of the articles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., are adopted by a qualified majority). Validation of a law is preceded by the introduction of a bill by persons or institutions which have the right of legislative initiative. They are published not later than seven days after adoption and go into effect ten days after their publication, unless the law itself indicates otherwise. If a necessity arises to alter a law in the interval between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, this may be done by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the form of a special Decree which is subject to subsequent validation by the Supreme Soviet.

The laws passed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet decide the fundamental questions of the country's social and state system.

The order in which laws are passed by the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is analogous to that in which they are passed by the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Soviet. Unlike All-Union laws, Republican laws are valid only on the territory of the given republic. In cases of discrepancies between a Republic and an All-Union law, the All-Union law assumes superiority. (See also Chapters III and IV in the Constitution.)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

Elected every four years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers, with equal rights.

The Council of the Union.

The Council of Nationalities.

These Chambers have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate, Legislative Proposals, Planning and Budget, Foreign Affairs, Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Insurance; Education, Science and Culture; Trade and Communal Services; Youth.

U.S.S.R. Parliamentary Group of the Interparliamentary Union: Chair. of the Committee A. P. SHITKOV; Vice-Chair. Z. N. TOLKUNOV; Sec. D. B. KABALEVSKY.

Last Election, June 1970. Next Election 1974.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE, ETC.)

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: A. P. SHITIKOV.
Deputy Chairmen: S. M. GASANOVA, B. E. PATON, D. RASULOV, A. DZHUMASEV.
Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. N. TITOV.
Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.
Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: R. A. ROZENKO.
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.
Chairman of the Industry Commission: G. I. VASHCHENKO.
Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: N. I. MASLENNIKOV.
Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: V. P. ZOMAKIN.
Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: G. S. ZOLO-TUKHIN.
Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: N. P. BEKHTEROVA.
Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: A. E. VOZ.
Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: F. A. SURGANOV.
Chairman of the Youth Commission: E. K. LIGACHEV.
Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: A. V. GEORGIEV.

Number of elected members: 767.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: Y. S. NASZEDINOVA.
Deputy Chairmen: U. K. RYSMAMBETOV, N. T. TIKHONOV, E. Z. ZALIEV, V. E. ZOBANYAK.
Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. V. SHEVCHENKO.
Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. G. KEBIN.
Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: K. M. GERASIMOV.
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.
Chairman of the Industry Commission: K. K. KAJRIS.
Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: (vacant).
Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: S. A. MOVSESYAN.
Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: N. M. BORISENKO.
Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: B. SOLIEVA.
Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: P. N. FEDOSEYEV.
Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: M. M. MUSAKHANOV.
Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: V. A. KARLOV.
Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. N. AKSENOV.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolsheviks (Majority) and Mensheviks (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925 following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every four years. Congress elects the Central Committee which supervises all Party activities in the intervals between congresses and directs the work of the central state and public organizations through Party groups in them. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Secretariat. The Central Committee sets up different Party organs and institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editorial of central Party newspapers and journals, allocates and controls Party funds, represents the Party in relations with other parties. It holds plenary sessions periodically to discuss vital problems of Party policy. The work of the Central Committee between plenary sessions is guided by the Political Bureau of the C.C. C.P.S.U., while the Secretariat of the Central Committee is responsible for routine work. Its composition is renewed at each election by at least one-fourth.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is elected by Party congress, supervises the expeditions and proper handling of affairs by the Central bodies of the Party, audits the funds of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and controls the work of its institutions (Party schools, publishing houses, etc.). The Central Committee of the Party appoints a Central Committee which governs Party and State discipline.

Party organization throughout the Soviet Union follows the country's territorial divisions in the Republics. Each

Territory, Region and District has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The Branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch has a committee to lead its work and large Branches usually have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central Committee elects a Political Bureau and Secretariat. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U.

The C.P.S.U. exercises control over all branches of the national economy and state administration, over all activity of state bodies and public organizations.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only. Membership is confined to working people accepting the Programme and Charter of the Party, fulfilling Party decisions, paying Party dues and working in one of the Party organizations. A period of candidature is demanded before admission. In 1969 there were more than 13,640,000 members and candidate members. More than 70 per cent of all C.P.S.U. members are engaged in industry, agriculture, building, transport or science. In 1969 more than 4 million members of the C.P.S.U. were specialists with higher or secondary education.

The Politbureau

Members: LEONID BREZHNEV, ALEXEI KOSYGIN, ARVID PELSHE, NIKOLAI PODGORYN, DMITRI POLYANSKY, MIKHAIL SUSLOV, GENNADY VORONOV, ANDREI KIRILENKO, KIRILL MAZUROV, ALEXANDR SHELEPIN, PYOTR SHELEST.

Candidate Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, V. V. GRISHIN, SH. R. RASHIDOV, D. F. USTINOV, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY, D. A. KUNAYEV, P. M. MASHEROV, Y. V. ANDROPOV.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(COMMUNIST PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

The Secretariat

General Secretary: L. I. BREZHNEV.

Members: M. A. SUSLOV, P. N. DEMICHEV, B. N. PONOMARYOV, M. M. SOLOMENTSEV, L. I. BREZHNEV, F. D. KULAKOV, D. F. USTINOV, I. V. KAPITONOV, A. P. KIRILENKO, K. F. KATUSHEV.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Komsomol (*Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union*): f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership over 25 million (1970); First Sec. E. M. TYAZHELNikov; Bureau Mems.: S. G. AZUTYUNYAN, U. DZHANIBEKOV, G. P. ELISEYEV, V. T. IVANOV, A. S. KAPTO, A. I. KOLESOV, S. A. KUPREYEV, T. A. KUTSENKO, P. V. MASHARAKIN, Z. I. MATVEYEV, R. V. NIKOLAYEV,

B. D. PANKIN, B. N. PASTUKHOV, B. K. PUGO, S. M. SHESHTAKAUSKENEN, E. M. TYAZHELNikov, G. I. YANAYEV, V. S. YAROSHOVETS, V. A. ZHITENYOV.

Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1949; Chair. N. TIKHONOV.

Committee of Soviet Women: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1941 as the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women; unites various women's organizations for the defence of the rights of women; Chair. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA.

Soviet Committee of War Veterans: Gogolevsky Bulvar 4, Moscow; f. 1956; Chair. A. MARESYEV.

Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: Bolshoi Kom-somolsky pereulok 8, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: A. F. GORKIN.

Vice-Chairmen: V. V. KULIKOV, S. G. BANNIKOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. E. PANYUGIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: G. Z. ANASHKIN.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: N. F. CHISTYAKOV.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ in the U.S.S.R., exercising supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs in the country. Is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes (by virtue of their office) the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is composed of the Plenum and three Collegiums (civil cases, criminal cases and military). The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. sits on the sessions of the Plenum.

The judicial collegia examine protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the rulings and verdicts passed by the Supreme Courts in Union Republics. The military collegium—appeals and protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the verdicts of military tribunals in the military districts and fleets. All collegia examine, as courts of first instance, cases of exceptional importance coming within their purview under the law. The rulings, verdicts and resolutions of the collegia could be protested by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. or by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. by filing a protest to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The Plenum examines also the protests against the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the materials pertaining to the summarization of judicial practice and judicial statistics, issues explanations to the courts on questions of application of judicial practice. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. makes appropriate representations on to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the questions regarding the interpretation of the laws. The

Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the power of legislative initiative. Cases at the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are examined by a member of the court and two people's assessors, if the case is heard in the first instance. Appeals and protests are examined by three members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Courts are formed in Union and Autonomous Republics. They are the highest judicial organs of these Republics and exercise supervision of the activities of the judicial bodies in the given Republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator. Procurator's Offices supervise the strict observance of law by all ministerial and executive bodies, economic institutions, co-operative and public organizations, officials and individuals, through instituting criminal proceedings against guilty persons and protesting decisions infringing upon law; they exercise supervision over the legality of passing and executing sentences and observance of law in places of detention.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him exercise prosecution in courts. They have rights to withdraw a case from the trial for purposes of further examination, to protest the decisions and verdicts of courts. The participation of procurator in court proceedings and the rights he enjoys guarantee the observance of law and the rights of the state and citizens.

Procurator's Offices perform their functions independent of any state bodies, they are subordinated only to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The Procurator-General is elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years. Procurators of Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years, and procurators of towns, districts and areas are appointed by the Procurator of the Union republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator-General: R. A. RUDENKO.

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROYEDOV.

Article 124 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R. says: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State, and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda are recognized for all citizens."

A religious sect is recognised when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the adherents themselves. A considerable number of new churches of various faiths have been built since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the varied religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

The existing religious cults are: The Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Old Believers, the Methodist Church, the Molokani communities, the Moslem communities, the Jewish Religious Community and the Buddhist Religion.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults, and the Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Patriarch: PIMEN, Metropolitan of Krutitsky and Kolomensky (acting, until the next election in May 1971).

Holy Synod consists of eight members, five of whom are permanent—the Metropolitans of Krutitsky and Kolomensky (PIMEN), Leningradsky and Novgorodsky (NIKODIM), Kievsky and Galitsky (FILARET) and Tallinsky and Estonian (ALEXIV); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy: Metropolitan NIKODIM and the Patriarchal Administrator: Metropolitan ALEXIV.

The Church is divided into 73 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Middle European and American. It maintains a spiritual mission in Jerusalem and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. The Church has approximately 20,000 parishes and a score of monasteries and convents. There are also two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and theological seminaries in Moscow and Leningrad.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholicos of All Georgia: EFREM II, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaizhan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and his-

torical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaizhan S.S.R.) and Buinaksk (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): MUFTI ZIYAUDDIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: MUFTI SHAKIR HIYALITDINOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia: SULEYMAN-ZADE.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Dagestan: MUFTI MOHAMMED KHADJI KURBANOV.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Church has a large following in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine.

THE CHURCH OF ARMENIA

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I, Catholicos of All Armenians—is the ancient city of Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.).

OLD BELIEVERS (THE OLD FAITH)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinitzky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpopovtsi Concord and the Beglopovovtsi Concord.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists unites the Baptist, Evangelical, Pentecostal and Mennonite churches in the Soviet Union. There are over half a million believers, with religious communities in many regions of the Soviet Union and a religious centre in Moscow.

Chairman of the All-Union Council: ILIA G. IVANOV; P.O.B. 520, Moscow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop A. T. TOUMING.

Primate of Latvia: Y. P. MATULIS.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

There are independent religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

JEWISH RELIGION

There is no united centre, but many independent communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has a preponderance of Jewish settlers.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Central Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

Chairman: Gandiro-Khambo Zama Z. D. GAMBOYEV.

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals in the Soviet Union are owned and published by various public or collective organizations, including the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organizations, cultural bodies, educational and learned institutions of all kinds, and finally, factories and collective farms. These publications cover national, provincial and local interests. *Pravda*, the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union, is printed in 16 cities; in contrast, the smallest local dailies are no more than bulletins posted on official notice-boards for public reading.

Lenin's dictum that "the Press is the most powerful weapon of the Party" is still the basis of the Soviet attitude to its newspapers and periodicals. Its primary purpose is to propagate the doctrine of the Communist Party and to help the Party in achieving its aims in society by educating the people. Lenin also believed that the Press is powerful as an organizer of the people, rallying them to the Communist cause. In these circumstances it is clear that the Press in the Soviet Union must of necessity remain under the control of the Government. In so far as no newspaper is permitted to publish anything harmful to the State or to the Communist cause, a form of censorship exists, but its use is rarely evident since the system provides reliable editors who are Party members, well acquainted with Communist ideology. Senior editors are very well paid.

Owing to the predominantly political nature of the Soviet Press it may appear dull to Western readers. Stories are generally of a serious nature concentrating on international and government affairs; topics outside this sphere are considered trivial. There are very few entertainment features, and personalities are generally played down. Editorials are on serious topics and are given prominent positions. Most reporting has a bias towards the Party line. Newspapers, however, are improving in appearance, with careful layout and an increasing use of photographs.

In general the Soviet Press is remarkably popular and produces 8,754 newspapers and 5,109 periodicals. The most influential daily is *Pravda* (circ. 7,400,000), which is published 365 days a year and has a staff of over 40,000 correspondents. It is the organ of the Communist Party and is essential reading for all serious Party members. It tends to stress internal matters while *Izvestia* (circ. 8 million), the government newspaper, is more concerned with foreign affairs. Among the more important periodicals are *Krokodil*, a lively satirical magazine, *Novy Mir*, the most influential literary journal, and *Zhurnalist*, published by the Union of Journalists.

The main news agency, TASS, plays an important role in distributing by radio or telegraph foreign and domestic news to newspapers throughout the republics; it also transmits *Pravda* editorials. Much of the control of the Soviet Press is effected through strict supervision of the news agency.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican newspapers are indicated in the respective Union Republic Section.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (*Economic Gazette*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMYANTSEV; circ. 530,000.

Gudok (*Hooster*): Khlynovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; six times weekly; Editor B. I. KRASNIKOV.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; six times weekly; Editor L. N. TOLKUNOV; circ. 8,000,000.

Knizhnoe Obozrenie (*Book review*): Ul. Petrovka 26; f. 1966; organ of the Committee for Press under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; summaries of newly published books; weekly; Editor A. I. OVSYANNIKOV.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Leninist Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union; f. 1925; six times weekly; Editor-in-Chief BORIS PANKIN; circ. 6,900,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye chaussee 38; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; six times weekly; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. 25 Okt'yabrya 17; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Forest and Wood-working Industry and of Pulp and Paper Industry, State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Forest, Paper and Wood-working Industry; three times weekly; Editor P. D. BORODIN.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (*Literary Newspaper*): Tsvetnoi Bulvar 30; f. 1929; weekly; Union of Soviet Writers; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY.

Meditsinskaya Gazeta (*Medicine Gazette*): Ul. Chernyshevskogo 44; f. 1938; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and of the Medical Industry, and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; twice weekly; Editor B. G. STOYANOV.

Pionerskaya Pravda (*Pioneer Pravda*): Sushchevskaya ul. 21; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; twice weekly; Editor N. M. CHERNOVA; circ. 9,160,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; also printed at 27 major cities; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; daily; f. 1912; Editor MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN; circ. 7,400,000.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1929; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor P. F. ALEKSEYEV; circ. 6,700,000.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (*Socialist Industry*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1969; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; six times weekly.

Sovietskaya Kultura (*Soviet Culture*): Chistye Prudy 19A; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture and of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Culture; three times weekly; Editor P. S. DARIENKO; circ. 220,000.

Sovietskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ul. Razina 14; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of State Trade and Co-operative Societies; three times weekly; Editor A. G. KOZLOV; circ. 763,000.

Sovietski Sport (*Soviet Sport*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; organ of the Central Council of Soviet Sporting Societies and Trades

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

Unions; f. 1924; six times weekly; circ. 2,500,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 1,500,000; Editor N. S. KISELEV.

Stroitel'naya Gazeta (*Building Gazette*): Ul. 25 Oktyabrya 8/1; f. 1924; organ of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Builders and Workers of the Building Materials Industry; three times weekly; Editor A. S. BUDAEV; circ. 300,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Ul. Gorkogo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; six times weekly; Editor A. YA. BLATIN; circ. c. 3,000,000.

Uchitel'skaya Gazeta (*Teachers' Gazette*): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Workers' Trade Union of Education; Higher School and Scientific Institutions; f. 1924; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PARFENOVA; circ. 1,100,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican periodicals are included in the respective Union Republic section.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

NOTE.—All published by the "Kolos" (Corn Ear) Publishing House unless otherwise indicated.

Agrokimiya (*Agricultural Chemistry*): Moscow; f. 1964; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture; results of theoretical and experimental research work; monthly.

Doklady Vsesoyuznoy Ordena Lenina Akademii Selskokhozaistvennykh Nauk Im. B. I. Lenina (*Reports of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences*): Moscow; f. 1936; the latest achievements in agriculture; monthly.

Mekhanizatsia i Elektrifikatsia Sots. Selskogokhozyaistva (*Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1930; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Acting Editor B. N. LISTOV.

Molochnoye i Miasnoye Skotovodstvo (*Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. LYSENKO.

Selskokhozaistvennaya Biologiya (*Agricultural Biology*): f. 1966; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture; bi-monthly.

Svinovodstvo (*Pig Breeding*): f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Tekhnika v Selskom Khozyaistve (*Agricultural Engineering*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.

Uchyot i Finansy v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh (*Stock-Taking and Finances in Collective and State Farms*): f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Vestnik Selskokhozaistvennoy Nauki (*Agricultural Scientific Bulletin*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1956; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor I. I. SINIAGIN.

Veterinariya (*Veterinary Science*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1949; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor J. N. GLADENKO.

Zashchita Rastenii (*Plant Protection*): Moscow U-139, Sadovo-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV.

Zemledeliye (*Farming*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor G. M. GOLOVIN.

Zhivotnovodstvo (*Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1939; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. S. BLOMKVIST

FOR CHILDREN

Koster (*Bonfire*): f. 1936; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R.; fiction and popular science for 10-14 years; monthly.

Murzilka: f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; illustrated; for first grades of school; monthly.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Organization of the Soviet Union; fiction; illustrated; for children of 4th-8th grades; monthly.

Yunyi Naturalist (*Young Naturalist*): f. 1929; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular science for children of 4th-10th grades, who are interested in biology; monthly.

Yunyi Technik (*Young Technologist*): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular engineering for schoolchildren; monthly.

Veselye Kartinki (*Merry Pictures*): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; humorous; for pre-school and first grades; monthly.

CULTURE AND ARTS

Bibliotekha "V Pomosch Khudozhestvennoy Samodeyatelnosti" (*Amateur Art*): f. 1945; published by the "Sovetskaya Rossia" (Soviet Russia) Publishing House; songs, plays and articles by leading actors of the U.S.S.R.; fortnightly.

Decorativnoe Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (*Decorative Art of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Khudozhnik" (Soviet Painter) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Painters; monthly.

Iskusstvo (*Art*): f. 1933; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Painters of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts; fine arts; monthly.

Iskusstvo Kino (*Film Art*): f. 1931; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; monthly.

Kultura i Zhizn (*Culture and Life*): f. 1957; published by the "Progress" (Progress) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; problems of international co-operation in the arts; monthly; in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German.

Muzykal'naya Zhizn (*Musical Life*): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; development of Soviet music; fortnightly.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

Programmy Radio i Televidenie (*Radio and TV Programmes*): f. 1968; published by the Publishing House of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; weekly.

Sovetskii Ekran (*Soviet Screen*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; achievements of Soviet cinema; fortnightly.

Sovetskii Film (*Soviet Film*): illustrated; Soviet and foreign films; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic; monthly.

Sovetskoe Foto (*Soviet Photography*): f. 1926; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; monthly.

Sovetskoe Kino (*Soviet Cinema*): f. 1963; published by the "Sovetskaya Kultura" (Soviet Culture) Publishing House; Soviet and foreign cinema; weekly.

Sovetskaya Muzyka (*Soviet Music*): f. 1933; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly.

Sovetskoe Radio i Televidenie (*Soviet Radio and TV*): f. 1952; journal of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; work in different studios throughout the U.S.S.R.; monthly.

Teatr (*Theater*): f. 1937; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers; new plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights; monthly; Editor VIKTOR LAVRENTIEV; circ. 20,000.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Dengi i Kredit (*Money and Credit*): f. 1938; published by the "Finansy" (Finances) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. State bank; all aspects of banking and money circulation; monthly.

Ekonomicheskie nauki (*Economic Sciences*): f. 1957; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (School of Higher Learning) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; articles on theory and methodology of economic sciences; monthly.

Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody (*Economics and Mathematical Methods*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Central Institute of Economics and Mathematics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of mathematical methods in economics, applicability of computers, automatic systems of optimal planning, etc.; bi-monthly.

Finansy (*Finances of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1927; published by the "Finansy" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances; theory and practices of the U.S.S.R. finances; compiling and execution of the U.S.S.R. State budget, insurance, crediting, etc.; monthly.

Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnieotnosheniya (*World Economics and International Relations*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; problems of international policies, development of the world socialist system, economic competition of socialism and capitalism; economical and political situation in different countries of the world, etc.; monthly.

Planovoe khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): f. 1924; published by the "Ekonomika" (Economics) Publishing House; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and planning; monthly.

Voprosy Ekonomiki (*Problems of Economics*): f. 1948; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Economics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; economic problems of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R.; political economics, planning, statistics, etc.; monthly.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Life*): f. 1954; published by the "Progress" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie"; problems of foreign policy and diplomacy of the U.S.S.R. and other countries; in Russian, English and French; monthly.

Novoe Vremya (*New Times*): 1/2 Maly Putinkovsky, Ploshchad Pushkina; f. 1943; published by "Trud" newspaper Publishing House; foreign affairs; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish and Czech; weekly; Editor-in-Chief PAVEL NAUMOV.

XX Vek i Mir (*20th Century and Peace*): f. 1967; journal of the Soviet Peace Committee; Soviet and foreign writers and journalists on the most important developments of international relations, peace, disarmament and the national-liberation struggle; in Russian, English, German, Spanish and French; monthly.

Za Rubezhom (*Abroad*): f. 1960; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; translations from foreign press and periodicals, commentaries of Soviet observers; weekly.

EDUCATION

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoe Obrazovanie (*Vocational and Technical Education*): Murmansk pr. 8; f. 1941; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 35,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russki Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language; in National Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor S. G. BARCHUDAROV.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Pogodinskaya ulitsa 8; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor A. Y. ORLOV.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*Schools and Production*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor A. A. POLYAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow, B. Polyanka 58; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor F. F. KOROLYEV.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (*Higher Schools Review*): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. YORSHENEV.

Vospitanie Shkolnikov (*The Up-bringing of Schoolchildren*): Moscow; f. 1934; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; bi-monthly.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE

Filologicheskie nauki (*Philology*): f. 1958; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; reports of Institutions of higher learning on the most important problems of literary studies and linguistics; bi-monthly.

Russkaya Literatura (*Russian Literature*): f. 1958; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of Russian and Soviet literature from its appearance up to the present day; quarterly.

Russkaya Rech (*Russian language*): f. 1967; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Language of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; history of the development of the literary Russian language; bi-monthly.

Sovietskaya Literatura (*Soviet Literature*): f. 1948; published by the "Literaturnaya Gazeta" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of writers' novels, short stories, verses, poems, literary criticism by Soviet authors; in English, Spanish, German and Polish; monthly.

Voprosy Literatury (*Problems of Literature*): f. 1957; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory and history of modern literature and aesthetics; monthly.

Voprosy yazykoznaniiya (*Problems of Linguistics*): f. 1952; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Linguistics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; actual problems of general linguistics on the basis of different languages; bi-monthly.

PHILATELY

Filatel'ia S.S.S.R. (*Philately*): Moscow; f. 1966; journal of the All-Union Philatelic Society; monthly.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; achievements in Soviet sport; monthly.

Shakhmaty v S.S.S.R. (*Chess in the U.S.S.R.*): Moscow; f. 1921; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation; monthly.

Sportivnye Igry (*Sports and Games*): Moscow; f. 1955; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

Sport v S.S.S.R. (*Sport in the U.S.S.R.*): illustrated; in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Hungarian; monthly.

Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury (*Theory and Practice of Physical Culture*): Moscow; f. 1937; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; monthly.

Turist (*Tourist*): Moscow; f. 1966; published by the "Profizdat" (Trade Union) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Central Board of Trade Unions; articles about new routes for tourists; monthly.

POLITICS

Agitator (*Agitator*): f. 1956; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; internal and foreign policies of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet government; fortnightly.

Bloknot agitatora (*Agitator's note-book*): f. 1942; published by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) Publishing House; journal of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; internal and foreign affairs, army and naval life; fortnightly.

Kommunist (*Communist*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, economy; C.P.S.U. history, etc.; 18 issues annually.

Politicheskoe Samoobrazovanie (*Political Self-Education*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; articles, lectures, etc., on urgent problems of the theory and practice of the building of Communism and world socialism, international communist labour and national movements; monthly.

Voprosy Istorii K.P.S.S. (*Problems of History of the C.P.S.U.*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of the C.P.S.U., international communist and labour movements' history; monthly.

POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED AND FICTION

Druzhba Narodov (*Friendship of Peoples*): Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1938; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; the best works of writers, poets and critics of all the Republics of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor S. BARUZDIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (*Foreign Literature*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 41; f. 1955; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Russian translations of modern foreign authors; monthly; Editor N. FEDORENKO.

Novy Mir (*New World*): Malyi Putinkovsky per. 1/2; f. 1925; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers, new fiction by Soviet authors; monthly; Editor F. V. KOSOLAPOV.

Ogonyok (*Beacon*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular illustrated; weekly; Editor ANATOLY V. SOFRONOV.

Oktyabr (*October*): Ul. Pravdy 11/13; f. 1924; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOCHETOV.

Roman-Gazeta (*Novels*): Novo-Basmannaya 19; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; the most wide-spread periodical of fiction and best works previously published in journals, including translation into Russian; fortnightly; Editor V. IL'YINKOV.

Sovetski Soyuz (*Soviet Union*): Ul. Moskvina 8; f. 1950; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; illustrated; in 19 languages including Russian, English, Arabian, Bengali, Hungarian, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Hindi, Urdu, German, Serbian, Finnish, French and Japanese; monthly; Editor-in-Chief N. M. GRIBACHEV.

Znamya (*Banner*): Tverskoi Bulvar 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOZHEVNIKOV.

Zvezda (*Star*): Leningrad, Mokhovaya 20; f. 1931; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, art and literary criticism; monthly; Editor G. KHOLOPOV.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC

Modelist-Konstruktor (*Modelling-Designing*): f. 1966; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; designs and descriptions of technical models; monthly.

Nauka i Zhizn (*Science and Life*): f. 1934; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular; recent developments in all branches of science and technology; monthly.

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Nauka i Religiya (*Science and Religion*): f. 1959; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular atheistic; monthly.

Priroda (*Nature*): f. 1912; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; natural sciences; monthly.

Radio: f. 1924; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and the U.S.S.R. Voluntary Society of Promotion to the Army, Aviation and Navy; popular radio-engineering; monthly.

Russkii Yazyk za Rubezhom (*Russian Abroad*): f. 1967; published by the Moscow University Publishing House; journal of the Methodological Centre of the Russian Language at Moscow University; actual problems of methodology of teaching the Russian language to foreigners; quarterly.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi (*Engineering—For Youth*): f. 1933; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular; engineering and science; monthly.

Vokrug Sveta (*Around the World*): f. 1861; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; illustrated; geographical; monthly, including the monthly supplement "Iskatel" (Seeker); fantasies; detectives.

Zdorovye (*Health*): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. Ministries of Public Health; popular scientific; medicine and hygiene; monthly.

Zemlya i Vselennaya (*Earth and Universe*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the Department of Physical-Technical and Mathematical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Society of Astronomy and Geodesy; popular; actual hypothesis of the origin and development of the Earth and Universe; monthly.

Znanie-Sila (*Knowledge is Strength*): f. 1926; published by the "Vyshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the State Committee for Vocational Training of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; general; popular, scientific; monthly.

THE PRESS, POLIGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Knizhnaya Letopis (*Book Chronicle*): Moscow; f. 1907; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of all books published in the U.S.S.R., with description of books; fortnightly.

Notnaya Letopis (*Chronicle of Music*): Moscow; f. 1931; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of issues of music in the U.S.S.R.; quarterly.

Sovetskaya Bibliografiya (*Soviet Bibliography*): Moscow; f. 1933; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; theoretical, practical and historical aspects of bibliography; bi-monthly.

V Mire Knig (*In the World of Books*): Moscow; f. 1961; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; reviews of new books, theoretical problems of literature; monthly.

Zhurnalist (*Journalist*): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the newspaper "Pravda" (Truth) and of the Union of Journalists; problems of international life and of the life of Soviet journalists; monthly.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (*Brotherly Messenger*): All-Union Evangelical Christian Baptists, P.O.B. 520, Moscow; f. 1945.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (*Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow*): Moscow G-435, Novodevichy pr. 1; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PITIRIM, Bishop of Volokolamsk.

SATIRICAL

Krokodil (*Crocodile*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; three times monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. G. SEMYONOV.

TRADE, TRADE UNIONS, LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Knizhnaya Torgovlya (*Book Trade*): Leninsky prospekt 15; f. 1948; Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor G. V. GUZAIROV.

Sotsialisticheski Trud (*Socialist Labour*): Pl. Kuibysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Wages; monthly; Editor P. M. LOZNEVOI; circ. 50,000.

Sovetskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ul. Razina 28; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor V. G. MALICHIN.

Sovetskie Profsoyuzy (*Soviet Trade Unions*): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1945; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor V. P. NIKITIN.

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (*Foreign Trade*): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly in Russian, English, French and Spanish; Editor V. GOLOEV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (*Automation, Telemechanics and Communication*): Moscow; f. 1957; published by the "Transport" (Transport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport; utilization of new equipment in transport; monthly.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (*Civil Aviation*): Moscow; f. 1919; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Civil Aviation; development of Soviet Air Transport; utilization of aviation in agriculture and forestry; monthly.

Radiotekhnika (*Radio Engineering*): Moscow; f. 1946; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; journal of the A. S. Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communication; theoretical problems of radio engineering; monthly.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (*Radio Engineering and Electronics*): Moscow; f. 1956; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Department of Physics and Applied Physics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory of radio engineering; monthly.

Vestnik Svyazi (*Herald of Communication*): Moscow; f. 1941; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Communication and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Communication, Motor Roads and Transport; mechanization and automation of production; monthly.

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FOR WOMEN

- Krestyanka** (*Peasant Women*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor I. A. KOBOCHITOVA.
- Rabotnitsa** (*Working Woman*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1914; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor V. E. VAVILINA.
- Sovetskaya Zhenshchina** (*Soviet Woman*): Kuznetsky Most 22; f. 1945; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the Committee of Soviet Women and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; popular; illustrated; in Russian, English, French, German, Korean, Spanish, Chinese, Hindi and Japanese; monthly; Editor-in-Chief V. I. FEDOTOVA.
- Zhurnal Mod** (*Fashion Journal*): Kuznetsky Most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

YOUTH

- Molodaya Gvardiya** (*Young Guard*): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; fiction, criticism, popular science for the young generation; monthly.
- Molodoi Kommunist** (*Young Communist*): f. 1918; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; political education of the young; monthly.
- Rovesnik** (*Contemporary*): f. 1962; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, songs, etc.; monthly.
- Selskaya Zhizn** (*Rural Life*): f. 1925; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, problems of rural youth; monthly.
- Smena** (*Rising Generation*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, short stories, essays and problems of youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief A. D. GOLUBYEV.
- Vozhatyi** (*Pioneer Leader*): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; activities of pioneer units; monthly.
- Yunost** (*Youth*): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, essays and poems by beginners; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Tass** (*Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union*): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; Dir. Z. ZAMYATIN.
- APN** (*Agentstvo Pechati Novosti*) (*News Press Agency*): Pushkina pl. 2; Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organizations of 110 countries of the world; Chair. IVAN UDALTSOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

- Agence France Presse**: Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief JEAN RAFFAELLI.
- Agentia Romăna de Presa** (*Agerpress*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 9, kvartal 7; Bureau Chief LAURENTIU DUTA.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst** (**ADN**): Prospekt Mira 74, kvartal 95; Bureau Chief WERNER GÖRNE.
- ANSA**: Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 234; Bureau Chief GUISEPPE CANESSA.
- AP**: 13 Ul. Narodnaya, kvartal 35, Moscow 9; Bureau Chief JOHN BAUSMAN.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency** (**BTA**): Frunsenskaya nab., dom 38/1, kvartal 416; Bureau Chief GEORGI VEDRO-DEMSKI.
- Czechoslovak News Agency** (**Četeka**): Ul. Chaikovskogo, dom 28, kvartal 4; Bureau Chief JÁN RIŠKO.
- Deutsche Presse Agentur** (**DPA**): Gruzinsky per. 3, kvartal 212; Bureau Chief KARL KRAN.
- Hsinhua**: Ul. Druzhby 6, korpus 22, kvartal 113; Bureau Chief WANG CHUNG CHI.
- Jiji**: Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 26; Bureau Chief TAKAYUKI NAKAZAWA.
- Kyodo News Service**: Kutuzovskiy prospekt 14, kvartal 1; Bureau Chief SHOZABURO USUDA.
- Magyar Távirati Iroda** (**MTI**): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 121; Bureau Chief JÓZSEF HAVEL.
- Polska Agencja Prasowa** (**PAP**): Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 411; Bureau Chief PIOTR ZIARNIK.
- Prensa Latina**: Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, korpus 5, kvartal 56; Bureau Chief GREGORIO ORTEGA.
- Reuters**: Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 55; Bureau Chief ADAM KELLET-Long.
- Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija** (**Tanjug**): Prospekt Mira 74, kvartal 124; Bureau Chief DRAGOMIR PARLOVIC.
- UPI**: Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief HENRY SHAPIRO.

The following are also represented: Agencja Robotnicza, EFE, Finnish News Agency, Interpress, Montsame, Press Trust of India, Syrian Arab News Agency, Thong Phong Tan Xa (South Viet-Nam Liberation Agency), Viet-Nam Dong Tan Xa.

PUBLISHING

In 1964 publishing in the U.S.S.R. was reorganized into 50 central publishing houses and about 170 subsidiaries under the control of the State Committee for Press and Publishing. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Nauka* which covers all sciences and the humanities; *Mir* dealing with scientific and technical books; *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura* publishing fiction; *Prosveshchenie* educational books; *Meditsina*, *Progress* and *Detskaya Literatura*. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest.

Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Novosti Press Agency (publications mainly for distribution abroad) and other public organizations. Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Soviet'sky Pisatel* (Soviet Writer). The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and areas.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by Soyuz Kniga, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to Soyuz Kniga with the notable exception of chains controlled by "Nauka" and "Soviet'sky Pisatel", the main difference being that, whereas Soyuz Kniga holds surplus stock for its publishers, the other two must hold their own. Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 12,000 bookshops (selling nothing but books) besides 30,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices.

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from Soyuzkniga, thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. The

U.S.S.R. is not party to the *Berne Convention* or the *Universal Copyright Law*. Generally publishers issuing translated editions of foreign works pay author royalties only for creative works, and payment is usually in blocked roubles (i.e. must be spent in the U.S.S.R.).

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world and scientific and technical books top the list of Soviet publications in the number of titles. Books are published in 61 languages of the U.S.S.R. and 37 languages of other lands.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

Atomizdat: Ul. Zhdanova 5-7; atomic science, research; peaceful use of nuclear energy; Dir. V. V. SHIPOV.

Detskaya Literatura (*Children's Literature*): Maly Cherkasky pereulok 1; State publishing house of children's literature (other than school books); Dir. K. F. PISKUNOV.

Ekonomika (*Economy*): Bolshaya Gruzinskaya 3A; f. 1964; economic planning; Dir. V. S. MOLDOVAN.

Energiya (*Energy*): Shlyuzovaya Naberezhnaya 10; all aspects of electricity and its uses; Acting Dir. S. P. ROZANOV.

Finansy (*Finances*): Ul. Chernishevskogo 7; banking, taxation, accountancy, etc.; Dir. Y. A. KONSTANTINOV.

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Kalyaevskaya ul. 27; all books, periodicals, etc., relating to all forms of sport, chess and draughts, etc.; Dir. M. V. SHISHIGIN.

Iskusstvo (*Art*): Tsvetnoy bul. 25; art; Dir. E. J. SAVOSTIANOV.

Izdatelstvo APN: Podkolokolny per. 13/5; prepares original manuscripts on Soviet economy, politics, culture and science for foreign publishing houses; supplies information for foreign encyclopaedias, reference books, dictionaries, travel guides, etc.; publ. *Sputnik* (monthly digest in Russian, English, French, Japanese, Spanish, Urdu and German); Dir. V. G. KOMOLOV.

Izobrazitelnoe Iskustvo (*Fine Arts*): Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4A; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art; Dir. R. G. ALLEYEV.

Izvestia (*News*): Ploshchad Pushkina 5; published by the newspaper "Izvestia" with weekly supplement "Nedely" (Week), official publications of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviets; journals; Dir. L. P. GRACHEV.

Khimiya (*Chemistry*): Novaya pl. 10; chemistry and the chemical industry; Dir. YA. S. MASHKEVICH.

Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (*Fiction*): Novo-Basmanaya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. S. SOMOV.

Kniga (*The Book*): Ul. Nezhdanovoi 8/10; issues bibliographical aids; Dir. M. J. TELEPIN.

Kolos (*Corn Ear*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. I. P. KHRAMKOV.

Legkaya Industriya (*Light Industry*): Kuznetski most 22; textiles, knitted wear, shoes, etc.; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. Kirova 40A; publications about forestry, wood and paper products; Dir. S. M. DMITREVSKY.

Malysh (*Little One*): Butyr'sky Val 68; books and booklets for children of pre-school age; Dir. I. N. BORONETSKY.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(PUBLISHING)

Mashinostroyeniye (*Machine Building*): Pervy Basmanny per. 3; engineering; Dir. A. A. KHOTEYEV.

Meditsina (*Medicine*): Petroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Dir. V. I. MAEVSKY.

Metallurgiya (*Metallurgy*): 2 Obydenskiy pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. V. P. ANDRIANOVA.

Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya (*International Relations*): Meshchanskaya ul. 7; foreign language grammars, scientific works, translations for UN; Dir. M. F. TOKAREV.

Mir (*Peace*): 1 Rizhskiy per. 2; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and other books; translations into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Dir. V. N. GANICHEV.

Muzyka (*Music*): Neglinskaya ul. 14; Dir. K. A. FORTUNATOV.

Mysl (*The Idea*): Leninskiy prospekt 15; science, popular science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Dir. A. P. PORIVAEV.

Nauka (*Science*): Podсосenskiy pereulok 21; f. 1924; publishing house of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Acting Dir. G. S. OSPYAN.

Nedra (*Natural Resources*): Tretyakovskiy proezd 1; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and fuel technology; Dir. M. S. LVOV.

Pedagogika (*Pedagogics*): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; books and periodicals in all fields of pedagogics and school training (except textbooks); Dir. RAZUMOVSKY.

Pishchevaya Promyshlennost (*Food Industry*): Mruzovskiy pereulok 1; state scientific and technical publishing house on food industry; Dir. N. A. ZARIN.

Politizdat: Miusskaya pl. 7; political literature; Dir. M. A. SIVOLOBOV.

Pravda: Ul. Pravdy 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Dir. B. A. FELDMAN.

Profizdat: Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Dir. F. D. LEBEDEV.

Progress: Zubovskiy bul. 21; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Dir. Y. V. TORSUYEV.

Prosveshchenie (*Education*): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; textbooks; Dir. D. D. ZUEV.

Sovietskaya Entsiklopediya (*Soviet Encyclopedia*): Pokrovskiy bulvar 8; f. 1925; 8 universal and special encyclopaedias; national, foreign and technical dictionaries; reference books; Dir. A. J. REVIN.

Sovietskii Kompozitor (*Soviet Composer*): Naberezhnaya M. Thoreza 30; established by the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers; music and music criticism; Dir. A. M. GOLTSMAN.

Sovietskoye Radio (*Soviet Radio*): Glavnyy Pochtamt 693; radio and television subjects; Dir. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.

Sovietskiy Pisatel (*Soviet Writer*): B. Gnezdnikovskiy pereulok 10; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; Union of Soviet Writers; Dir. N. V. LESYUCHEVSKY.

Statistika (*Statistics*): Ul. Kirova 39; economic statistics' reference books, national economy statistics; Dir. E. J. SEMENOV.

Stroyizdat: Kuznetskiy most, 9; building, architecture and building materials; Dir. L. P. MARYANSKY.

Sudostroyeniye (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad D-65; f. 1940; shipbuilding; Dir. A. A. KLEIMENOV.

Svyaz (*Communications*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications; Dir. B. A. VORONOV.

Transport: Basmannyi tupik 6A; general transport; Dir. A. L. GOLOVANOV.

Vneshtorgizdat: Oruzheiny pereulok 25A; undertakes to print abroad Soviet books and other material in Russian and other languages; Dir. R. V. MORALEV.

Voenizdat: Bolshoy Kiselny per. 14; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use; Chief A. I. KOPYTIN.

Vysshaya Shkola (*High School*): Neglinskaya 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Dir. V. G. PANOV.

Yuridicheskaya Literatura (*Law Literature*): Ul. Chkalova 38/40; law subjects; Dir. V. G. YUZBASHEV.

Znanie: Novaya ploshchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanie All-Union Society; Dir. M. I. RODIONOV.

WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' UNION

Union of U.S.S.R. Writers: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 52; First Sec. of the Board Prof. K. A. FEDIN.

Union of U.S.S.R. Journalists: Moscow, Prospekt Mira 30; Chair. M. V. ZIMYANIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. S. G. ZAPIN; Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Directors of Editorial Councils: A. A. RAPOKHIN (Inter-Union Broadcasting), L. S. MAKSAKOV (Television Broadcasting), A. L. ZOSEV (Overseas Broadcasting).

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are five main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Middle Asia and the Soviet Far East.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Gaps between the local stations are filled by extensive relay systems, so that most areas of the U.S.S.R. are covered by radio. Broadcasts are in 67 languages. In 1969 programme hours totalled 1,281 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Broadcasting is in 64 foreign languages and 10 languages of the people of the U.S.S.R.

Radio Moscow:

Broadcasts to Europe in most European languages.

Broadcasts to the Middle East in Arabic, Persian, Pushtu and Turkish.

Broadcasts to Africa in English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, Hausa, Swahili, Somali, Lingala, Bambara.

Broadcasts to South-East Asia in English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, Burmese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Nepali, Singali, Malayalam, Thai, Malagasy, Zulu.

Broadcasts to the Far East in Japanese, Chinese, Korean.

Broadcasts to the U.S.A. in English.

Broadcasts to Latin America in Portuguese and Spanish.

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

In 1969 there were 920 television stations and transmitters, and 128 television centres. Forty-five cities have 2 channels, and in 14 capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow has 4 and Leningrad 3 programmes. Moscow I operates 11 hours every day. Moscow II operates for 6 hours daily. Moscow III operates 4 hours daily. Moscow IV operates for 3 hours on weekdays and Moscow V (colour) for 2 hours. It was hoped that by 1970 colour television transmissions would pass from the stage of testing to become available to larger audiences.

A new branch of television in the U.S.S.R. is *cosmovision* through which the flights of Soviet cosmonauts are shown. Communications satellites of *Molniya* type are used for the exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Vladivostok and other cities. Through this chain, experimental colour programmes are transmitted between Moscow and Paris based on the Soviet-French SECAM colour system.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Soviet credit system is composed of the following banks:

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921 as State Bank of R.S.F.S.R., name changed in 1923. Gosbank issues currency and controls its circulation, grants credits to government enterprises, makes capital investment in agriculture and consumer co-operatives, settles international accounts, and effects transactions with foreign currency, gold and other precious metals. The Bank has main offices in each of the Union Republics, 150 regional and town offices, nearly 4,000 smaller branches and over 76,100 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union. Chair. M. N. SVESHNIKOV; Vice-Chair. V. A. VOROBYOV.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1959; when the capital investment system was re-organized, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekhobank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organizations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organizations.

It has over a thousand local branches; Chair. F. N. MANOYLO.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1922; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; develops internal trade and industry connected with export and import; Vneshtorgbank has no branches—Gosbank carries out transactions with foreign banks, etc., on its behalf; cap. 300m. roubles; Chair. Y. A. IVANOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): in 1969 there were 76,548 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 32,360 million roubles. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 18 million people by January 1969. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

TAXATION

Taxes are paid by individuals, collective farms and co-operative societies. In 1968, tax levied on the population amounted to 10.5 thousand million roubles while the sum total of government benefits paid out to working people amounted to 48.3 thousand million roubles.

Income tax is collected monthly from those workers earning 70 or more roubles per month. Anyone who earns between 70-100 roubles pays 4.6 roubles tax a month, plus 12 per cent of what he earns above 70 roubles. Those with over three dependants are entitled to 30 per cent reduction on their income tax. Childless men between 20 and 50 years of age and childless women between 20 and 45 years pay a tax totalling 6 per cent of their income. Those workers who

earn less than 70 roubles per month pay less income tax. In both categories there are those who are exempt from taxation, these include privates, N.C.O.s, pensioners, invalids, students and others.

In rural areas the agricultural tax is the principal one. It is paid by collective farmers and other citizens who hold plots of land for their personal use. It is worked out at fixed rates on the 0.01 hectare basis, irrespective of crops sown. The rates vary in different republics, regions, districts and sometimes even villages. In the Russian Federation the average rate is 0.85 rouble ranging from 0.3 to 1.4 roubles per 0.01 hectare. War and labour invalids, servicemen's families, elderly people and rural intellectuals enjoy privileges.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce: Ul. Kuibysheva 6, Moscow; f. 1932; Pres. B. A. BORISOV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDENKO. The Chamber of Commerce promotes contact between trade corporations and foreign companies or organizations. It organizes Soviet Trade and Industrial exhibitions abroad and international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R. It is the sole patent issue office in the U.S.S.R.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population. Co-operative trade serves the rural population, its share in the country's overall trade turnover being 28.4 per cent. Collective trade accounts for 4.3 per cent of the total trade volume.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade: Moscow; Minister A. I. STRUYEV; is responsible for internal trade through the *Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli*.

Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli (*State-owned Shops*): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities. Shops are subordinated either to the board of consumer goods, or to the board of food-stuffs.

Tsentrosoyuz (*Central Co-operative Union*): organizes wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 40 countries; handles construction and management of *Kolkhoznie Rynki*; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

Kooperativi (*Co-operative Shops*): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, trade with foreign countries is exercised through state organizations only. Import-export relations with foreign countries are governed by special plans forming part of the national-economic plans. The postwar period saw a rapid advance of Soviet foreign trade. The foreign trade turnover of the U.S.S.R. in 1969 totalled 19,784 million roubles in terms of cost. Over 65 per cent of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign trade is with the socialist countries.

In the 1960s trade increased between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Only trade with the U.S.A. was negligible, due to the prohibitions imposed by U.S. authorities in 1949. Foreign trade with most of the countries is effected through long-term and yearly trade agreements.

Foreign trade monopoly is exercised by Foreign Trade Organizations. These include, above all, all-Union foreign trade associations ("*Mashinoexport*", "*Exportkhleb*", "*Exportlen*", etc.) subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Some foreign trade organizations engaged in wholesale deliveries of equipment and rendering technical aid to foreign countries are under the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; the "*Soyuzkooptvneshtorg*" association is under the "*Tsentrosoyuz*"; the "*Soufrakht*"—under the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

Each foreign trade organization exercises state monopoly over the import or export of a group of commodities (e.g. the "*Soyuzneftexport*" handles oil and oil products; "*Autoexport*"—motor cars, lorries, motor cycles, bicycles. Some associations are organized on a territorial principle, i.e. trade in various kinds of commodities with a certain group of countries (e.g. "*Vostokintorg*" that trades with the East). There are also associations specializing in trade in licences, tourism, publications, delivery of commodities and transport-forwarding operations.

The foreign trade organizations have a working capital and enjoy the legal rights of a juridical person within the framework of their Rules. They have the right of setting up their own branches, offices and agencies, of concluding transactions with firms and organizations, bearing responsibility for the transactions concluded. The state is not responsible for commitments of the associations and the latter accept no claims addressed to the state.

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: in charge of the conduct of foreign trade; Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Aviaexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports aircraft and equipment.

Autoexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports all kinds of motor vehicles.

Avtopromimport: Moscow, Ryatnitskaya 50/2; imports complete sets of equipment for car factories.

Chimimport: exports and imports basic chemicals, plastics, resins, paints, etc.

Dalintorg: Nakhodka, 4 Portovaya ul.; coastal export and import between the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Energomashexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports complete sets and separate items of equipment for the power industry, for electric railways and also sells power.

Exportkhleb: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products.

Exportilyon: Moscow V-420, Ul. Arkhitekora Vlasova 33; exports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics, fishing nets and other textile products; imports cotton, jute, wool, hemp, sisal, rayon yarn, woollen and silk cloth.

Exportles: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports sawn-woods, plywood, pitprops and wood pulp, newsprint, hardboard and chipboard.

Lentintorg: Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods with Finland.

Lizenzintorg: Moscow V-420, Ul. Kakhovka 31; Agency for granting foreign firms licences to use Soviet inventions abroad, technical documentation, purchases foreign patents and licences to use foreign inventions in the U.S.S.R.

Mashinoexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports all kinds of equipment for the oil, mining and metallurgical industries.

Mashinoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports mining, electrical and industrial machinery; imports railway rolling stock.

Mashpriborintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports precision engineering and electrical equipment and watches.

Medexport: Moscow V-61, Ul. Kakhovka 31, kor. 2; imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, medical equipment, surgical stitching equipment, medical instruments.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips.

Neftechimpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; gives technical assistance abroad in the construction of complete projects for the oil and chemical industries.

Novoexport: Moscow A-287, Bashilovskaya ul. 19; exports and imports carpets, jewellery, and handicraft articles.

Prodintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports food products, pedigree stock and animals for slaughter.

Promasheexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; technical assistance abroad in the construction of industrial plants and projects for heavy machine-building.

Promashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, wood-working and timber industries.

Promsyrioimport: Moscow V-420, Ul. Arkhitekora Vlasova 33; exports and imports pig iron, ferrous alloys and rolled steel products.

Raznoexport: Moscow K-6, Kalyayevskaya 5; exports and imports tobacco, cement, glass, crockery, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, guns, clothes, domestic appliances.

Raznoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys, rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, corkwood and cork products, linoleum.

Scotoimport: Moscow K-62, 6 Makarenko ul.; imports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses for slaughter.

Selkhozpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete sets of equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of grain elevators, grain storages, flour mills, etc.

Soyuzvneshtrans: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; transport and warehousing of foreign trade goods.

Soyuzkhhimexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports heavy chemicals and products of organic synthesis, chemical reagents, varnishes, paints, plastics, and cosmetic goods, etc.

Soyuzkoopvneshstorg: Moscow K-3, 15 Bolshoi Cherkassky per.; exports pharmaceutical raw materials, fruit, food.

Soyuzneftexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports crude oil and petroleum products.

Soyuzplodimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports fruit, vegetables, fresh and canned berries, wines, etc.

Soyuzpromexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports coal and coal by-products, manganese, chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral products.

Soyuzpushnina: Moscow K-12, Ul. Kuibysheva 6 and Leningrad K-84, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles and animal hair; organizes fur auctions, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow K-9, 14 Kalashny per.; exports and imports films.

Sovfracht: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; handles chartering operations involved in Soviet foreign trade.

Stankoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports machine tools, woodwork and metalwork machinery, rolling mills, foundry machinery, measuring, cutting and mechanics tools, ball and roller bearings, etc.

Sudoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports ships and arranges repairs to Soviet ships abroad.

Techmasheexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports machinery and equipment for the textile, printing, oil refining and other industries.

Techmashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries producing chemicals and refrigeration plants.

Technoexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; renders technical assistance in the construction of underground railways, roads, bridges, tunnels, aerodromes, etc.

Technopromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete plant and equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of thermal and hydraulic power stations.

Technopromimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the cable, tanning, shoe, fabric, printing industries; technological equipment for electronics industry, etc.

Techsnabexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of isotopes, nuclear research installations and apparatus, special materials, rare metals and rare-earth metals.

Tsvetmetpromexport: Moscow, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya naberezhnaya; f. 1969; renders technical assistance in the construction of non-ferrous metallurgical plants, coal and ore mines, trunk pipelines, etc.

Tyazhpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; f. 1957; construction of complete industrial plants and installations for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the ore and coal mining industry.

Traktoroexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their spare parts, repair tools; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad.

Vneshposyltorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; organization for sale of Soviet gift goods to foreign buyers paying in foreign currencies.

Vneshtorgreklama: Moscow M-461, Ul. Kakhovka 31/2; advertising agency.

Vostoktintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; trade with the Mongolian P.R., Afghanistan, Iran, Yemen, Turkey and Southern Yemen; exports rolled metal products, cement, glass, timber, and imports wool, cotton, coffee beans and traditional goods of the above countries.

Zapchastexport: Moscow Zh.-29, 2 Skotoprogonnaya ul. 35; export of spare parts for tractors, tractor and automobile engines.

Some trade organizations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister V. V. MATSKEVICH.

Soviet agriculture is divided into two main groups:

Kolkhozi (Collective Farms): administered and worked by the participating farmers. The produce is sold to the State and on the Kolkhoznie Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*). Profits are shared amongst the collective farmers who also have small individual plots of land for their own private use. There are 36,172 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. (1968).

Sovkhozi (State Farms): are the property of the State. The farmers are employees of the State and are paid wages. There are some 13,398 state farms (1968).

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnik" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. A. A. YEZHEVSKY.

INDUSTRY

Ministries of the U.S.S.R. exercise control of different branches of industry and are supervised by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers through its central planning agency GOSPLAN. State Planning committees of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics are engaged in planning of industrial production in the country as a whole and Union Republics respectively.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninsky Prospekt 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. A. M. SHELEPIN.

In the U.S.S.R. there are 25 branch trade unions with a total membership of over 86 million. Membership in trade unions is voluntary and open to every factory or office worker, as well as to every person attending institutions of higher learning, special secondary or vocational schools.

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power—they have the right to nominate candidates to the deputies of Soviets; in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 13,600 million roubles in 1968. They control sanatoria and holiday homes and promote physical culture and sports.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

The supreme body of the trade unions is their Congress which elects the central committee of a trade union and which is convened once every four years. The last (14th) Congress took place in February 1968. Between Congresses union affairs are managed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.C.T.U.) which is elected by Congress. In the regions, territories, union republics and cities, the work of trade union organizations is co-ordinated by trade union councils. The basic unit of a trade union is the primary trade union organization at an enterprise, state farm, office or institute. Soviet Trade Unions are members of the W.F.T.U.; publs. *Trud* (daily), *Sovetskije Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS

(Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV.

Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.

Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. K. KONNOV.

Aviation Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. A. ZUYEV.

Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. P. USHAKOV.

Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. G. ARKHIPOV.

Communication Workers' Union: 68 Ul. Vavilova; Chair. A. M. KANAIEVA.

Cultural Worker's Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. P. PASHKOV.

Education, University and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. S. ANDREYEV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. V. DRAGUNOV.

Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Chair. E. F. GUGINA.

Geological Survey Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. P. I. SHELAKHIN.

Local Industries and Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1957; Pres. V. N. MOSKALEV.

Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. B. L. BELIKOV.

Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. N. GRIGORIEVA.

Medium Machine Building Workers' Union: A. N. KALLISTOV.

Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.

Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.

Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. K. N. KUZNETSOV.

Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Pres. N. I. KOVALYOV.

Seamen's and River Workers' Union: Moscow V-119, 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. I. PETRIKEYEV.

Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. BUKIMOVICH.

State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. G. A. MAKEYEV.

State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.

Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. A. KOLBETSKAYA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister B. BESHCHEV. Administers the railways through 25 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totals 133,600 km. of 1,524 mm. (5 ft.) gauge. By the end of 1969 106,000 km. of line were converted to electric and diesel traction. Electrical and diesel traction carry 95.0 per cent of all freight. Electrification has been completed on the 5,500 km. (3,438 miles) line between Moscow and Baikal, on the 3,500 km. (2,125 miles) between Leningrad, Moscow, and Leninakan and on the 1,800 km. (1,125 miles) between Moscow, Gorky and Sverdlovsk. The total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R. amounted to 2,362,000 million ton-km. in 1969 and 2,935 million passengers were carried.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads is 1,357,200 km., of which 431,000 km. are hard-surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways: total length about 142,400 km. River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. The main inland waterway systems are those of the Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga and its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov, Moscow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

River-ports in Siberia improved under the 1951-55 Plan included Omsk, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. Kotlas and Pechora, in North Russia, have also been improved.

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles		Miles
Lena . . .	2,653	Kolyma . .	1,616
Volga . . .	2,293	Ural . . .	1,575
Ob . . .	2,287	Dneiper . .	1,420
Yenisei . .	2,200	Syr Darya .	1,330
Amur . . .	1,771	Don . . .	1,224

PRINCIPAL INLAND SEAS AND LAKES

	Sq. miles
Caspian Sea . . .	152,000
Sea of Aral . . .	25,650
Lake Baikal . . .	12,160

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 125 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 222 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Kum Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 890 km. long.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links the five seas; the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 106 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Step Canal (Hungry Steppe Canal): Uzbek S.S.R. To irrigate this largely desert region. The first section of 60 km. was completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. In 1968 the total tonnage of the Soviet fleet reached 13,248,414 gross tons making it the sixth largest in the world after Liberia, U.K., U.S.A., Norway and Japan.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRANSPORT)

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent, Mediterranean-Canada Westbound Conference, North Atlantic Passenger Conference. The Soviet Union's 14 international sea lines connect its ports with those of 24 foreign countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Steamers operate between the Soviet Union and Montreal, Hong Kong, Beirut and several European ports.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. represents the interests of the Soviet Union in several international organizations concerned with shipping (IMCO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNCITRAL).

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS

Glaufлот: Main department for the co-ordination of dry cargo merchant marine; Head. A. V. GOLDOBENKO.

Glavneftefлот: Main department for the co-ordination of tanker merchant marine; Head. L. I. SEREBRIANNY.

Glavnoe Upravlenie Moreplavaniya: main department of Navigation; Head A. A. AFANASSIEV.

Glavnoe Upravlenie Portov i Morskikh Putei: main department for the co-ordination of ports and sea-ports; Head A. D. POLYKARPOV.

Kommercheskoe Upravlenie: commercial department; Head L. K. SAVITSKY.

Upravlenie Passazhirskogo: Department for the co-ordination of passenger fleet; Head N. N. MALAKHOV.

Upravlenie Vneshnikh Snoshenii: Co-ordinates relations with foreign authorities; Chief I. M. AVERIN.

SHIPOWNER COMPANIES

Azov Steamship Company: Zhdanov, Ul. Portovaya 89.
Baltic Steamship Company: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.
Black Sea Steamship Company: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Steamship Company: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.
Estonian Steamship Company: Tallin, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.
Far Eastern Steamship Company: Vladivostok, ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.

Georgian Steamship Company: Batumi, Ul. Goguebashvili 52.

Kamchatka Steamship Company: Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Ul. Radiosvyazi 26.

Latvian Steamship Company: Riga, Sovetsky Bulvar 2.
Murmansk Steamship Company: Murmansk, Ul. Kominterna 15.

Northern Steamship Company: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.

Novorossisk Steamship Company: Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.

Sakhalin Steamship Company: Kholmsk, Ul. Shkolnaya 84.

Soviet Danube Steamship Company: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.

OTHER SHIPPING CORPORATIONS

Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: Leningrad, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya 8; Dir. E. M. PRIVALOV.

Tsentralnoe Agentstvo Mezhdunarodnykh Passazhirskikh Perevozok: Moscow, Ul. Manezhnaya, 13; central travel agency for Soviet passenger vessels; Dir. L. V. KUPRIYANOV.

Vsesoyuznoe Objedinenie "SOVERACHT": Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya, Ploshchad, 32/34; chartering and liner booking broker; operator of time-chartered vessels; Chair. A. A. SAVELIEV.

Vsesoyuznoe Objedinenie "SOVINELOT": Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova, 1/4; general shipping agent; Chair. G. A. MASLOV.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroflot (Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.): Leningradsky Prospect 37, Moscow; f. 1923; Minister B. BUGAYEV.

All civil airlines, internal and external, are operated by Aeroflot. The capitals of all the Union Republics and most towns are connected by aeroplane. Aeroflot has air service agreements with 50 countries and with many civil aviation companies. Twenty-six international airlines also serve the Soviet Union.

The present fleet of Tu-104, Tu-114, Tu-124, Tu-134, Il-18, Il-62, An-10, An-12, An-24 and Yak-40 serves basic air routes, and its share in air traffic is about 89 per cent. Aeroflot operates 3,000 lines of a total length of more than 600,000 km., which connect 3,500 towns of the U.S.S.R. In 1970 Aeroflot liners transported 74 million passengers, that is about one-third of the world passenger transportation. In the summer holiday period aircraft carry up to 300,000 passengers daily.

The supersonic liner Tu-144 with a cruising speed of 2,500 km.p.h., was tested in 1969. It has already made supersonic flights, and in several years will operate on long-distance routes.

TOURISM

U.S.S.R. Company for Foreign Travel—Intourist: Moscow, K-9, Prospekt Karla Marxa 16; Leningrad, ul. Brodskogo 1/7; branches in major cities of the U.S.S.R.; organizes tours in numerous Soviet cities, and has contracts with more than 500 foreign companies; offices abroad:

West Berlin: 8 Olivär Platz, 1 Berlin 15.
East Berlin: 153A Friedrichstrasse, 108 Berlin.
Brussels: 119 rue Royale.
Copenhagen: V. Farimagsgade 6.
London: 292 Regent Street, W.1.
New York: 355 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C. 16.
Paris: 10 rue de Sèze, 9e.
Prague: Václavské nám. č. 15.
Stockholm: 21 Sergelgatan, C.
Vienna: 10 Park-Ring.
Rome: Via L. Bissolati 27.
Sofia: bul. Ruski 2.
Tokyo: Roppongi Heights 1-16, 4-chome Roppongi Minuto-ku.
Zurich: Usterstrasse 800, 9/10 Wenplatz.
Pres. VIKTOR BOICHENKO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture: Ul. Kuibisheva 10, Moscow; Minister EKATERINA FURSTOVA.

Gosconcert (State Concert Department): Neglinnaya 15, Moscow; for the exchange of international arts groups.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

In the U.S.S.R. there are 508 professional theatres of which 37 are for opera and ballet, 344 for musical comedy, music and drama, 127 for children and youth. The following are the principal Moscow theatres:

Bolshoi Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 2/7; f. 1776; opera and ballet; Dir. Prof. YURI MUROMTSEV.

Central State Obraztsov Puppet Theatre: Ul. Gorkogo 32-A; Dir. SERGEI OBRATSOV.

Maly Drama Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 1/6; f. 1824; drama; Dir. M. I. TSAREV.

Mayakovsky Theatre: Ul. Gertsena 19; Dir. R. V. EKIMOV.

Mimiki i Zhesta (Mime Theatre): Izmailovskiy bulvar 41.

Moscow Arts Theatre: Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 3; f. 1898; drama; Dir. K. A. USHAKOV.

Mossoviet Theatre: Bolshaya Sadovaya ul. 16; Dir. L. F. LOSEV.

Romen Theatre (Gipsy Theatre): Pushkinskaya ul. 26; Dir. V. P. EFREMOV.

Sovremennik Theatre: Pl. Mayakovskogo 1/19; Dir. O. P. TABAKOV.

Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre: Ul. Chkalova 75; Dir. N. K. DUPAK.

Vakhtangov Theatre: Arbat 26; Dir. D. K. IVANOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Symphony Orchestra of the U.S.S.R.: Moscow; Principal Conductor YEVGENY SVETLANOV.

Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Leningrad; Principal Conductor YEVGENY MRAVINSKY.

Symphony Orchestra of the State Philharmonic Society: Moscow; Principal Conductor KIRIL KONDRASHIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The world's first atomic power station began operation in Obninsk with a capacity of 5,000 kW. in June 1954. Since that time, the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive programme of development and experiment in the peaceful use of atomic energy, and the possibility of atomic engines for air and rail travel is also being investigated.

Some of the most important power stations in the U.S.S.R. are: the Siberian Atomic Power Station in Novosibirsk, opened in 1958, with 100,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 500,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction; the Kurchatov Atomic Power Station, opened in 1963, with 100,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 200,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction; and the Novovoronezh Atomic Power Station, opened in 1964, with 240,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 375,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction each with two reactors of 440,000 kW. capacity.

There are several smaller plants of the ARBUS type (750 kW.) and the TES-3 type (1,500 kW.) supplying power to remote northern regions lacking fuel deposits.

U.S.S.R. State Atomic Energy Committee: 26 Staromonetnii per., Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS; controls the development of atomic energy. The Committee directs three research institutes, the Institute for Radiation Technique, the Physical-Energetical Insti-

tute and the Physical-Technical Institute, as well as the Kurchatov Beloyarsk Atomic Power Station and the Novovoronezh Reactor.

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: undertakes research in nuclear physics; Pres. MSTISLAV KELDYSH. The Academy comprises the Departments of Atomic Energy, Biological Sciences, Geology and Geography, Physics and Mathematics, Technical Sciences, and the Siberian Department. The following institutes are within the Atomic Energy Department:

Institute of Physics and Power (Soviet Atomic Laboratory): Obninsk, near Maloyaroslavets, Moscow; has an atomic power station and research and test reactors; Dir. MIKHAIL P. RODIONOV.

Soviet Research Centre for Radiation Chemistry (Branch of Karpov Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Moscow): Obninsk; has a research reactor.

Novosibirsk Science Centre: 20 Sovetskaya ul., Novosibirsk; part of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences; Sec. M. A. LAVRENTIEV.

Union-Republican Academies of Sciences: engage in nuclear research.

Co-operation. The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is situated in the U.S.S.R. at Dubna, near Moscow. Members: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(UNIVERSITIES)

Democratic Republic, Hungary, People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Viet-Nam. The U.S.S.R. is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Under bilateral agreements, the U.S.S.R. has supplied research reactors to: the Chinese People's Republic, the

German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, and accelerators have been supplied to: the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the United Arab Republic.

UNIVERSITIES

Azerbaizhan S. M. Kirov State University: Baku, Azerbaijanian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 11,000 students.

Bashkir State University: Ufa, Bashkir A.S.S.R.; 215 teachers, 5,600 students.

Byelorussian V. I. Lenin State University: Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 370 teachers, 10,000 students.

Chernovtsy State University: Chernovtsy, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 9,000 students.

Chuvash I. N. Ulyanov State University: Cheboksary, Chuvash A.S.S.R.; 300 teachers, 6,000 students.

Daghestan V. I. Lenin State University: Makhach-Kala, Daghestan A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 8,000 students.

Dnepropetrovsk State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.

Donetsk State University: Donetsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.

Erevan State University: Erevan, Armenian S.S.R.; 384 teachers, 7,000 students.

Far Eastern State University: Vladivostok; 400 teachers, 7,000 students.

Gomel State University: Gomel, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 250 teachers, 5,500 students.

Gorky N. I. Lobachevsky State University: Gorky; 700 teachers, 8,000 students.

Irkutsk A. A. Zhdanov State University: Irkutsk; 500 teachers, 9,000 students.

Kabarda-Balkar State University: Nalchik, Kabarda-Balkar A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 8,000 students.

Kaliningrad State University: Kaliningrad, R.S.F.S.R.; 200 teachers, 4,000 students.

Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University: Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kazan V. I. Lenin (Ulyanov) State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Kazan, Tatar A.S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kharkov A. M. Gorky State University: Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 7,239 students.

Kiev T. G. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin) State University: Kiev; 120 professors, 20,000 students.

Kirghiz State University: Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R.; 550 teachers, 12,000 students.

Kishinev State University: Kishinev, Moldavian S.S.R.; 513 teachers, 8,455 students.

Krasnoyarsk State University: Krasnoyarsk.

Kuibyshev State University: Kuibyshev.

Latvian P. Stuchka State University: Riga, Latvian S.S.R.; 500 teachers, 8,000 students.

Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov State University (Order of Lenin): Leningrad; 1,700 teachers, 20,000 students.

Lvov Ivan Franko State University: Lvov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.

Mordovian State University: Saransk, Mordovian A.S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University (Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labour): Moscow; 3,700 teachers, 28,833 students.

North-Ossetian K. L. Khetagurov State University: Ordzhonikidze, North-Ossetian A.S.S.R.

Novosibirsk State University: Novosibirsk; 500 professors; 5,000 students.

Odessa I. I. Mechnikov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Odessa, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,000 students.

Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University: Moscow; 895 teachers, 4,000 students.

Perm A. M. Gorky State University: Perm, R.S.F.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,000 students.

Petrozavodsk O. V. Kuusinen State University: Petrozavodsk, Karelian A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 7,000 students.

Rostov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Rostov-on-Don; 5,805 students.

Samarkand Alisher Navoi State University: Samarkand, Uzbek S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 6,500 students.

Saratov N. G. Chernyshevsky State University: Saratov, R.S.F.S.R.; 700 teachers, students. 10,000.

Tadzhik V. I. Lenin State University: Dushanbe, Tadzhik S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 11,000 students.

Tartu State University: Tartu, Estonian S.S.R.; 566 teachers, 6,500 students.

Tashkent V. I. Lenin State University: Tashkent; 1,100 teachers, 13,000 students.

Tbilisi State University: Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.; 1,000 teachers, 14,000 students.

Tomsk V. V. Kuibyshev State University: Tomsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 10,058 students.

Turkmen A. M. Gorky State University: Ashkhabad, Turkmen S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Urals A. M. Gorky State University: Sverdlovsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 425 teachers, 6,000 students.

Uzhgorod State University: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 4,154 students.

Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University: Vilnius, Lithuanian S.S.R.; 837 teachers, 14,170 students.

Voronezh State University: Voronezh, R.S.F.S.R.; 507 teachers, 8,000 students.

Yakutsk State University: Yakutsk, Yakutsk A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 6,000 students.

Yaroslavl University: Yaroslavl; to open in 1971.

There are 57 technical universities including evening universities.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., formed on November 7th, 1917, has an area of 17,075,400 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas and is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. Out of the total

population of the R.S.F.S.R. which is 130.1 million, 83.3 per cent are Russians, 3.5 per cent Tartars, 2.9 per cent Ukrainians and 1.2 per cent Chuvash. There are over 60 other nationalities in the R.S.F.S.R. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 7,061,000. Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangel on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Japan Sea.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.0	20.6
1960	23.2	7.4
1968	14.2	8.1

AGRICULTURE

About half of the cattle, pigs and sheep in the Soviet Union are reared in the Republic.

In 1969 there were 15,692 collective farms and 7,518 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Wheat	18,844	39,630	112,000
Rye	10,990	12,798	10,894†
Maize (Grain only)	1,181	2,722	1,529†
Millet	1,042	1,673	2,270*
Buckwheat	861	341	753*
Rice	43	70.2	493.7†
Leguminous Plants	1,218	1,440	5,078†
Sugar Beet	3,614	20,830	21,100
Flax Fibre	172	240	238
Sunflower	867	1,906	2,800
Potatoes	50,086	46,689	51,000
Vegetables	4,952	8,101	8,600
Fruit	567	1,034	2,721†
Grapes	78	224	916†
Tea	0.4	2.2	3.3†

* 1967.

† 1968.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(R.S.F.S.R.)

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	1950	1960	1968*	1969*
Cattle	30,174	38,155	37,000	38,000
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	13,349	17,983	13,500	13,700
Pigs	11,865	29,427	19,200	22,100
Sheep	39,532	61,470	45,000	44,900

* On collective and state farms only.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (^{'000} tons)

	1950	1960	1968
Meat	2,646	4,492	5,998
Milk	21,393	34,523	45,809
Eggs (million)	6,019	15,705	20,555
Wool	90.9	178	199.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Russian Federation is the most economically developed of the Union Republics, having Leningrad as the hub of the north-western area, an industrial area around Moscow, oil in the Volga valley, the Urals with their rich natural resources, and further mineral sources on the Black Sea coast. Large deposits of coal are found in Siberia, which also provides iron ore, copper, manganese, nepheline, tungsten, potash, magnesium, titanium, cobalt, mica, tin, zinc, gold and precious stones. Diamonds have recently been found in Yakutia.

Industry is highly developed in the R.S.F.S.R., which contributes four-fifths of the machinery produced in the Soviet Union, about half of the pig iron, over half of the steel, rolled stock and coal, over three-quarters of the oil, about two-thirds of the footwear and nearly nine-tenths of the cotton fabrics. It possesses the world's four largest hydropower stations on the Volga and on the Angara, the Ob and the Yenisei in Siberia.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	36,588.2	57,612.2	59,900
Pig Iron	" "	21,589	37,643	39,800
Coal	" "	294,523	329,641	335,000
Oil	" "	118,861	251,545	266,000
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	95,812	105,933	109,000
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	24,412	78,347	82,100
Electric Power	million kWh.	196,988	411,855	441,000

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	111,796*	25,795,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	2,403	2,556,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	454	2,655,800

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. D. MILLIONSHCHIKOV.

Presidium President: M. YASNOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. I. VORONOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Moscow

Chairman of the Supreme Court: L. N. SMIRNOV.

Procurator: V. M. BLINOV.

THE PRESS

There are 4,559 newspapers published in the R.S.F.S.R. with a total daily circulation of 85,138,000 copies, and 3,566 periodicals with a total circulation of 1,880,304. The large majority are published in Russian.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Krasnoye Znamya (*The Red Banner*): Vladivostok, Leninskaya 43; f. 1917; organ of the Primorye regional committee of the C.P.S.U., the Vladivostok City Committee and the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor V. G. CHUKHLANTSEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies; Editor M. S. KURTYNIN.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. I. BORISOV.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U. and the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor I. BALANENKO.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; Editor A. UDALTSOV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor V. P. MOSKOVSKY.

Vecherni Leningrad (*Leningrad Evening*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1946; organ of the Leningrad City

Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. CHURENKOV.

Vechernyaya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor S. INDURSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Tavricheskaya 37; f. 1970; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Unions of Writers; fiction; monthly; Editor N. KOSARYOVA.

Literaturnaya Rossiya (*Literature of Russia*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1958; organ of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Moscow city Union of Writers; weekly; Editor K. POZDNYAYEV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Moscow, Arbat 20; f. 1956; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Moscow branch; fiction; monthly; Editor M. N. ALEKSEYEV.

Neva (*The River Neva*): Leningrad, Nevsky prospekt 3; f. 1955; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Leningrad branch; fiction; monthly; Editor A. POPOV.

Sotsialnoye Obespechenie (*Social Security*): Moscow, Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor M. I. DEREVIN.

Sportivnaya Zhizn Rossii (*Sporting Life in Russia*): Moscow; f. 1957; journal of the All-Russian Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Fontanka 76; fine arts; Acting Dir. B. M. PIDEMSKY.

Gidrometeoizdat: Leningrad, Vasilyevsky Ostrov 2, Linia 23; hydrology, meteorology, oceanography; Dir. A. N. MIKHAILOV.

Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Publishing House*): Moscow, Leninskoye Gory; science; Dir. L. G. ORLOV.

Moskovski Rabochi (*Moscow Worker*): Moscow, Proezd Vladimirova 6; publishing house of the Moscow city and regional Soviets; all types of work, including fiction; Dir. N. H. ESELYEV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Proezd Sapunova 13/15; Dir. E. A. PETROV.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 2,493,000. Of these, 88 per cent are Armenians, 6.1 per cent Azerbaizhanians, 3.2 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent

Kurds. Erevan, the capital, has a population of 767,000. Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	41.2	13.8
1960	40.3	6.8
1968	25.0	5.3

AGRICULTURE

Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, but with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. Peaches, apricots, pomegranates and figs are grown.

In 1969 there were 495 collective farms and 257 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	182	170	204.6	189.5
Sugar Beet	48	111	117	93.9
Potatoes	159	185	173	189.8
Vegetables	67	147	215	247.9
Fruit	69	140	72.3	70.5
Grapes	50	92	92	195.1

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	494	599	445	446
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	141	237	149	153
Pigs	81	127	70	74
Sheep	1,051	1,899	1,372	1,302

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(ARMENIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	16	42	45	47.2
Milk	133	317	391	373.9
Eggs (million)	43	158	216	215.4
Wool	1.7	3.9	4.3	3.8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

In the mountains of Armenia are found copper and iron ore, pyrite, manganese, molybdenum and nepheline, which form the basis of developing metallurgical industries. The mountains are also rich in marble of varied shades and tufa

which is widely used in construction. The mountain rivers have been harnessed as a source of cheap electric power for industry and are also used for irrigating arid lands.

	UNITS	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	0.22	0.4	n.a.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,824	10,870	11,100
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,747	4,997	5,383

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,505*	635,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	60	45,300
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	12	53,400

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT ARMENIAN S.S.R.

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. S. TOPCHIYAN.

Presidium President: N. KH. ARUTYUNYAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. A. MURADYAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. E. KOCHINYAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Armenian Communist Party: Erevan; 110,441 mems.; Sec. A. E. KOCHINYAN (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia: EREVAN; First Sec. L. G. SAAKYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

EREVAN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. A. GEVORKYAN.
Prosecutor: V. M. MUSAKHANYAN.

THE PRESS

There are 91 newspapers published in the Armenian S.S.R., including 81 published in Armenian. The daily circulation is 966,000 copies (892,000 in Armenian), while the total annual circulation is 171 million copies (154 million in Armenian). Ninety-five periodicals are published, including 71 in Armenian, with a total circulation of 8,350,000 copies (7,845,000 in Armenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Avangard: Erevan; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; in Armenian; Editor G. KROYAN.

Kommunist (Communist): Erevan; f. 1934; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor V. A. SYRTSEV.

Komsomolets (Member of the Leninist Young Communist League): Erevan; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; Editor A. STEPANYAN.

Sovetakan Aiastan (Soviet Armenia): Erevan; f. 1920; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor H. OVAKINIAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ayastani Ashkhatavorui (Working Women of Armenia): Erevan; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Armenian.

Ayastani Gyukhtntesutyun (Armenian Agriculture): Erevan; f. 1954; published by the "CK Kompartii Armenii" (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; problems of agriculture; in Armenian.

Garun (Spring): Erevan; f. 1967; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction and moral problems for young generations, translations; in Armenian.

Leninyan Ugiov (Along Lenin's Way): Erevan; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; political; in Armenian.

Literaturnaya Armeniya (Literature of Armenia): Erevan; f. 1958; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction.

Pioner (Pioneer): Erevan; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Arvest (Soviet Art): Erevan; f. 1932; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian S.S.R. and of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Ayastan (Soviet Armenia): Erevan; f. 1945; journal of the Armenian Committee of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad; illustrated; fiction; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Grakanutyun (Soviet Literature): Erevan; f. 1934; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Armenian.

Vozni (Hedgehog): Erevan; f. 1954; published by the "Sovetakan Ayastan" newspaper; satirical; in Armenian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

ARMTAG (Armenian Telegraph Agency): Erevan.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Ayastan" (Armenia Publishing House): Erevan, Ul. Teryana, 91; political and fiction; Dir. H. A. BARSEGYAN.

RADIO

Radio Erevan: broadcasts in Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

CULTURE

The Armenian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1943; contains the Byurokan Astrophysical Observatory; 32 research institutes, 87 academicians and 1,830 scientists. The Republic has 1,221 libraries with 9,862,000 books; 29 museums and 14 theatres.

THE AZERBAIZHAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaizhan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 5,111,000. Of these, 67.5 per cent are Azerbaizhanians, 13.6 per cent Russians and 12 per cent Armenians. Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,261,000. The Azerbaizhan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing

the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	29.4	14.7
1960	42.6	6.7
1968	32.3	6.7

AGRICULTURE

The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources, and irrigation systems are continually extending the fertile area. A new breed of mountain fine-fleeced merino sheep has been produced.

In 1969 there were 1,076 collective farms, and 334 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	374	519	571	572
Cotton	284	366	334	299
Potatoes	119	114	133	113
Vegetables	67	190	377	371
Fruit	143	153	78.3*	51.8*
Grapes	81	91	250	271
Tea	0.8	4.7	9.5	n.a.

* Excluding citrus fruit.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	1,248	1,373	1,671.4	1,639.2
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	345	513	664.7	653.5
Pigs	73	156	91.9	83.0
Sheep	2,765	4,632	4,708.3	4,186.3

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(AZERBAIZHAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (^{'000 tons})

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	33	79	86	87.9
Milk	235	427	484	431.7
Eggs (million)	105	334	373	347.4
Wool	4.8	8.8	8.6	7.3

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Oil derricks have appeared in the basin of the Kura, in the foothills of the Greater Caucasus and extending into the open sea. The Republic also manufactures the machinery for oil-prospecting, extraction and refining. Chemical industry is developing on the basis of oil and gas and the

refineries are putting out more than ninety different kinds of products. Azerbaijan is one of the oldest oil-producing areas of the world. Oil was first extracted in the middle of the nineteenth century.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	^{'000 tons}	598.9	770.3	728.4
Oil	" "	17,833	21,138	20,400
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	5,841	4,993	4,900
Electric Power	million kWh.	6,590	11,063	11,700

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	5,643*	1,394,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	79	68,900
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	12	99,200

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. A. TOPCHIBASHEV.

Presidium President: K. A. KHALILOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: G. A. ALIEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 211,256 mems.; Sec. G. A. ALIEV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan: Baku; Sec. R. G. ASKEROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

BAKU

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. IBRAGIMOV.

Procurator: G. A. MAMEDOV.

THE PRESS

There are 121 newspapers published in the Azerbaizhan S.S.R., including 95 in Azerbaizhan. The daily circulation is 1,611,000 copies (1,264,000 in Azerbaizhan), while the total annual circulation is 310 million copies (224 million in Azerbaizhan). One hundred and twenty-three periodicals are published, including 80 in Azerbaizhan, with a total circulation of 16,390,000 (13,415,000 in Azerbaizhan).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azerbaidzhan Kanchlari (*Youth of Azerbaizhan*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaizhan; three times weekly; in Azerbaizhan; Editor C. ELIBASOV.

Bakinski Rabochi (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; f. 1906; organ of the Azerbaizhan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Azerbaizhan Communist Party; six times weekly in Azerbaizhan; Editor A. S. RZAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Azerbaidzhan (*Azerbaizhan*): Baku; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Azerbaizhanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; recent works by Azerbaizhan authors; in Azerbaizhan.

Azerbaidzhan Gadyny (*Women of Azerbaizhan*): Baku; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Azerbaizhan Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Azerbaizhan.

Azerbaidzhan Kommunisti (*Communist of Azerbaizhan*): Baku; f. 1939; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Azerbaizhan Communist Party; political; in Azerbaizhan.

Elm ve Khayat (*Science and Life*): Baku; f. 1961; journal of the Azerbaizhan S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Azerbaizhan.

Kend Khayaty (*Country Life*): Baku; f. 1952; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaizhan S.S.R.; advanced methods of work in agriculture.

Kirpi (*Hedgehog*): Baku; f. 1952; published by the "Kommunist" newspaper; satirical; in Azerbaizhan; fortnightly.

Literaturnyi Azerbaidzhan (*Literature of Azerbaizhan*): Baku; f. 1942; journal of the Azerbaizhan S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Baku; f. 1927; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Azerbaizhan S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Azerbaizhan.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaizhan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Azerneshr (*State Publishing House of the Azerbaizhan S.S.R.*): Baku, Ul. Guzi Gajieva, 4; various; Dir. G. I. MUSAEV.

Izdatelstvo Akademii Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi S.S.R. (*Azerbaizhan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House*): Baku, Poselok Musabekova, 571, kvartal 24; scientific books and journals; Dir. A. R.-o KHAUBABAEV.

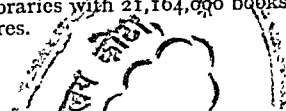
RADIO

Radio Baku: Broadcasts in Azerbaizhan, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

CULTURE

The Azerbaizhan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1945; 28 research institutes, 95 academicians and 3,469 scientists.

The Republic has 2,650 libraries with 21,164,000 books; 38 museums and 9 theatres.



THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 9,003,000. Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 8.2 per cent Russians, 6.7 per cent Poles and 1.7 per cent Ukrainians. Minsk, the capital, has a population of 916,000.

There is a short frontier with Poland, Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north and the Ukraine to the south.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	26.8	13.1
1960	24.5	6.6
1968	16.5	7.1

AGRICULTURE

The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, potato, flax and sugar beet production. The network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly expanded.

In 1969 there were 2,363 collective farms and 724 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	1,713	1,429	1,511	4,322
Sugar Beet	70	383	1,017	897
Flax Fibre	42	85	99	109
Potatoes	9,537	10,641	14,851	13,404
Vegetables	483	843	690	686

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	2,746	3,666	4,850	5,065
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	1,382	2,037	2,513	2,538
Pigs	1,623	3,164	3,222	3,736
Sheep	1,261	1,151	640	667

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(BYELORUSSIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	222	402	656	690
Milk	1,643	3,219	4,992	5,288
Eggs (million)	568	868	1,401	1,497
Wool	2	2.1	1.2	1.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Byelorussian industry produces motor vehicles, ball bearings, electric motors, farm machines, television sets, electric instruments, watches, cameras, pianos, synthetic fibres and furniture. There is a very high output of machine tools, lorries, tractors and motorcycles. Oil and natural gas were recently discovered in quantities to be of industrial importance. A new branch of mining has thus been established.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	119.7	184.9	n.a.
Oil	" "	—	1,718	2,800
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	16,807	26,767	26,600
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,636	12,164	12,900

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	12,011*	1,852,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	131	144,400
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	28	137,300

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. I. SKURKO.

Presidium President: S. O. PRITYTSKY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: T. Y. KISELYOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: P. M. MASHEROV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 343,174 mems.;
Sec. P. M. MASHEROV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia: Minsk; First Sec. V. I. PODREZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

MINSK

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.

Procurator: I. P. PASTNRVICH.

THE PRESS

There are 178 newspapers published in the Byelorussian S.S.R., including 133 published in Byelorussian. The daily circulation is 3,638,000 copies (1,407,000 in Byelorussian), while the total annual circulation 587 million copies (219 million in Byelorussian). Sixty-six periodicals are published, including 22 in Byelorussian, with a total circulation of 19,648,000 copies (15,763,000 in Byelorussian).

PRINCIPLE NEWSPAPERS

Cnyrvona Zmena (*Red Rising Generation*): Minsk; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; in Byelorussian; Editor V. KHORSUN.

Sovietskaya Byelorussia (*Soviet Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor V. V. MIKHAILOV.

Znamya Yunosti (*Banner of Youth*): Minsk; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; Editor V. CHANIN.

Zvyazda (*The Star*): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor V. A. PRYHKOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Belarus (*Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1944; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and political essays; in Byelorussian.

Byarozka (*Birch-tree*): Minsk; f. 1924; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; fiction; illustrated; for age group of 10-15 years; in Byelorussian.

Kommunist Belorussii (*Communist of Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; political.

Maladosti (*Youth*): Minsk; f. 1953; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the

Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; novels, short stories, essays, translations, etc., for young people; in Byelorussian.

Neman (*The River of Nieman*): Minsk; f. 1951; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction.

Polymya (*Fire*): Minsk; f. 1922; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Byelorussian.

Rabotnitsa i Silyanka (*Worker Woman and Peasant Woman*): Minsk; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; popular; in Byelorussian.

Vozhyk (*Hedgehog*): Minsk; f. 1945; published by the "Zvyazda" Publishing House; in Byelorussian; fortnightly; satirical.

Vyaselka (*Rainbow*): Minsk; f. 1957; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; popular for 5-10 year old children; in Byelorussian.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (*Byelorussian Telegraph Agency*): Minsk.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Belarus" (*Byelorussia Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 79; various; Dir. Z. P. MATUZOV.

"Nauka i Tekhnika" (*Science and Technology Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 68; books on science and technology; in Byelorussian and Russian; Dir. N. D. UKSUSOV.

"Urozhai" (*Crop Publishing House*): Minsk, Instrumentalnii pereulok, 11; books and booklets on agriculture; in Byelorussian; Dir. N. D. PUZIKOV.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Broadcasts in Byelorussian.

CULTURE

The Byelorussian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1928; a major scientific centre; 31 research institutes, 94 academicians and 2,815 scientists.

The Republic has 7,317 libraries with 49,298,000 books; 46 museums and 13 theatres.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,357,000. Of these, there are 74.6 per cent Estonians, 20.1 per cent Russians, 1.4 per cent Finns, and 1.3 per cent Ukrainians. Tallin, the capital, has a population of 363,000.

The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	16.1	17.0
1960	16.6	10.5
1968	15.0	10.9

AGRICULTURE

In 1969 there were 411 collective farms and 170 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	204	159	739.6	842.5
Potatoes	1,140	1,303	1,522	1,271.5
Vegetables	93	144	117	122.3

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	462	494	653.3	670.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	284	296	310.5	311.7
Pigs	297	587	555.7	606.3
Sheep	266	261	166.5	165.5

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	54	100	126	128.7
Milk	508	857	1,025	1,024.3
Eggs (million)	122	236	311	319.9
Wool	0.6	0.8	0.4	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Engineering and metal working are the main industries. Estonia produces building machinery, trench excavators, precision instruments, equipment for the oil, mining, and chemical industries, mercury rectifiers, semi-conductors and gas analysers.

Estonia is rich in power resources, water power, peat, and especially bituminous shale, having the biggest deposits in the Soviet Union. Gas, liquid fuel, chemicals and other valuable products obtained from the shale are processed at the Kohtla-Järve works, the largest plant of its

kind in the world. A number of power stations have been built including a hydropower station on the Narva Falls and a power station in Ellamaa, working on peat.

Timber and wood-working industries and the textile industry are expanding rapidly, and Estonia has the highest per capita output of fabrics in the U.S.S.R.

Estonian fishing trawlers and refrigerator ships, work in the North Atlantic, the main catch being herring. The Republic has the biggest per capita fish catch and output of tinned fish in the country.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	5.14	7.0	n.a.
Electric Power . . .	million kWh.	1,950	9,191	9,900

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	932*	211,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	37	24,500
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	6	22,500

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. V. KOOP.

Presidium President: A. VADER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. I. KLAUSON.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. G. KEBIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Estonian Communist Party: Tallin; 58,311 mems.; Sec. I. G. KEBIN (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia: Tallin; First Sec. A. P. PUKYA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TALLIN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: R. A. SIMSSON.

Procurator: V. J. RAUDSALU.

THE PRESS

There are 43 newspapers published in the Estonian S.S.R., including 31 published in Estonian. The daily circulation is 964,000 copies (847,000 in Estonian), while the total annual circulation is 205 million copies (176 million in Estonian). One hundred and forty-two periodicals are published, including 107 in Estonian, with a total circulation of 17,444,000 copies (15,993,000 in Estonian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Noorte Haal (*The Voice of Youth*): Tallin; f. 1940; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; six times weekly; Editor G. VIILAS.

Rahva Haal (*The Voice of the People*): Tallin; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMAGI.

Sovietskaya Estonia (*Soviet Estonia*): Tallin; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor YU. YURNA.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(ESTONIA)

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Eesti Kommunist (*Communist of Estonia*): Tallin; f. 1945; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; in Estonian and Russian; political.

Eesti Loodus (*Nature of Estonia*): Tallin; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and the Main Board of Forestry and Nature Preservation of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian S.S.R.; popular scientific; illustrated; in Estonian.

Kekhakultuur (*Physical Culture*): Tallin; f. 1940; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Sport Societies and Organizations; new methods of training; fortnightly; in Estonian.

Khorisont (*Horizon*): Tallin; f. 1966; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Estonian.

Kultuur ya Elu (*Culture and Life*): Tallin; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Estonian S.S.R. and of the Council of Trade Unions of the Estonian S.S.R.; problems and aspects of culture in the Estonian S.S.R.; in Estonian.

Looming (*Creative Work*): Tallin; f. 1940; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Estonian; fiction.

Looming Raamatokaga (*Library of Creative Work*): weekly supplement to "Looming".

Noorus (*Youth*): Tallin; f. 1946; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; material on work and life of Estonian youth, first publications of beginners in short stories, novels, poems, essays, etc., in Estonian.

Nyakogude Naine (*Soviet Woman*): Tallin; f. 1945; journal of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; popular for women; in Estonian.

Pioneer (*Pioneer*): Tallin; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Estonian.

Tyakheke (*Little Star*): Tallin; f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 8-10 year olds; in Estonian.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (*Estonian Telegraph Agency*): Tallin.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Eesti Raamat" (*Estonian Book Publishing House*): Tallin, Pyarnusskoe Chaussee, 10; political, scientific and fiction; Dir. R. P. POTISEPP.

"Kunst" (*Fine Art Publishing House*): Tallin, Ul. Pikk, 6; fine arts and criticism; Dir. N. S. VANASELYA.

RADIO

Radio Tallin: Broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

CULTURE

The Estonian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1946; the largest scientific centre of the Republic; 15 research institutes, 38 academicians and 687 scientists.

The Republic has 883 libraries with 9,807,000 books; 41 museums and 9 theatres.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 4,688,000. Of these, 64.3 per cent are Georgians, 11 per cent Armenians, 10.1 per cent Russians and 3.8 per cent Azerbaizhanians. Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 889,000. The Georgian Republic includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Azharian

Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The Republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south-west.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	27.4	8.8
1960	24.7	6.5
1968	19.1	6.9

AGRICULTURE

Georgia's main crop is tea. More tea is produced in Georgia than anywhere else in the Soviet Union. The Republic also grows almost all tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grapes, wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters.

In 1969 there were 1,367 collective farms and 199 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	522	681	559	605.3
Sugar Beet	115	136	147	n.a.
Sunflower	12	17	20	n.a.
Potatoes	134	200	224	166.2
Vegetables	84	186	243	229.8
Fruit	311	461	718	268.6*
Grapes	158	247	396	459.1
Tea	83.7	156.8	216.2	231.6

* Excluding citrus fruit.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	1,473	1,486	1,501.2	1,503.7
of which:				
Cows	431	585	609.4	606.5
Pigs	489	585	569.0	581.6
Sheep	1,941	1,882	2,084.6	1,922.7

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(GEORGIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	51	91	100	98.0
Milk	293	487	481	495.7
Eggs (million)	156	221	344	350.8
Wool	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.3

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Georgia is rich in minerals, particularly manganese, and is also known for its ferro-alloys, mining equipment, chemicals and medicines, fabrics, silk yarn, essential and tung oils.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	1,130.9	1,445.5	1,380
Pig Iron	" "	721	862	802
Coal	" "	2,850	2,264	2,317
Ore	" "	34	30	n.a.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,836	3,826	3,490
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,702	7,747	8,314

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	4,620*	1,016,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	98	50,600
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	18	90,100

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: R. R. DVALI.

Presidium President: G. S. DzOTSENIDZE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: V. P. MZHAVANADZE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 259,945 mems.; Sec. V. P. MZHAVANADZE (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia: Tbilisi; First Sec. D. I. PATIASHVILI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Tbilisi

Chairman of the Supreme Court: V. I. MAISURADZE.

Procurator: P. E. BERDZENISHVILI.

THE PRESS

There are 145 newspapers published in the Georgian S.S.R., including 125 published in Georgian. The daily circulation is 2,507,000 copies (2,119,000 in Georgian), while the total annual circulation is 518 million copies (430 million in Georgian). Ninety-five periodicals are published, including 80 in Georgian, with a total circulation of 12,199,000 copies (11,587,000 in Georgian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Akhalgazdra Kommunisti (*Young Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia; three times weekly; in Georgian; Editor G. GELASHVILI.

Kommunisti (*Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1920; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Georgian; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (*Eastern Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor J. CHOMERIKI.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dila (*Morning*): Tbilisi; f. 1928; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 year olds; in Georgian.

Drosha (*Banner*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian S.S.R. Communist Party; fiction; in Georgian.

Literaturnaya Gruziya (*Literature of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1963; published by the "Literature da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Metsniereba da Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Tbilisi; f. 1949; published by the "Metsniereba" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; in Georgian.

Mnatobi (*Luminary*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Pub-

lishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction; in Georgian.

Niangi (*Crocodile*): Tbilisi; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneri (*Pioneer*): Tbilisi; f. 1926; published by the "Nakaduli" (Tiny Brook) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 10-15 year olds; in Georgian.

Sabchota Khelovneba (*Soviet Art*): Tbilisi; f. 1935; published by the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" (Soviet Georgia) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R.; propaganda of Soviet art; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Kali (*Georgian Woman*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; popular for women; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Komunisti (*Communist of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1930; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; political.

Ziskari (*Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Writers and Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgian S.S.R.; fiction; in Georgian.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (*Georgian Telegraph Agency*): Tbilisi.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Nakaduli" (*Tiny Brook Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili, 5; books for children and youth; Dir. K. A. LORDKIPANIDZE.

"Merani" (*Writer Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Prospekt Plekhanova, 181; fiction; Dir. K. R. KELADZE.

"Sabchota Sakartvelo" (*Soviet Georgian*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; political and fiction; Dir. V. V. CHELIDZE.

CULTURE

The Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1941; an important scientific centre; 40 research institutes, 105 academicians and 3,744 scientists.

The Republic has 3,285 libraries with 20,023,000 books; 70 museums and 22 theatres.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on 26 August 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 2,715,100 sq. km. and a population of 12,850,000 (15 January 1970). Of these 30 per cent are Kazakhs, 42.7 per cent Russians and 8.2 per cent Ukrainians. The population density is 4.7 persons per square kilometre. Alma Ata, the capital, has a population of 730,000. In size the Kazakh Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only to the Russian Federation. It extends from

the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the People's Republic of China to the south-east.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppes, is world famous as the launching place of the Soviet spaceships.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	41.1	21.6
1960	36.7	6.5
1968	23.5	5.8

AGRICULTURE

In 1968 there were 470 collective farms and 1,562 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	3,612	15,511	15,532	20,200
Maize	52	116	90	n.a.
Rice	55.5	23.1	197.8	254
Cotton	49	86	177	90
Sugar Beet	541	1,148	2,160	2,257
Sunflower	31	38	64	70
Potato	1,158	1,265	1,504	2,063
Vegetables	182	390	626	663
Fruit	60	70	165	70
Grapes	4	16	83	62

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KAZAKHSTAN)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1 Jan. 1970
Cattle	4,422	5,501	7,100
<i>of which:</i>			
Cows	1,321	2,055	2,600
Pigs	399	1,759	1,600
Sheep	14,921	27,618	30,500

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Meat	242	545	821
Milk	1,555	2,457	3,711
Eggs (million)	255	851	1,468
Wool	31.3	65.3	82

INDUSTRY AND MINING

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION
Pig Iron	'000 tons	1,678
Steel	" "	1,325.4
Oil	" "	10,100
Coal	" "	57,400
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,165
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	680.1
Electric Power	million kWh.	30,700

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	10,337*	3,141,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	187	209,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	43	195,700

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. E. ESENOV.

Presidium President: S. B. NIYAZBEKOV.

Secretary: B. R. RAMAZANOVA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. ASHIMOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. A. KUNAYEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 486,000 mems.;
First Sec. D. A. KUNAYEV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan: Alma Ata; First Sec. Z. KAMALIDENOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ALMA ATA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. DJUSUPOV.
Procurator: U. S. SEITOV.

THE PRESS

There are 345 newspapers published in the Kazakh S.S.R., including 125 published in Kazakh. The daily circulation is 3,772,000 copies (1,300,000 in Kazakh), while the total annual circulation is 707,000,000 copies (231,000,000 in Kazakh). One hundred and nineteen periodicals are published, including 23 in Kazakh, with a total circulation of 30,878,000 copies (14,937,000 in Kazakh).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (*Pravda of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1920; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor F. P. MIKHAYLOV.

Leninchi Zhas (*Leninist Youth*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor SH. MURTAZAEV.

Leninskaya Smena (*Leninist Rising Generation*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; Editor V. ENGOLI.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (*Socialist Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1919; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. KHAIDAROV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ara (*Bumble-bee*): Alma Ata; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Kazakh and Russian; satirical.

Baldyrgan (*Sprout*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, illustrated; for pre-school and first grades of school; in Russian.

Bilim zhane enbek (*Knowledge*): f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; popular science and technology; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Aielder (*Woman of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; popular women's magazine; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Kommunist (*Communist of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Mektebi (*Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; organization of public education; in Kazakh.

Kazakstannyn Auyi Shrushylygy (*Agriculture of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1936; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; organization of work on collective farms; in Kazakh.

Kooperator Kazakhstana (*Kazakhstan Co-operator*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; journal of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Kazakh S.S.R.; trade organizations; in Russian.

Madamet hana Turmys (*Culture and Life*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kazakhstan" Publishing House; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; popular illustrated; in Kazakh.

Narodnoe khozyaistvo Kazakhstana (*National Economy of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1926; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R.; theory and practice of planning and managing of the national economy of the Republic; in Russian.

Partiinaya Zhizn Kazakhstana (*Party Life of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1931; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; political; in Russian.

Prostor (*Spaciousness*): Alma Ata; f. 1935; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Russian.

Russkiy Yazyk v Kazakhskoy Shkole (*Russian Language in the Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1962; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; linguistic problems; in Russian.

Vestnik Selskokhozyaistvennoy Nauki (*Herald of Agricultural Science*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kaynar" (Spring) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kazakh S.S.R.; problems of agriculture in different zones of Kazakhstan; in Russian.

Zhuldyz (*Star*): Alma Ata; f. 1928; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Kazakh.

Zhurnal Mod (*Fashion Magazine*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Dom Modely Odezhdy" (Fashion House) Publishing House; twice a year; everyday fashions; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KAZTAG (*Kazakh Telegraph Agency*): Alma Ata.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Kainar" (Spring) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kashgarskaya ul. 64; books and booklets about agriculture; Dir. A. K. BEKTEMISOV.

"Kazakhstan" Publishing House: Alma Ata, Ul. Kirova 122; political and popular editions; Dir. A. B. BEISEMBAEV.

"Zhazushy" (Writer) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kommunisticheskiy prospekt 105; fiction; Dir. I. ESEMBERLIN.

CULTURE

The Kazakh S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1946; the largest scientific centre in the Republic; 34 research institutes, 99 academicians and 2,837 scientists; publishes numerous journals on scientific topics.

The Republic has 7,134 libraries with 51,892,000 books, 26 museums and 23 theatres.

THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Kirghizia was made an Autonomous Republic on 1 February 1926, and attained the status of a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 198,500 sq. km. and a population of 2,933,000 (15 January 1970). Of these, 40.5 per cent are Kirghiz, 30.2 per cent Russians, 10.6 per cent Uzbeks and 6.6 per cent Ukrainians. Frunze,

the capital, has a population of 131,000. The Kirghiz Republic is situated at the junction of two gigantic mountain systems, the Tien-shan (Celestial Mountains) and the Pamirs, and is noted for its severe natural beauty and amazing range of climate. In the south-east there is a frontier with the People's Republic of China.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.0	16.3
1960	36.8	6.1
1968	30.8	7.1

AGRICULTURE

The Kirghiz were formerly wandering herdsmen. They have now settled on the land, taken up agriculture and built up their own industry. Of 19,800,000 hectares of land, 15,100,000 hectares are used by agricultural enterprises and farms. Kirghizia produces wheat, cotton, tobacco, southern hemp, kenaf, essential-oil plants and poppy. Grape- and fruit-growing and silkworm breeding also have an important place in the economy.

Livestock raising is the main branch of agriculture. The wealth of the Republic is made up of its herds of cattle, flocks of fine-fleece sheep and droves of horses.

In 1969 there were 249 collective farms and 93 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968
Grain	299	429	914*
Rice	9	3.1	3.2
Leguminous Plants	2	0.4	3
Cotton	120	126	177
Sugar Beet	587	1,194	1,548
Potato	135	113	247
Vegetables	45	84	170
Fruit	32	34	60
Grapes	2	9	26

* 1969 figure; others not available.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KIRGHIZIA)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	662	739	953.6	897
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	222	293	395.9	372.9
Pigs	89	199	213.9	210.9
Sheep	3,584	5,996	9,467	2,242.7

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Meat	46	100	128.4
Milk	213	401	499.1
Eggs (million)	58	163	240
Wool	6.8	14.6	24.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The construction of roads and the introduction of air transport have assisted the growth of industry. There are deposits of lead ore and oil and Kirghizia is one of the country's main suppliers of mercury and antimony. There are machine-building, instrument-making, oil, gas, and food industries.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	2.1*
Oil	" "	285.9
Coal	" "	3,560.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	291*
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	340.7
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,091

* 1968 figures.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,936*	751,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	36	40,500
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	9	46,200

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: B. T. MURATALIEV.

Presidium President: T. K. KULATOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: T. U. USUBALIEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kirghiz Communist Party: Frunze; 90,703 mems.; First Sec. T. USUBALIEV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia: Frunze; First Sec. M. K. KAPAROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

FRUNZE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. SUPATAYEV.

Procurator: A. M. SATAROV.

THE PRESS

There are 89 newspapers published in the Kirghiz S.S.R., including 47 published in Kirghizian. The daily circulation is 805,000 copies (494,000 in Kirghizian), while the total annual circulation is 154,000,000 copies (85,000,000 in Kirghizian). Fifty periodicals are published, including 19 in Kirghizian, with a total circulation of 15,669,000 copies (15,248,000 in Kirghizian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Kirghizii (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; Editor V. BOBYLEV.

Leninchil Zhash (*Leninist Youth*): Frunze; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; in Kirghiz; Editor N. ZHARKYNBAEV.

Sovetnik Kyrgyzstan (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kirghiz; Editor N. ZHANALIEV.

Sovietskaya Kirghizia (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1925; organ of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Russian and Kirghiz; Editor P. S. DENISYUK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ala-Too (*Ala-Too Mountains*): Frunze; f. 1931; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Union of Writers and Ministry of Culture; novels, short stories, plays, poems of Kirghizian authors and translations into Kirghizian; in Kirghizian.

Chalkan (*Stinging-nettle*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; satirical.

Communist (*Communist*): Frunze; f. 1926; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; political.

Kyrgyzstan Ayaldary (*Women of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; popular; in Kirghizian.

Kyrgyzstandyn Ayyal Charbasy (*Agriculture of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; progressive system of farming; in Kirghizian.

Literaturnyi Kirghizstan (*Literature of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of Kirghiz S.S.R.; fiction; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie Kirgizii (*Soviet Public Health System of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; medical experimental work; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KIRTAG (*Kirghiz Telegraph Agency*): Frunze.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Kirghizstan" Publishing House: Frunze, Ul. Bokombaeva 99; political and fiction; Dir. Z. S. SAGYMBAEV.

CULTURE

The Kirghiz S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1954; the leading scientific centre in the Republic; 18 research institutes, 47 academicians and 1,027 scientists.

The Republic has 1,324 libraries with 10,034 books, 6 museums and 6 theatres.

THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Latvia became part of the Soviet Union on August 5th, 1940. It has an area of 63,700 sq. km. and a population of 2,365,000. Of these, 62 per cent are Letts, 26.6 per cent Russians, 2.9 per cent Byelorussians and 2.9 per cent

Poles. Riga, the capital, has a population of 733,000. The Latvian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, between Lithuania and Estonia on the Baltic coast.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	19.3	15.7
1960	16.7	10.0
1968	14.1	10.9

AGRICULTURE

Latvia is a maritime country and fishing plays a big part in its economy. The Letts now catch fish not only in the Baltic but also in the Atlantic near the coasts of Canada and Africa. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fish caught and in the output of tinned fish (herring and sprat). The raising of livestock is also impor-

tant and this is the reason for the growing number of food factories, creameries and cheese factories. In many districts there are collective farms which raise poultry and keep bees. The Republic also has silver fox and mink farms.

In 1969 there were 755 collective farms and 204 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	336	296	411	1,202
Sugar Beet	247	359	378	158
Flax Fibre	11	7	6	5.5
Potatoes	1,934	1,688	2,146	1,880
Vegetables	241	283	268	215
Fruit	9	95	13	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Cattle	812	938	1,126	1,142
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	496	553	582	579
Pigs	533	1,051	838	964
Sheep	485	472	336	328

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LATVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	81	152	186	199
Milk	945	1,470	1,802	1,756
Eggs (million)	205	313	431	446
Wool	1	1.3	0.8	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Latvia manufactures a quarter of the railway carriages produced in the U.S.S.R. for electric railway lines, one-fifth of the radio sets and one-sixth of household washing machines. Latvia also produces steel, rolled stock, ferrous

metals, mineral fertilizers, cement, fabrics, footwear and foodstuffs. Industrial output has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in the engineering and metal-working industries.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	90.7	519.4	443
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	726	36	n.a.
Electric Power	million kWh.	n.a.	n.a.	2,400

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,254*	353,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	55	39,300
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	10	40,400

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: P. I. VALESKALN.

Presidium President: V. P. RUBEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: Y. Y. RUBEN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. E. VOSS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Latvian Communist Party: Riga; 101,851 mems.; Sec. A. E. Voss (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia: Riga; First Sec. E. G. BRESIV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

RIGA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. A. AZAN.

Procurator: V. I. LAIVIN.

THE PRESS

There are 85 newspapers published in the Latvian S.S.R., including 55 published in Lettish. The daily circulation is 1,214,000 copies (904,000 in Lettish), while the total annual circulation is 259 million copies (185 million in Lettish). Ninety-six periodicals are published, including 56 in Lettish, with a total circulation of 37.8 million copies (30.8 million in Lettish).

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LATVIA)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Radomju Jaunatne (*Soviet Youth*): Riga; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; in Lettish; Editor V. KRUSTINS.

Sovietskaya Latvija (*Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1940; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. P. SALEYEV.

Sovietskaya Molodezh (*Soviet Youth*): Riga; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; Editor YU. MITIN.

Tsinya (*Struggle*): Riga; f. 1904; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Lettish; Editor V. GAVAPS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dadzis (*Burdock*): f. 1957; published by the "Tsinya" newspaper; in Lettish; fortnightly; satirical.

Dambrete (*Draughts*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Central Board of the Sports Societies and Organizations and of the Draughts Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; draughts in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Lettish.

Draugs (*Friend*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer V. I. Lenin Organization of Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Lettish.

Karogs (*Banner*): Riga; f. 1940; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Latvian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Lettish; fiction.

Liesma (*Blaze*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; novels, short stories, essays, poems, etc., for young people; in Lettish.

Maksa (*Art*): Riga; f. 1959; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Soviet Painters, Architects, Composers and Cinematographers and of the Theatrical Society of the Latvian S.S.R.; development of art in the republic; quarterly; in Lettish.

Radomyu Latviyas Sieviete (*Woman of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party; popular for women; in Lettish.

Radomyu Latviyas Komunisti (*Communists of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; in Lettish and Russian; political.

Shakhs (*Chess*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations and Chess Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; chess life in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian; fortnightly.

Zilite (*Blue Titmouse*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated for 5-10 year olds; in Lettish.

Zinatne un Tehnika (*Science and Technology*): Riga; f. 1960; journal of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian S.S.R. and the Latvian Council of the U.S.S.R. Society of Innovators and Rationalizers; popular science and technology; in Lettish.

Zvaigzne (*Star*): Riga; f. 1950; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; illustrated popular and fiction; in Lettish; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

LTA (*Latvian Telegraph Agency*): Riga.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Liesma" (*Flame Publishing House*): Riga, Bulvar Padomju, 24; political, fiction, fine arts; Dir. (vacant).

"Zinatne" (*Science Publishing House*): Riga, Ul. Turgeneva, 19; scientific and textbooks; Dir. M. M. BELYUK.

RADIO

Radio Riga: Broadcasts in Lettish.

CULTURE

The Latvian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1946; 16 research institutes, 47 academicians and 1,352 scientists.

The Republic has 1,540 libraries with 14,938 books; 45 museums and 10 theatres.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,129,000. Of these, 79.3 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 8.5 per cent Poles and 1.1 per cent

Byelorussians. Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 372,000. The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	23.0	13.0
1960	22.5	7.8
1968	17.7	8.4

AGRICULTURE

Marshland is being reclaimed and every year about 100,000 hectares are drained.

In 1969 there were 1,482 collective farms and 308 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968
Grain	567	440	2,186*
Leguminous Plants	111	47	129
Sugar Beet	349	484	657
Flax Fibre	15	17	12
Potatoes	3,122	2,259	3,027
Vegetables	401	373	328
Fruit	17	126	31

* 1969 figure; others not available.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	731	1,223	1,662.0	1,732.4
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	504	737	857.9	858.4
Pigs	723	1,720	1,750.6	2,071.1
Poultry	n.a.	n.a.	8,045.8	8,921.0

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LITHUANIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	126	212	364	360.6
Milk	851	1,749	2,449	2,459.9
Eggs (million)	266	438	431	664.4
Wool	0.9	1.1	0.4	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Lithuanian Republic produces radio equipment, diesel engines, mineral fertilizers, fabrics, footwear, furniture, bicycles and handicrafts from wood, ceramics and amber. There is a modern fishing fleet.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	2	6.3	n.a.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	8,942	18,876	20,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,112	6,026	7,182

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	4,134*	573,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	81	64,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	55,700

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. BARKAUSKAS.

Presidium President: M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: U. A. MANJUSHIS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. Y. SNECKUS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 93,124 mems.; Sec. A. Y. SNECKUS (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania: Vilnius; First Sec. V. A. MORKUNAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

VILNIUS

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. L. LIKAS.

Procurator: V. V. GALINAJTIS.

THE PRESS

There are 86 newspapers published in the Lithuanian S.S.R., including 69 published in Lithuanian. The daily circulation is 1,912,000 copies (1,719,000 copies in Lithuanian), while the total annual circulation is 324 million copies (278 million copies in Lithuanian). One hundred and ten periodicals are published, including 80 in Lithuanian, with a total circulation of 16.4 million copies (13.4 million copies in Lithuanian).

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LITHUANIA)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Czerwony Sctandar (*Red Banner*): Vilnius; f. 1953; organ of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor L. ROMANIVICH.

Komjaunimo Ties (*Komsomol Pravda*): Vilnius; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; five times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor J. CIVILKAITE.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Genis (*Woodpecker*): Vilnius; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; illustrated, for 5-10 year olds; in Lithuanian.

Jaunimo Gryatos (*Rows of Youth*): Vilnius; f. 1944; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; best works by Lithuanian, Russian and other authors in the Republic, short stories and essays by beginners, translations; in Lithuanian.

Komunistas (*Communist*): Vilnius; f. 1918; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian and Russian; political.

Kulturos Baray (*Landmark of Culture*): Vilnius; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; problems of culture and arts; in Lithuanian.

Mokslas ir Givyanimas (*Science and Life*): Vilnius; f. 1957; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Society of "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular science; in Lithuanian.

Musu Gamta (*Our Nature*): Vilnius; f. 1929; joint edition of the Society for Preservation of Nature, Society of Hunters and Anglers, Scientific and Technological Society of Workers in the Forest Industry and Forestry, and Council for Tourism of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; popular; nature preservation in the Republic; in Lithuanian.

Pyargale (*Victory*): Vilnius; f. 1942; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Taribine Moteris (*Soviet Woman*): Vilnius; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; popular for women; in Lithuanian.

Shluota (*Broom*): Vilnius; f. 1934; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian; fortnightly; satirical.

Shvituris (*Beacon*): Vilnius; f. 1949; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Sovietskaya Litva (*Soviet Lithuania*): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. A. MESHCHERYAKOV.

Tiesa (*Truth*): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1917; six times weekly in Lithuanian; Editor G. ZIMANAS.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (*Lithuanian Telegraph Agency*): Vilnius.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Mintis" (*Idea Publishing House*): Vilnius, Ul. Serakauskio, 15; political and popular books and booklets; Dir. BAUTRENAS.

"Vaga" (*Furrow Publishing House*): Vilnius, Prospekt Lenina, 50; fiction; Dir. I. Y. CHEKIS.

RADIO

Radio Vilnius: Broadcasts in Lithuanian.

CULTURE

The Lithuanian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1941; 12 research institutes, 35 academicians and 943 scientists.

The Republic has 2,256 libraries with 17,778,000 books; 33 museums and 11 theatres.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian Republic was formed on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,572,000. Of these, 65.4 per cent are Moldavians, 14.6 per cent Ukrainians, 10.2 per cent Russians and 3.3 per cent

Gagauzi. Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 357,000. Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	26.6	16.9
1960	29.2	6.4
1968	20.0	6.9

AGRICULTURE

Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds second place in tobacco production, after the Ukraine. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize (which is the main grain crop), sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also hemp, soya beans and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit,

grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods.

In 1969 there were 549 collective farms and 115 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	1,174	1,445	1,640	2,381
Sugar Beet	274	1,322	2,981	2,661
Sunflower	156	338	365	338
Potatoes	605	255	300	n.a.
Vegetables	196	385	567	501
Fruit	315	705	604	725
Grapes	201	506	1,094	976

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	551	652	824	811
of which:				
Cows	217	274	355	342
Figs	338	1,177	956	1,170
Sheep	955	1,693	1,465	1,454

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(MOLDAVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (^{'000 tons})

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	62	119	176	157
Milk	285	615	728	758
Eggs (million)	253	375	547	509
Wool	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Moldavia manufactures electric motors, cables, tractors, cement, prefabricated concrete elements, washing machines, refrigerators, and leather footwear.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	1,065	2	261
Electric Power	million kWh.	677	6,827	7,020

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	2,253*	795,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	48	49,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	8	45,500

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: C. J. RADAUTSAN.

Presidium President: K. F. ILYASHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: P. A. PASKAR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. I. BODYUL.

Secretaries: P. A. PASKAR, B. A. STESHOV, Y. I. MELKOV,
D. S. KORNOVAN.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(MOLDAVIA)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 93,886 mems.; Sec. I. I. BODYUL (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia: Kishinev; First Sec. P. K. LUCHINSKY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KISHINEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. Y. ZINGAN.

Procurator: A. S. KAZIMIR.

THE PRESS

There are 118 newspapers published in the Moldavian S.S.R., including 53 published in Moldavian. The daily circulation is 1,413,000 copies (944,000 copies in Moldavian), while the total annual circulation is 264 million copies (166 million in Moldavian). Seventy-six periodicals are published, including 19 in Moldavian, with a total circulation of 24.8 million (9.1 million in Moldavian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Moldova Sotsialiste (*Socialist Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor M. PLESHKO.

Sovietskaya Moldavia (*Soviet Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1925; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; Editor N. GLADILIN.

Tinerimya Moldovei (*Youth of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1928; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; three times weekly; in Moldavian; Editor A. BLANOVSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Femine Moldovei (*Moldavian Woman*): Kishinev; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; popular for women; in Moldavian.

Kiperush (*Cayenne*): Kishinev; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian; fortnightly; satirical.

Komunistul Moldovei (*Communist of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; political.

Nistru (*The River Dnestr*): Kishinev; f. 1932; journal of the Moldavian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Moldavian.

Moldova (*Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1966; illustrated popular and fiction; in Moldavian.

Skynteya Leniniste (*Lenin's Spark*): Kishinev; f. 1930; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Moldavian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Moldavian.

NEWS AGENCY

MOLDTAG (*Moldavian Telegraph Agency*): Kishinev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Kartya Moldovenyasko" (*Moldavian Book Publishing House*): Kishinev, Ul. Zhukovskogo, 44; political and fiction; Dir. V. A. KERDIVARENKO.

CULTURE

The Moldavian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1961; 18 research institutes, 26 academicians and 656 scientists.

The Republic has 1,771 libraries with 15,658,000 books, 18 museums and 6 theatres.

THE TADZHİK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tadzhik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on 14 October 1924, and attained the status of a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 143,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,900,000 (15 January 1970). Of these, 53.1 per cent are Tadzhiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks and 13.3 per cent Russians. Dushanbe, the capital,

has a population of 374,000. The Tadzhik Republic (Tadzhikistan) includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	30.6	14.1
1960	33.5	5.1
1968	37.3	6.3

AGRICULTURE

Irrigation systems have improved the land and cotton-growing, silkworm culture, grape- and fruit-growing and animal husbandry have all been developed. Tadzhikistan is next to Uzbekistan in cotton production.

In 1969 there were 301 collective farms and 75 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	160	166	152	194.1
Rice	10.5	10.2	28.3	24
Cotton	289	399	643	625.6
Potato	36	31	45	n.a.
Vegetables	26	49	134	24
Fruit	75	84	128	n.a.
Grapes	16	44	60	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	558	683	444.3	468.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	172	264	126.9	134
Pigs	16	80	53.4	57
Sheep	1,703	2,183	1,977.3	1,564.8

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS—(TAJIKISTAN))

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Meat	21	47	61.4
Milk	86	203	282.9
Eggs (million)	30	91	118.3
Wool	2.9	4.6	5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Coal, oil, gas, ozocerite, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, gold, silver, mountain crystals and building materials have been found in this area. Tadzhikistan has cotton gins, food factories, mining, metal-working, engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries. The capital has factories manufacturing tractor and automobile spare parts, cotton gins, silk reeling and woollen mills.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	2.4*
Oil	" "	155.4
Coal	" "	818.3
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	643*
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	437.8
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,893.3

* 1968 figures.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	2,923*	740,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	36	34,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	7	42,600

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. MIRSHAKAROV.

Presidium President: M. KHOLOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. K. KAKHAROV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. R. RASULOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tadzhik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 71,534 mems.; First Sec. D. R. RASULOV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan: Dushanbe; First Sec. G. BOBOSADYKOVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

DUSHANBE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. R. RADJABOV.

Procurator: V. A. BULARGIN.

THE PRESS

There are 62 newspapers published in the Tadzhik S.S.R., including 50 published in Tadzhik. The daily circulation is 787,000 copies (526,000 in Tadzhik), while the total annual circulation is 152,000,000 copies (91,000,000 in Tadzhik). Thirty-six periodicals are published including 12 in Tadzhik, with a total circulation of 6,210,000 copies (4,774,000 in Tadzhik).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kommunist Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhik Communist*): Dushanbe; f. 1929; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. R. RUMYANTSEV.

Komsomolets Tadzhikistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. PONOMARENKO.

Komsomoli Tochokistoni (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Tadzhik; Editor A. ZAKIROV.

Tochikistoni Sovieti (*Soviet Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tadzhik; Editor A. KHALIMOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Khochgii Kishloki Tochikiston (*Agriculture of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1947; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of agriculture; in Tadzhik.

Khorpushtak (*Hedgehog*): Dushanbe; f. 1953; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; fortnightly; satirical.

Kommunisti Tochikiston (*Communist of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1936; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; political.

Maktabi Soveti (*Soviet School*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; journal of the Ministry of Public Education of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; theory of pedagogical science; in Tadzhik.

Mashal (*Torch*): Dushanbe; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Tadzhik.

Sadon Shark (*The Voice of the East*): Dushanbe; f. 1924; journal of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Tadzhik.

Zanoni Tochikiston (*Women of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; popular; in Tadzhik.

Zdravookhranenie Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhikistan Public Health System*): Dushanbe; f. 1954; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of improvement of medical help; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

TADZHIKTAG (*Tadzhik Telegraph Agency*): Dushanbe.

RADIO

Radio Dushanbe: Broadcasts in Tadzhik and Persian.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Irfon" (Knowledge) Publishing House: Dushanbe, Ul. Shevchenko 21; political and fiction; Dir. A. E. KAHHORI.

CULTURE

The Tadzhik S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1951; 16 research institutes, 41 academicians and 888 scientists.

The Republic has 1,055 libraries with 9,862 books, 5 museums and 9 theatres.

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on 27 October 1924. It has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,158,000 (15 January 1970). Of these, 60.9 per cent are Turkmen, 17.3 per cent Russians, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 4.6 per cent Kazakhs. The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 253,000. Turkmenia lies on the same latitude as North Africa and its southernmost point, Kushka, is

closer to the equator than Algeria. The Kara-Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts, occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land. To the west of Turkmenia lies the Caspian Sea, with Iran and Afghanistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	36.9	19.5
1960	42.4	6.5
1968	36.2	7.2

AGRICULTURE

The Great Kara-Kum Canal, one of the world's longest irrigation and shipping canals, is now under construction. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided water for irrigating more than 160,000 hectares of desert land. Thanks to its special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow large quantities of long-staple cotton.

In 1969 there were 330 collective farms and 54 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	41.3	19	43	80.8
Rice	3.5	0.1	12.8	n.a.
Cotton	276	363	712	691
Potato	5	5	10	n.a.
Vegetables	25	68	187	135.4
Fruit	17	28	58	n.a.
Grapes	18	24	42	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1968
Cattle	265	365	452
<i>of which:</i>			
Cows	88	143	182
Pigs	11	47	52
Sheep	2,532	4,647	4,455

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(TURKMENIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Meat	15	51	48.3
Milk	67	126	166.1
Eggs (million)	32	56	99.5
Wool	6.9	15.9	12.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Turkmenia has oil-refining, gas, chemical and other industries based on locally available raw materials. Mirabilite is being extracted in the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay on the Caspian and deposits of sulphur are worked in the heart of the Kara-Kum Desert. The Turkmen Republic is the country's biggest supplier of ozocerite. The textile, silk-reeling and food industries are rapidly expanding.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION
Oil	'000 tons	13,725
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	4,843*
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,561

* 1968 figure.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,646*	536,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	29	28,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	5	29,200

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: P. AZIMOV.

Presidium President: A. M. KLYCHEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: O. N. ORAZMAKHAMEDOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: B. O. OVEZOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Turkmen Communist Party: Ashkhabad; 61,000 mems.;
First Sec. B. Ovezov (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia: Ashkhabad; First Sec. T. B. DURDYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ASHKhabAD

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. AIMAMEDOV.

Procurator: N. I. SAPOZHNIKOV.

THE PRESS

There are 48 newspapers published in the Turkmen S.S.R., including 33 published in Turkmenian. The daily circulation is 620,000 copies (458,000 in Turkmenian), while the total annual circulation is 105,000,000 copies (78,000,000 in Turkmenian). Thirty-three periodicals are published including 14 in Turkmenian, with a total circulation of 5,026,000 copies (4,343,000 in Turkmenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Turkmenistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. STERLINGOV.

Soviet Turkmenistani (*Soviet Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmenian; Editor M. BADAEV.

Turkmenskaya Iskra: Ashkhabad; f. 1924; Russian organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor M. D. MEDVEDEV.

Yash Kommunist (*Young Communist*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia; three times weekly; in Turkmenian; Editor A. MURADOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ashkhabad (*City of Ashkhabad*): Ashkhabad; journal of the Turkmen S.S.R. Union of Writers; popular; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Ashkhabad; f. 1926; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Turkmenian S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Turkmenian.

Soviet Turkmenistanynyn Ayallary (*Women of Soviet Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; popular; in Turkmenian.

Tokmak (*Beetle*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; satirical; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistan Kommunisti (*Communist of Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; United Publishing House of Newspapers and Journals; political; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistanyn oba Khozhlygy (*Agriculture of Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1957; edition of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.; intensification of work in agriculture; in Turkmenian.

Sovet edebiyaty (*Soviet Literature*): Ashkhabad; f. 1928; published by the Turkmenskoe Obyedinennoe (Turkmenian United) Publishing House; journal of the Turkmenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Turkmenian.

NEWS AGENCY

TURKMENTAG (*Turkmen Telegraph Agency*): Ashkhabad.

[PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Turkmenistan" Publishing House: Ashkhabad, Ul. Gogolya 17-a; political and fiction; Dir. B. KH. KHALMURADOV.

CULTURE

The Turkmenian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1951; 16 research institutes, 37 academicians and 654 scientists.

The Republic has 1,135 libraries with 6,054,000 books, 6 museums and 6 theatres.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, has an area of 603,700 sq. km. and a population of 47,136,000. Of these, 76.8 per cent are Ukrainians, 16.9 per cent Russians, and 0.9 per cent Poles. The capital, Kiev, has a population of 1,632,000. The Ukraine has

frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and stretches southwards as far as the Black Sea coast.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	27.3	14.3
1960	20.5	6.9
1968	14.9	8.1

AGRICULTURE

The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. About a quarter of the industrial crops and more than a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine.

In 1969 there were 9,587 collective farms and 1,463 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Grain	15,879	15,084	20,776	36,000
Rice	4.9	0.4	138.1	n.a.
Sugar Beet	14,624	31,761	57,323	41,600
Flax Fibre	12	74	69	n.a.
Sunflower	727	1,664	2,712	3,100
Potatoes	20,329	19,461	22,489	17,900
Vegetables	2,318	4,948	5,843	5,200
Fruit	831	1,461	3,841	n.a.
Grapes	66	423	1,266	n.a.

* 1967.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	11,182	17,632	20,200	20,100
of which:				
Cows	4,811	7,928	8,800	8,700
Pigs	7,765	18,194	14,500	16,900
Sheep	5,465	10,062	8,700	8,700

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	1,195	2,068	2,571	2,680
Milk	6,804	13,995	17,835	18,300
Eggs (million)	3,490	7,187	8,257	8,600
Wool	11.9	27.6	23.4	25

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Republic has coal, steel, coke and chemical enterprises and produces metallurgical equipment, machine tools, turbines, transformers, excavators, electric locomotives, generators, measuring instruments, travelling cranes, cars, lorries and many other production and consumer goods.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1968 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	26,155.1	44,238.5	45,900
Pig Iron	" "	24,173	38,565	39,300
Coal	" "	172,109	200,447	204,000
Oil	" "	2,159	12,130	13,400
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	20,467	28,821	29,100
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	14,286	50,942	55,400
Electric Power	million kWh.	53,926	116,176	128,000

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	31,850*	8,480,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	757	789,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	138	804,100

* 1968-69 figure.

THE UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek Republic was formed on 27 October 1924. It has an area of 449,600 sq. km. and a population of 11,963,000 (15 January 1970). Of these, 62.2 per cent are Uzbeks, 13.5 per cent Russians, 5.5 per cent Tatars, 4.1 per cent Kazakhs, 3.8 per cent Tadzhiks and 2.1 per cent Kara-Kalpaks. Tashkent, the capital, has a population of 1,385,000. The Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of

Kara-Kalpakiya (capital Nukus) is part of the Uzbek Republic. Uzbekistan is situated in the south-eastern part of the Soviet Union, in the heart of Central Asia, and has a short frontier with Afghanistan in the south. Turkmenia lies to the south-west, Kazakhstan to the north, Kirghizia to the east and Tadzhikistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.6	13.2
1960	39.9	6.0
1968	35.0	5.0

AGRICULTURE

In 1968 there were 1,045 collective farms and 532 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968
Wheat	201	330	551
Maize (Grain only)	64	76	61
Rice	125.5	58.8	179
Leguminous Plants	6	1	1
Cotton	2,282	2,949	3,862*
Potato	113	165	184
Vegetables	164	383	701
Fruit	295	296	410
Grapes	84	195	242

* 1969 figures; others not available.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1968
Cattle	1,309	2,274	2,890
<i>of which:</i>			
Cows	410	931	1,210
Pigs	61	401	266
Sheep	5,765	8,677	8,097

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(UZBEKISTAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969
Meat	57	182	205
Milk	300	872	1,282.4
Eggs (million)	95	468	733.6
Wool	11.7	24.3	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	383.1
Coal	" "	4,212
Oil	" "	1,799
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	178*
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	30,700
Electric Power	million kWh.	15,800

* 1968 figure.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	9,080*	3,154,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	159	155,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	38	231,900

* 1968-69 figure.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. SADYKOV.

Presidium President: N. M. MACHANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: (vacant).

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: S. R. RASHIDOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Uzbek Communist Party: Tashkent; 335,969 mems.; First Sec. S. R. RASHIDOV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan: Tashkent; First Sec. R. C. ABDULLAYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TASHKENT

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KH. PULATKHODJAYEV.

Procurator: K. M. RUZMETOR.

THE PRESS

There are 224 newspapers published in the Uzbek S.S.R., including 130 published in Uzbek. The daily circulation is 3,130,000 copies (2,265,000 in Uzbek), while the total annual circulation is 613,000,000 copies (439,000,000 in Uzbek). One hundred and ten periodicals are published, including 33 in Uzbek, with a total circulation of 72,455,000 (47,824,000 in Uzbek).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Esh Leninchil (*Young Leninist*): Tashkent; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor R. SHOGULOMOV.

Komsomolets Uzbekistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. TYURIKOV.

Pravda Vostoka (*Eastern Pravda*): Tashkent; f. 1917; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor: N. TIMOFEYEV.

Soviet Uzbekistoni (*Soviet Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1918; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor M. KORIEV.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(UZBEKISTAN)

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Fan va Turmush (*Science and Life*): Tashkent; f. 1939; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular scientific; in Uzbek.

Gulistan (*Flourishing Area*): Tashkent; f. 1967; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek S.S.R.; fiction; in Uzbek.

Gulkhan (*Bonfire*): Tashkent; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Ministry of Education and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-14 years; in Uzbek.

Guncha (*Small Bud*): Tashkent; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 years; in Uzbek.

Mushtum (*Fist*): Tashkent; f. 1923; published by the "Soviet Uzbekiston" newspaper; satirical; in Uzbek; fortnightly.

Obshchestvennye nauki v Uzbekistane (*Social Sciences in Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1957; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; history, oriental studies, archaeology, economics, ethnology, etc.; in Russian.

Partiya Turmushi (*Party Life*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Saodat (*Happiness*): Tashkent; f. 1950; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular for women; in Uzbek.

Shark Yulduzi (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; journal of the Uzbek Union of Writers; fiction; in Uzbek.

Sovet Maktabi (*Soviet School*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the "Uchitelj" (Teacher) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek S.S.R.; improvements to the educational system; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston (*Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular; illustrated; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kishlok Khuzhaligi (*Agriculture of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek S.S.R.; cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, forestry; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kommunisti (*Communist of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the United Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Uzbek tili va adabietlari (*Uzbek Language and Literature*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; articles on history and modern development of the Uzbek language, folk-lore, etc.; in Uzbek; bi-monthly.

Zvezda Vostoka (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; fiction; translations from Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, Japanese, etc.

NEWS AGENCY

UZTAG (*Uzbek Telegraph Agency*): Tashkent.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

"Esh Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; books and journals for the young; Dir. A. V. VAKHABOR.

"Fan" (Science) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Gogolya 70; books and journals in all fields of science; Dir. Y. Y. YUNUSOV.

"Meditsina" (Medicine) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; all branches of medical sciences; Dir. U. G. SAPOV.

"Uzbekiston" Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; various; Dir. T. R. RUSTAMOV.

"Tashkent" Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; fiction; Dir. F. U. YUNUSOV.

RADIO

Radio Tashkent: Broadcasts in Uzbek, English, Persian Urdu and Uyghur.

CULTURE

The Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: f. 1943; 26 research institutes, 105 academicians and 3,112 scientists.

The Republic has 5,448 libraries with 26,633,000 books, 22 museums and 24 theatres.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Great Britain is the largest of the islands forming the United Kingdom. It comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. Climate is temperate and variable. The language is English but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and the Baptists. There are about half a million Jews. The flag, known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Saint Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

Since the war Britain has granted independence to most of her former territories overseas. India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and others are now members of the Commonwealth, an association of nations sharing common aims and interests. In 1970 two more British possessions, Fiji and Tonga, became independent states within the Commonwealth. In 1960 Britain took a leading part in forming the European Free Trade Association. From 1961 until early in 1963 and in May 1967 Britain negotiated unsuccessfully to join the European Economic Community. During 1969 it was announced that negotiations would be resumed in 1970 and talks are now taking place. In August 1963 Britain and the United States negotiated a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union to which many other countries have added their signatures. After six years of Labour rule, a Conservative government was returned in the General Election of June 1970. The new government carried out a reorganization of the central administration in October when two new ministries were formed, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of the Environment. In response to Britain's unfavourable balance of payments situation, the Labour government instituted a policy of economic austerity, involving credit restriction and legislation to control prices and incomes. In November 1967 the pound was devalued by 14.3 per cent. In January 1968 further economic measures were announced, including withdrawal by 1971 of British forces in Singapore, Malaysia, and the Persian Gulf. Following a more favourable balance of payments situation towards the end of 1969, various restrictions, including restrictions on the foreign travel allowance, were relaxed. During 1970 the Conservative government introduced new measures to curb inflation, including an Industrial Relations Bill to deal with the increasing number of strikes and wage demands.

In November 1965 the colony of Rhodesia declared itself no longer subject to British sovereignty and put into effect an independent constitution declaring itself a republic on March 2nd, 1970. Severe economic sanctions have been applied by Britain and other states, and in December 1966 the United Nations resolved to impose an embargo on trade with Rhodesia in selected commodities.

In 1969 the legal age of majority was reduced to 18.

Government

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is the Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary. In July 1969 the Investiture of the Prince of Wales took place in Caernarvon, Wales. The Sovereign summons and dissolves Parliament and gives the Royal Assent to bills which have passed through both Houses of Parliament. Her formal consent is necessary before a treaty is signed, a cabinet formed or war declared. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Commons are elected for a five-year term through direct suffrage by all citizens of 18 years and over. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Sovereign.

Defence

Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the Armed Forces in September 1970, including women's services was 370,770 (Army 174,090, Navy 85,170, Air Force 111,510). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence expenditure for 1969/70 totalled £2,280 million.

Economic Affairs

Britain is one of the world's leading industrial and exporting countries. Chief industries are iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, air craft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. Its coal mines yield about 150 million tons annually. The coal, gas, electricity and atomic energy industries are nationalized as are the railways and the two largest airlines.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanized, half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet. The

estimated annual economic growth potential is about 3 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Most British railways are more than a hundred years old, covering some 18,000 miles. They are state owned, and many branch lines have been closed down as a result of extensive reorganization. Most main lines have been converted from steam to diesel or electric trains. London's Underground is the oldest in the world and carries two million passengers daily. Total road mileage in Great Britain is 207,665 miles including 660 miles of motorways. Waterways extend for 2,500 miles providing navigation for small craft. There are about 300 ports of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, the Tyne ports, Glasgow and Hull are the largest. London is linked to most large cities by airways.

Social Welfare

The National Insurance Scheme as known today was started in 1948 and is run by the Department of Health and Social Security, through over 1,000 local offices. The scheme is compulsory by law for all people over school-leaving age (except students) and under 65, in the form of weekly flat rate contributions. Employers and employees make joint contributions and the state supplements one-quarter of the total contribution. In addition, people over 18 pay graduated contributions on earnings of over £9 a week. The Scheme insures against loss of income due to sickness, unemployment and maternity and provides old-age and widows' pensions, maternity benefits, child allowances, death and industrial injury benefits.

There are also family allowances of 90p per week for the second child and £1 for each additional child up to the age of 15, and supplementary benefits for people whose income falls below a certain level, though in both cases they are financed from taxes.

In 1970 the Government introduced an Act whereby pensions will be paid to people who had reached retirement age in July 1948 and who did not qualify for a pension under previous schemes. The Act also provides pensions for younger widows between 40 and 50 and an attendance allowance for the severely disabled.

The National Health Service, which is not an insurance, provides a comprehensive health service free (with the exception of partial charges for such things as dental treatment, spectacles, etc. and a nominal charge of 12½p for each medical prescription.)

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of 5 to 15. (In 1972 the minimum school leaving age will be extended to 16.) Schools may be divided into publicly maintained state schools, private and "public schools" (fee paying).

Secondary education generally starts at the age of 11 and, in the public maintained state system, is given in grammar schools, secondary modern schools, comprehensive schools and some "middle" schools, together with fee paying private and "public schools". In recent years there has been a move to replace grammar and secondary modern schools by comprehensive schools, which are able to accommodate a larger number of pupils, and provide a wider variety of

vocationally or academically biased courses to suit the individual ability. Changes of this kind are however left to each local education authority to decide and implement as they think fit. *The General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Ordinary Level* may be taken at the age of 16 in as many subjects as a candidate wishes. *The G.C.E. Advanced Level*, generally taken two years later, qualifies for entrance to higher education. *The Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.)* is taken by pupils completing five years of secondary education.

Further Education: There are nearly 700 institutions providing vocational and academic courses, on a full-time, part-time and "sandwich" basis. Teacher training colleges (known as Colleges of Education) provide three-year courses for non-graduates, and graduates are encouraged to take a one-year postgraduate teaching course.

University Education: Although two G.C.E. Advanced Level passes are normally the minimum requirements for University entrance, the decision to admit students is made by the individual universities according to their own specific standard of requirements. The first degree course normally lasts three years and leads to a Bachelor of Arts or Sciences (B.A. or B.Sc.) degree. There are 42 universities. The Open University begins a teaching programme in 1971, and provides degree courses by means of television, radio and correspondence.

Responsibility for providing education other than in universities rests with the local education authorities. The Department of Education and Science only sets standards of educational provision, controls the cost of educational building, and the training supply of teachers. The Government deals with the Universities through the Universities Grants Committee.

Expenditure on education in 1969-70 reached about £2,500 million, which represents just over 6 per cent of the G.N.P.

Tourism

Tourism plays a significant part in the economy. In 1969 an estimated five million overseas visitors came to Britain (26 per cent more than in 1968). In addition there were 750,000 visitors from the Republic of Ireland. Receipts from tourism totalled £475 million, including £120 million in fares paid to British carriers. The chief attractions are the country's history and traditions and the beauty of the countryside.

In 1969 the British Tourist Authority was established as a statutory organization with particular responsibilities for attracting tourists from overseas. The Authority has taken over the main functions and responsibilities of the British Travel Association. In addition, statutory English, Scottish and Welsh Tourist Boards were set up to encourage tourist development in and the growth of visitors to their areas.

A scheme for financial aid for new hotels and hotel improvements was introduced, and this is administered by the English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards respectively.

Sport

Many kinds of sport are popular in Britain. Football (Association and Rugby) is played everywhere. Cricket is regarded as England's national game, and it is played

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

much less in Scotland and Wales. Other popular recreations are golf, tennis, athletics, fishing, boating, swimming, horse racing and motor racing. A Sports Council was formed early in 1965 to advise the government on training and facilities for sport.

Public Holidays, 1971

The chief Public or Bank Holidays are: April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 31 (Spring Bank Holiday), August 30 (Summer Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 27. (January 1, New Year's Day, is a holiday only in Scotland.)

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Weight:

1 pound (lb.) = 16 ounces (oz.) = 0.4536 kilogram
14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.35 kilograms

112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 50.8 kilograms

20 hundredweights = 1 ton = 1,016 kilograms.

Length:

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) = 36 inches (in.) = 0.9144 metre

1,760 yards = 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Capacity:

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.546 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

As of February 15th, 1971, the basic unit is the Pound Sterling (£), divided into 100 new pence.

£1 = 100 new pence (100 p.).

Notes: £20, £10, £5, £1.

Coins: 50p., 10p., 5p., 2p., 1p., ½p.

The old 6d. (2½ new pence) will be retained for at least two years.

Exchange rate: £1 = \$2.40 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Mid-Year estimates 1969, '000)		
		Total	Males	Females
England and Wales . .	58,350	48,827	23,752	25,075
Scotland	30,414	5,195	2,494	2,701
TOTAL	88,764	54,022	26,246	27,776

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000—1969 estimates)

London (Greater London Council area)	7,703	Bristol	427
S.E. Lancashire (Manchester area)	2,433	Coventry	336
W. Midlands (Birmingham area)	2,441	Nottingham	303
Central Clydeside (Glasgow area)	1,746	Bradford	293
W. Yorkshire (Leeds area)	1,727	Kingston upon Hull	293
Merseyside (Liverpool area)	1,342	Cardiff	287
Tyneside (Newcastle area)	840	Leicester	278
Sheffield	529	Stoke-on-Trent	272
Edinburgh	465		

COLONIAL TERRITORIES

British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British West Indies

Brunei
Falkland Islands
Gibraltar

Hong Kong
St. Helena
Seychelles

Western Pacific
High Commission

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN) (STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1969—'000)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
England and Wales	798.00	396.4	579.4
Scotland	90.3	43.3	63.8
Total	888.3	439.7	643.2

IMMIGRATION (Commonwealth Countries)

	1968	1969
Aden	—	—
Australia	1,244	1,280
Barbados	714	536
Canada	1,263	953
Ceylon	457	365
Cyprus	547	383
Ghana	237	169
Gibraltar	82	70
Guyana	348	308
Hong Kong	1,025	1,371
India	23,147	10,958
Jamaica	4,788	2,795
Kenya	497	345
Leeward and Windward Is.	683	620
Malaysia and Singapore	504	303
Malta	794	987
Mauritius	469	354
New Zealand	402	382
Nigeria	480	387
Pakistan	13,426	12,658
Rhodesia	46	17
Sierra Leone	49	35
Tanzania	119	106
Trinidad and Tobago	480	280
Uganda	102	59
All other territories	7,209	7,085
TOTAL *	59,112	42,806

* Includes holders of Ministry of Labour Vouchers, dependant relatives, and other persons coming for settlement.

Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962 and 1968, Statistics 1969 (Cmnd. 4327).

EMIGRATION* ('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Australia	83.6	84.0	96.6
Canada	64.0	40.1	34.0
New Zealand	15.5	8.1	9.1
Rhodesia	1.1	1.3	0.9
African Countries†	15.5	16.4	14.8
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	7.6	6.8	10.1
West Indies	8.6	9.7	9.4
Other Commonwealth Countries	6.8	5.8	9.0
South Africa	15.3	17.3	21.3
Latin America	2.3	2.6	2.1
U.S.A.	34.2	31.0	23.2
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.5	2.0
European Economic Community	27.3	28.6	31.4
Remainder of W. Europe	14.9	14.1	15.2
Other Foreign Countries	10.9	10.3	13.6
TOTAL	309.0	277.7	292.7

* Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales, 1st Quarter 1970.

† Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (Great Britain)

('000)

At June in each year

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Working Population	25,268	25,463	25,583	25,391	25,233
Males	16,546	16,604	16,556	16,457	16,285
Females	8,722	8,859	9,027	8,935	8,948
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	424	423	417	417	400
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	528	486	466	433	413
Mining and Quarrying	657	625	576	551	486
Manufacturing Industries	8,731	8,846	8,862	8,701	8,613
Building and Contracting	1,617	1,656	1,681	1,546	1,506
Gas, Electricity and Water	403	411	423	424	413
Transport and Communications	1,637	1,628	1,592	1,603	1,584
Distributive Trades	2,937	2,962	2,971	2,798	2,774
Professional, Financial and Scientific Services	2,936	3,045	3,153	3,268	3,355
Catering, Hotels and Miscellaneous Services	2,160	2,186	2,202	2,114	2,100
Public Administration	1,286	1,303	1,346	1,390	1,400

AGRICULTURE

(including Northern Ireland)

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FOREST	OTHER LAND
24,402	24,100	7,126	12,238	1,629	3,409

CROPS

	AREA ('000 acres)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	2,238	2,305	2,417	2,059	3,420	3,841	3,414	3,320
Barley	6,130	6,027	5,933	5,962	8,586	9,069	8,140	8,661
Oats	907	1,012	945	945	1,102	1,364	1,205	1,298
Potatoes	669	708	691	614	6,476	7,087	6,763	6,117
Sugar Beet	446	457	465	457	6,495	6,775	7,006	n.a.
Fruit	237	227	220	207	655	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables	368	409	442	475	2,961	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fodder Crops	774	774	822	799	11,887	6,835	6,453	6,306

DAIRY PRODUCE

MILK (million gallons)			EGGS (million dozen)			CHEESE ('000 tons)			BUTTER ('000 tons)		
1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
2,499	2,565	2,595	1,230	1,229	1,225	120	118	118	37 511,377	51	56

LIVESTOCK ('000, at June in each year)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cattle	12,206	12,342	12,151	12,374
Sheep and Lambs	29,957	28,885	28,004	26,604
Pigs	7,333	7,107	7,387	7,783
Poultry	118,940	125,624	127,459	127,220

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

	LANDINGS (⁰⁰⁰ tons)				VALUE (£ ⁰⁰⁰)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wet fish . . .	896.4	841.6	850.3	883.4	57,981	56,745	57,062	59,744
Shell fish . . .	32.0	39.1	39.0	46.8	3,482	3,757	4,604	5,664

MINING (⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Iron Ore . . .	16,326.0	15,415.0	13,658.0	12,739.0	13,716.0	12,104.0
China Clay . . .	2,033.0	2,232.0	2,512.0	2,611.0	2,781.0	2,784.0
Crude Petroleum . . .	127.0	82.0	77.0	87.0	80.0	76.0
Salt Rock . . .	693.0	723.0	1,030.0	692.0	1,088.0	1,395.0
Tin Ore . . .	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
Coal (million tons) . . .	193.6	187.5	174.6	172.1	164.1	150.5

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coke	million tons	23.4	21.6	20.9	19.6
Gas	million therms	4,026	4,339	4,871	5,486
Electricity (Public Supply)	million kWh	184,835	191,789	205,102	219,087
Pig Iron	⁰⁰⁰ tons	15,710	15,153	16,432	16,390
Steel Ingots and Castings	" "	24,315	23,895	25,862	26,422
Aluminium	" "	217.2	214.2	217.0	228.8
Newsprint	" "	736.8	703.2	723.7	777.0
Soap	" "	338.8	320.0	311.3	275.3
Plastic Materials	" "	1,320.8	1,429.9	1,613.6	
Synthetic Rubber	" "	191.0	200.4	232.9	268.7
Fertilisers (Phosphates)	" "	420	409	434	437
Sulphuric Acid	" "	3,118.1	3,182.7	3,282.3	3,234.7
Jute Yarn	" "	120.9	112.0	109.7	106.2
Jute Cloth	" "	71.9	63.6	58.8	51.9
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	579.1	491.8	487.6	469.5
Cotton Cloth	million lin. yds.	915	745	731	723
Rayon and Nylon Yarn	million lb.	881.6	955.1	1,188.6	1,221.2
Woollen Yarn	" "	315	304	325	314
Woollen Cloth and Mixtures	million sq. yds.	302.3	294.5	294.7	286.2
Paints and Varnishes	million gall.	81.9	83.5	88.2	90.3
Vessels (100 gross tons and over)	⁰⁰⁰ gross tons	1,130	1,192	1,046	814
Tankers	" "	401	155	239	47
Agricultural Machinery	£ million	231.1	208.8	250.4	
Watches	" "	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.7
Radio Sets	⁰⁰⁰	1,578	1,532	1,736	1,421
Television Sets	" "	1,396	1,272	1,963	1,902
Clocks	" "	5,748	5,373	5,496	5,127
Typewriters	number	314,507	322,047	345,147	418,164
Motor Cars	" "	1,603,679	1,552,013	1,815,936	1,717,093
Commercial Vehicles	" "	438,675	385,106	409,186	465,776
Motor Cycles	" "	105,000	105,000	96,200	83,300
Cycles	⁰⁰⁰	1,423	1,437	1,504	1,624
Footwear	million pairs	193.8	190.1	200.8	194.1

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 (one pound) = 100p.

£1 Sterling = U.S. \$2.40.

BUDGET (1970/71 Estimate)
(£ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Principal Items		Principal Items	
Income Tax	5,653	Defence	2,211
Surtax	277	Social Security	3,735
Death Duties	371	Education	2,381
Corporation Tax	1,900	Health and Welfare	1,920
Selective Employment Tax	2,042	Housing	1,141
Customs and Excise	4,635	Roads	691
Motor Duties	430	Public Administration	505
Interest and Dividends	100	Agriculture (including subsidies)	432
Miscellaneous	716	Overseas services and aid	358
		Investment Grants	520
		Miscellaneous	2,828
TOTAL (excluding National Insurance contributions)	16,124	TOTAL	16,722

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1970/71.

Public expenditure 1968/69 to 1973/74 (Cmnd. 4234).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	32,611	34,449	36,502	38,150
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,083	1,131	1,151	1,197
Mining	725	730	713	678
Manufacturing	11,247	11,633	12,631	13,346
Construction	2,291	2,365	2,500	2,559
Transport, communications, and public utilities	3,841	3,963	4,372	4,642
Distributive trades	3,752	3,763	4,028	4,193
Public health and education	1,558	1,682	1,828	1,987
Finance, banking, insurance and rent	2,545	2,761	2,999	3,241
Other private services	4,024	4,349	4,657	5,073
Public administration and defence	1,965	2,103	2,257	2,391
Less stock appreciation	-318	-187	-634	-815
Residual error	-102	156	—	-342
Net property income from abroad	380	368	317	451
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	32,991	34,817	36,819	38,601
Less depreciation allowances	2,937	3,149	3,378	3,694
NET NATIONAL INCOME	30,054	31,668	33,441	34,907
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,056	5,209	6,054	7,024
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	35,110	36,877	39,495	41,931
Depreciation allowances	2,937	3,149	3,378	3,694
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	38,047	40,026	42,873	45,625
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	272	-66	-44	668
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	38,319	39,960	42,829	46,293
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	24,232	25,362	27,113	28,618
Government and local authority current expenditure	6,572	7,276	7,705	8,118
Gross fixed capital formation	6,704	7,239	7,889	7,927

National Income and Expenditure 1970 (Blue Book).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (at year end)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold	809	693	538	614	613
Convertible Currencies	264	414	585	395	440
Total Currency in Circulation	3,142	3,323	3,411	3,579	3,717
of which:					
Bank of England notes	2,776	2,937	3,012	3,161	3,283
Scottish bank notes	130	134	136	142	148
Northern Ireland bank notes	7	8	9	11	13
Coin	228	244	254	265	273

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (£ million)

	1967	1968	1969
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	5,042	6,143	7,018
Imports (f.o.b.)	5,576	6,807	7,141
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE	-534	-664	-123
Net under-recording of exports	80	130	43
Payments for U.S. military aircraft	-98	-109	-61
VISIBLE BALANCE	-552	-643	-141
Government (net):			
Services	-276	-283	-283
Transfers	-188	-179	-175
Private services (net)	394	565	641
Interest, profits and dividends (net)	368	317	451
Private transfers (net)	-58	-96	-77
INVISIBLE BALANCE	240	324	557
CURRENT BALANCE	-312	-319	416
Official long-term capital (net):			
Loans from Export-Import Bank (net)	76	74	11
Other (net)	-133	-57	-109
Private Investment (net):			
U.K. investment Abroad	-463	-735	-617
Foreign investment in U.K. private sector	355	573	621
Foreign investment in U.K. public sector	26	42	63
Other capital balance transactions	-316	-614	79
CAPITAL BALANCE	-455	-759	48

PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT OVERSEAS (£ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
NEW INVESTMENT ABROAD*	263	308	276	281	429
of which:					
Unremitted profits of subsidiaries	147	167	183	190	294
Other investment	116	141	193	91	135
Net earnings*	370	400	429	438	581
NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.K.†	162	197	195	170	245
of which:					
Unremitted profits of subsidiaries	80	118	193	97	164
Other investment	82	79	102	73	81
Net earnings†	203	235	204	216	312

* Excluding oil.

† Excluding oil and insurance.

† Provisional.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(£'000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food and Live Animals	1,575,536	1,608,577	1,707,353	1,750,269
Meat and Meat Preparations	374,409	372,000	398,400	432,497
Dairy Products (including eggs)	195,077	208,365	199,590	184,050
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	221,736	222,082	232,096	251,907
Fruit and Vegetables	314,312	325,303	346,966	358,295
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	106,996	102,981	104,447	112,514
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Cocoa Preparations, Spices	160,334	170,620	191,880	182,657
Beverages and Tobacco	138,827	153,766	192,638	183,751
Beverages	54,458	64,433	75,993	69,201
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	84,369	89,332	116,645	114,550
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	998,605	949,386	1,139,596	1,181,130
Hides, Skins and Furs	66,553	50,948	62,549	78,149
Rubber, including Synthetic and Reclaimed	46,126	44,490	48,462	60,878
Wood and Cork	194,248	191,783	231,115	217,518
Pulp and Waste Paper	133,956	126,199	155,477	165,445
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	220,200	193,328	219,396	210,873
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	189,795	203,113	266,424	291,214
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	627,004	729,007	901,503	910,266
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	613,427	713,767	881,586	889,581
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	63,473	62,708	67,778	73,137
Chemicals	294,693	328,666	415,411	463,029
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	1,185,451	1,270,574	1,704,035	1,839,862
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excl. furniture)	66,249	81,027	95,946	90,108
Paper and Paper Manufactures	133,391	154,983	185,275	203,636
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	158,792	182,011	231,159	238,670
Iron and Steel	87,762	120,074	154,874	173,887
Non-ferrous Base Metals	421,809	379,515	567,162	608,880
Machinery and Transport Equipment	680,785	867,788	1,188,582	1,319,127
Machinery, other than electrical	429,682	511,806	632,581	681,080
Transport Equipment	100,660	171,645	319,107	371,711
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	310,573	376,719	464,234	514,553
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	79,006	86,929	108,993	79,918

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food and Live Animals	168,459	168,391	171,578	191,471
Beverages and Tobacco	158,734	162,783	226,904	224,886
Beverages	136,821	139,104	196,941	190,034
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	147,792	146,113	171,941	191,395
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	84,900	76,043	89,242	99,021
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	134,177	128,631	166,418	171,435
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	19,970	14,025	18,351	25,062
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	114,015	114,369	147,159	145,693
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,097	5,971	7,203	8,319
Chemicals	468,857	492,115	599,652	685,036
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	1,248,018	1,260,380	1,570,686	1,816,865
Paper and Paper Manufactures	54,038	53,704	66,299	78,596
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Fabrics	84,058	77,991	86,742	94,482
Cotton Yarns and Fabrics	37,551	33,626	38,319	39,252
Man-made Yarns and Fabrics	54,835	57,370	70,403	86,821
Iron and Steel	214,816	229,119	266,057	284,999
Non-ferrous Base Metals	191,394	208,368	271,509	312,046
Metal Manufactures n.e.s.	155,296	153,583	183,602	214,568
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,178,533	2,107,958	2,594,695	2,954,356
Machinery, other than electric	1,040,707	1,035,148	1,270,150	1,417,538
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	346,027	344,977	409,521	465,642
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	706,152	620,208	795,676	964,475
Ships and Boats	47,786	62,982	81,854	61,958
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	379,479	412,225	519,715	635,989
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	152,079	144,195	153,772	159,593
Postal Packages	109,001	105,891	107,172	108,901

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN) — (STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADE GROUPS

(£ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
European Economic Community	1,264.4	1,551.5	1,610.9	1,043.6	1,295.6	1,526.0
European Free Trade Area	941.9	1,161.8	1,248.0	782.2	889.0	1,080.7
Commonwealth	1,594.8	1,669.6	1,933.0	1,247.7	1,439.9	1,601.3
U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe	253.7	302.7	332.1	174.6	230.3	231.8
Middle East	446.1	650.8	660.7	271.2	396.4	486.4
Latin America	292.3	317.5	355.7	169.8	228.8	248.3

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS*				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1969
Australia	208,185	173,800	211,000	237,500	258,500	256,900	320,600	323,000	323,000	323,000
Belgium	132,900	146,300	174,100	187,300	187,700	184,000	243,100	291,400	291,400	291,400
Canada	425,500	456,400	513,900	506,400	224,300	221,200	268,000	310,900	310,900	310,900
Hong Kong	80,700	89,600	115,500	125,500	65,700	62,600	78,200	89,100	89,100	89,100
India	119,100	125,700	135,300	107,100	96,900	83,500	73,200	67,000	67,000	67,000
Italy	166,200	195,100	235,000	223,000	148,300	157,900	178,500	210,400	210,400	210,400
Kuwait, etc.	92,902	93,200	219,600	—	43,800	49,900	66,200	89,000	89,000	89,000
New Zealand	187,000	185,900	196,700	216,200	127,900	100,300	104,400	122,100	122,100	122,100
Nigeria	112,711	78,900	70,300	104,500	66,900	59,400	59,000	79,500	79,500	79,500
Norway	119,700	127,400	179,700	179,700	109,700	129,900	127,900	145,200	145,200	145,200
Spain	79,200	91,500	116,000	115,000	105,100	105,400	116,100	135,700	135,700	135,700
South Africa	191,500	219,600	271,900	302,400	247,300	262,200	266,300	292,800	292,800	292,800
Denmark	207,000	218,500	240,700	246,200	137,600	147,500	165,600	198,000	198,000	198,000
Finland	122,952	129,800	160,700	173,600	77,100	72,700	80,100	101,700	101,700	101,700
Switzerland	99,400	121,000	150,900	174,600	111,600	117,600	137,200	184,600	184,600	184,600
France	212,301	255,100	312,000	324,500	213,300	218,400	253,900	313,000	313,000	313,000
German Fed.	302,200	339,200	436,400	466,800	289,600	277,400	364,100	415,600	415,600	415,600
Irish Republic	186,400	224,000	270,600	296,300	192,200	200,100	278,900	337,500	337,500	337,500
Netherlands	291,100	328,700	393,100	409,200	207,400	205,900	256,100	295,700	295,700	295,700
Sweden	217,100	247,500	314,500	332,900	236,400	225,200	263,700	301,900	301,900	301,900
U.S.A.	720,700	803,500	1,056,100	1,124,300	648,600	637,200	907,600	903,400	903,400	903,400
U.S.S.R.	125,400	123,500	158,100	197,200	151,100	174,600	230,300	231,800	231,800	231,800
Zambia, Malawi, S. Rhodesia	93,800	80,700	100,700	116,300	35,500	33,800	44,200	44,200	44,200	44,200

* Including re-exports.

TOURISM

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

From	1967	1968	1969
Sterling Area	1,118,000	1,186,000	1,248,000
Western Europe	1,822,000	2,123,000	2,557,000
Other Foreign Countries	1,349,000	1,519,000	2,016,000
Total	4,289,000	4,828,000	5,821,000
Total Expenditure (£ million)	235.5	282.4	359.300

Trade and Industry (The International Passenger Survey).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES

	1967	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969
France . . .	377,339	423,101	563,115	Switzerland . . .	47,991	57,282	68,601
Germany . . .	223,193	266,209	321,249	Denmark . . .	40,089	45,128	51,032
Netherlands . . .	138,524	170,221	204,891	U.S.A. . . .	674,834	691,837	935,984
Belgium . . .	100,125	134,350	163,424	South Africa . . .	36,574	40,158	48,934
Italy . . .	85,387	99,090	127,130	Canada . . .	93,426	137,748	180,885
Sweden . . .	84,650	96,277	103,563	Australia . . .	47,623	50,338	56,681

For 1967, figures are for tourists visiting the U.K. for periods of less than three months; the Canadian and Australian figures, however, include business visitors.

Hotel Beds (1968): 200,000.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (Receipts—£'000)

	BRITISH RAILWAYS			LONDON TRANSPORT
	Passengers	Coal and Coke	Other Freight	Passengers
1966 . . .	179,427	99,680	175,557	39,133
1967 . . .	179,701	87,818	162,500	38,990
1968 . . .	185,156	91,106	171,287	39,655
1969 . . .	205,418	92,561	162,986	45,530

ROADS VEHICLES LICENSED ('000)

	CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	GOODS VEHICLES	BUSES AND COACHES	TAXIS
1966 . . .	9,513	1,498	1,575	79	15
1967 . . .	10,303	1,443	1,624	79	15
1968 . . .	10,816	1,325	1,571	79	20
1969 . . .	11,228	1,223	1,570	79	23

SHIPPING ('000 Net Tons)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Cargo	Ballast	Cargo	Ballast
1967 . . .	118,727	25,802	62,766	80,627
1968 . . .	122,670	26,259	66,818	82,172
1969 . . .	130,496	27,901	70,734	83,713

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION (UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

	ALL SERVICES				DOMESTIC SERVICES				INTERNATIONAL SERVICES			
	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT
	Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons	
1965	137,165	10,868	22,017	304,404	21,888	4,669	7,485	52,385	115,277	6,199	14,532	252,019
1966	143,911	12,058	24,851	359,918	24,755	5,123	8,453	76,581	119,156	6,935	16,397	283,338
1967	152,603	12,318	22,896	319,461	26,086	5,314	7,183	74,284	126,517	7,004	15,713	245,177
1968	153,839	12,184	24,100	303,980	24,984	5,041	7,100	80,206	128,855	7,143	17,000	223,774
1969	168,031	13,222	26,195	312,742	24,335	5,159	7,391	79,501	143,696	8,063	18,804	233,241

* Excluding Charter services.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1969)

	NUMBER
Telephones	12,805,000
Radio only Licences	2,464,000
Television Licences	15,510,000
Books published (titles)	n.a.

EDUCATION (1969)

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	SCHOOLS
Primary and Secondary	8,692,124	381,100	n.a.
Further Education	3,497,989	n.a.	9,193
Universities	232,137	30,755	n.a.
Teacher Training	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Adult Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, published by the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.
Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office.
Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom.

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole; and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England." But the Constitution is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

This evolutionary Constitution has come into being only because the United Kingdom emerged and consolidated over long years when change was slow; and because she escaped any violent revolution. New countries, which grow up in the conditions of the twentieth century, when education, science and outside influences can change the face of political life inside a generation, and older countries which have suffered violence, have little time to allow constitutions to evolve. It is perhaps paradoxical that the United Kingdom, who has no written constitution herself, should provide a model for so many new constitutions in such various lands. In some respects the modern constitution makers have the best of several worlds: they can apply their own skill and judgment, unhindered by preceding legislation; and they can draw on the experience of a long past and see its results.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Queen's title in the United Kingdom is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title varies slightly for different parts of the Commonwealth. Except in India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaysia, Cyprus, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Guyana, the Queen is represented in each full member country of the Commonwealth by a Governor-General whom she appoints on the advice of the Ministers of that country. He may be a national of that country, or of any other Commonwealth country, and he fulfils the same constitutional position, according to the constitution, laws and customs of the country in which he serves, as the Queen fills in the United Kingdom. If the Queen visits a Commonwealth country she can of course take over the functions of the Governor-General.

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION)

and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years; if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 630 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation, or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 18 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are about 900 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seat in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in

Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organization, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organizations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinise the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorised by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the lay officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy

Counsellors who were also ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realised, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne, February 6th, 1952; heir His Royal Highness Prince of WALES (CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE), born November 14th, 1948.

THE MINISTRY

(March 1971)

(Conservative, formed June 1970; re-formed October 1970.)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service: The Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH.

Secretary of State for the Home Department: The Rt. Hon. REGINALD MAUDLING.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME.

Lord Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARLYBONE.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY BARBER.

Lord President of the Council: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM WHITELAW.

Secretary of State for Defence: The Rt. Hon. Lord CARRINGTON.

Secretary of State for Social Services: The Rt. Hon. Sir KEITH JOSEPH.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: The Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY RIPON, Q.C.

Secretary of State for Employment: The Rt. Hon. ROBERT CARR.

Secretary of State for Education and Science: The Rt. Hon. MARGARET THATCHER.

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. GORDON CAMPBELL.

Lord Privy Seal: The Rt. Hon. The Earl JELlicoe.

Secretary of State for the Environment: The Rt. Hon. PETER WALKER.

Secretary of State for Wales: The Rt. Hon. PETER THOMAS, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: The Rt. Hon. JAMES PRIOR.

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and President of the Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. JOHN DAVIES.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: The Rt. Hon. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY.

Paymaster-General: The Rt. Hon. The Viscount ECCLES.

Minister of Aviation Supply: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK CORFIELD.

Minister for Trade: The Rt. Hon. MICHAEL NOBLE.

Minister for Overseas Development: The Rt. Hon. RICHARD WOOD.

Minister for Housing and Construction: The Rt. Hon. JULIAN AMERY.

Minister for Transport Industries: The Rt. Hon. JOHN PEYTON.

Minister for Local Government and Development: GRAHAM PAGE.

Minister for Industry: Sir JOHN EDEN.

Minister of State, Home Office: RICHARD SHARPLES.

Minister of State, Home Office: Lord WINDLESHAM.

Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH GODBER.

Chief Secretary, Treasury: MAURICE MACMILLAN.

Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury (Chief Whip): The Rt. Hon. FRANCIS PYM.

Financial Secretary, Treasury: PATRICK JENKIN.

Minister of State, Treasury: TERENCE HIGGINS.

Minister of State for Defence: Lord BALNIEL.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security: Lord ABERDARE.

Minister of State, Department of Employment: Paul BRYAN.

Minister of State, Scottish Office: Lady TWEEDSMUIR.

Minister of State, Welsh Office: DAVID GIBSON-WATT.

Minister without Portfolio: The Rt. Hon. Lord DRUMALBYN.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: The Rt. Hon. Sir PETER RAWLINSON, Q.C., M.P.

Lord Advocate: The Rt. Hon. NORMAN WYLIE, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General: Sir GEOFFREY HOWE, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General for Scotland: DAVID BRAND, Q.C.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Defence Staff: Admiral Sir PETER HILL-NORTON, G.C.B.

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord: Admiral Sir MICHAEL POLLOCK, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

Chief of the General Staff: General Sir MICHAEL CARVER, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS SPOTSWOOD, G.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: 31 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Algeria: 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* General GUSTAVO MARTINEZ-ZUVIRIA.

Australia: Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir ALEXANDER DOWNER, K.B.E.

Austria: 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRIED PLATZER, G.C.V.O.

Barbados: 229-231 Kensington High St., W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* WALDO EMERSON WALDRON-RAMSEY.

Belgium: 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JEAN VAN DEN BOSCH, G.C.V.O. (also accredited to Malta).

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig. Gen. JUAN LECHIN SUAREZ (also accredited to Netherlands).

Botswana: 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Miss GAOSITWE K. T. CHIEPE.

Brazil: 32 Green St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SÉRGIO CORRÊA DA COSTA, G.C.V.O.

Bulgaria: 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* MITKO GRIGOROV.

Burma: 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* U BA SAW (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Burundi: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Cambodia: 26 Townshend Road, N.W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMRETH SOTH.

Cameroon: 84 Holland Park, W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCAS ZAA NKWETA.

Canada: Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* C. S. A. RITCHIE.

Ceylon: 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. M. V. P. PEIRIS, O.B.E.

Chile: 3 Hamilton Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR SANTA-CRUZ, G.C.V.O.

China, People's Republic: 31 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* P'EI CHIEN-TSANG.

Colombia: Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CAMILO DE BRIGARD.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa): 26 Chesham Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS BAHIZI.

Costa Rica: 3 Zetland House, Marloes Road, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ESCALANTE-DURÁN (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Cuba: 57 Kensington Court, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Señorita ALBA GRIÑÁN NÚÑEZ.

Cyprus: 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* COSTAS ASHIOTIS, M.B.E. (also accredited to France).

Czechoslovakia: 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOSLAV RŮŽEK.

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: 29 Pont St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLING KRISTIANSEN (also accredited to Ireland).

Dominican Republic: 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. PORFIRIO HERRERA-BÁEZ (also accredited to Turkey).

Ecuador: Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO PARRA VELASCO (also accredited to Finland).

El Salvador: 16 Edinburgh House, 96 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO QUIÑONEZ MEZA (also accredited to Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Vatican).

Ethiopia: 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. IYASSU MENGESHA (also accredited to Netherlands).

Fiji: c/o New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JOSUA R. RABUKAWAQA, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Finland: 66 Chester Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* OTSO WARTIOVAARA, G.C.V.O.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

France: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFROY DE COURCEL, G.C.V.O., M.C.

Gabon: 18 Park Drive, N.W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ AMIAR.

Gambia: The Gambia House, 28 Kensington Court, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* H. R. MONDAY C.B.E.

Federal Republic of Germany: 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-GÜNTHER VON HASE, K.C.M.G.

Ghana: 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ASRIFI BONSU ATTAFUA.

Greece: 51 Upper Brook St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN A. SOROKOS.

Guinea: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Guyana: 28 Cockspur St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir JOHN CARTER, Q.C. (also accred. to U.S.S.R.)

Haiti: 22 Hans Rd., S.W.3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Honduras: 48 George St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: 35 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VENCEL HÁZI.

Iceland: 1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUDMUNDUR I. GUDMUNDSSON, K.B.E. (also accred. to Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

India: India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* APA B. PANT.

Indonesia: 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESMIN NURJADIN.

Iran: 16 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR KHOSROW AFSHAR, K.C.M.G.

Iraq: 21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* KHADIM N. KHALAF.

Ireland, Republic of: 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DONAL O'SULLIVAN.

Israel: 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL COMAY.

Italy: 14 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* RAIMONDO MANZINI, G.C.V.O.

Ivory Coast: 2 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* HONORÉ MAMBE POLNEAU (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Jamaica: 48 Grosvenor St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LAURENCE LINDO, C.M.G.

Japan: 46 Grosvenor St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MORIO YUKAWA.

Jordan: 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* ZAID AL RIFA'I (also accred. to Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden).

Kenya: 45 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* NG'ETHE NJOROGE (also accred. to Vatican).

Korea, Republic of: 36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* EI WHAN PAI (also accred. to Malta).

Kuwait: 40 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh SALEM S. AL-SABAH.

Laos: 5 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince KHAMMAO (also accred. to Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden).

Lebanon: 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NADIM DIMECHKIÉ (also accred. to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Lesotho: 16A St. James's St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* C. M. MOLAPO.

Liberia: 21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* J. DUDLEY LAWRENCE (also accred. to Switzerland).

Libya: 58 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Netherlands).

Luxembourg: 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ CLASEN, G.C.V.O. (also accred. to Iceland).

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar): 33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Malawi: 47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* R. W. KATENGA-KAUNDA (also accred. to Netherlands and Vatican).

Malaysia, Federation of: 45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Tan Sri ABDUL JAMIL bin ABDUL RAIS (also accred. to Ireland).

Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* A. A. PULLICINO.

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mauritius: Grand Buildings, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. L. TEELook, C.B.E.

Mexico: 48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE SÁNCHEZ GAVITO (also accred. to Iceland).

Mongolia: 1 Gore St., S.W.7; *Ambassador:* SONOMDORJIN DAMBADARJAA.

Morocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED LAGHZAOU.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* UPENDRA BAHADUR BASNYAT.

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron W. J. G. GEEVERS, (also accred. to Iceland).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir DENIS BLUNDELL, K.B.E. (also accred. to Ireland).

Nicaragua: 8 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL ULVERT-PORTOCARRERO.

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* S. D. KOLO (also accred. to Ireland).

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT (also accred. to Ireland).

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* SALMAN A. ALI (also accred. to Ireland).

Panama: 23-25 Billiter St., E.C.3; *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE REYES MEDINA.

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. NUMA ALCEDES MALLORQUIN (also accred. to Switzerland).

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE.

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LAURO L. BAJA, Jr. (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIAN DOBROSIELSKI.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO LEITE DE FARIA.

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE PUNGAN (also accred. to Iceland).

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 27 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Seikhh ABDULRAHMAN AL-HELAISSI, G.C.V.O.

Senegal: 10 Gloucester Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Lieut.-Col. VICTOR SIGISMUND KANU.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Singapore: 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ARUMUGAM PONNU RAJAH.

Somali Republic: 60 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HAJI DUALEH.

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. HENDRIK G. LUTTIG.

Southern Yemen: 95 Park Lane, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* FADHLE AHMED SALLAMI.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis DE SANTA CRUZ.

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED ABDIN ISMAIL.

Swaziland: 58 Pont St., S.W.1 (H.C.); *High Commr.:* N. D. NTIWANE.

Sweden: 23 North Row, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LEIF BELFRAGE, G.B.E.

Switzerland: 77-81 Gloucester Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ KELLER (also accred. to Malta).

Tanzania: 43 Hertford St., W.1 (H.C.); *High Commr.:* PHILEMON PAUL MURO.

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* KONTHI SUPHAMONGKHON.

Togo: Paris 17e, France (E).

Tonga: 17th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Baron VAEA.

Trinidad and Tobago: 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* DONALD GRANADO.

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL KHELIL.

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEKI KUNERALP.

Uganda: Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* PAUL ORONO ETIANG.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL N. SMIRNOVSKY.

U.A.R.: 26 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD HASSAN EL-FEKI.

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER H. ANNENBERG.

Upper Volta: Paris 16e, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE BARREIRO.

Venezuela: Flat 6, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS PERÉZ DE LA COVA.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* LE-NGOC-CHAN (also accred. to Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Yemen: 41 South St., W.1 (L); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: 25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* DOBRIVOJE VIDIĆ.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* P. W. MATOKO (also accred to Vatican).

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Rt. Hon. (JOHN) SELWYN BROOKE LLOYD, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT GRANT-FERRIS, M.P.

General Election, June 19th, 1970.

PARTY	VOTES POLLED	PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL	SEATS
Conservatives and Associates . . .	13,144,692	46.4	330
Labour . . .	12,179,166	43.0	287
Liberal . . .	2,117,638	7.4	6
Scottish Nationalist . . .	306,796	3.2	1
Welsh Nationalist . . .	175,016		—
Communist . . .	38,431		—
Others . . .	383,068		6
	28,344,807	100	630

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

HOUSE OF LORDS

(March 1971)

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Lord HAILSHAM of ST. MARYLEBONE.

Lord Chairman of Committees: Rt. Hon. The Earl of LISTOWEL, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and Countesses	162
Viscounts	109
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	712
TOTAL	1,042

POLITICAL PARTIES

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH, P.C., M.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold religion, preserve the Constitution, and to strengthen the free association of the Commonwealth; to maintain, in collaboration with other like minded nations, defence forces adequate for the preservation of freedom and prevention of war; to work for peace by international disarmament; to provide financial and technical aid to raise the conditions of under-developed territories; to provide freedom and opportunity by supporting free enterprise and initiative against Socialist systems of state-trading and nationalisation; to improve the standards of life by economic policies which preserve full employment, promote expanding trade and production, maintain national solvency, and encourage thrift and an ever wider spread of ownership of property; to promote greater educational opportunities at all levels; to ensure that the old share in rising living standards; to promote better health by good housing and slum clearance, and a modern up-to-date hospital system.

HEADQUARTERS

The Conservative and Unionist Central Office: 32 Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1870; Chair. The Rt. Hon. PETER THOMAS, Q.C., M.P.; Deputy Chair. Sir MICHAEL FRASER, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. Mrs. CHARLES MORRISON, GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH, M.P., R. W. ELLIOTT, M.P.; Treas. Lord CHELMER, M.C., T.D., Sir TATTON BRINTON, M.P.; Dir. of Organization RICHARD WEBSTER, D.S.O.; Dir. of Publicity GERALD O'BRIEN, O.B.E.; Dir. of Research JAMES DOUGLAS, O.B.E.; Dir. of Conservative Political Centre RUSSELL LEWIS.

THE LABOUR PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, P.C., O.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the British Labour Party were stated in 1918 and reaffirmed and amplified in 1960.

The British Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands

for democracy in industry and the expansion of common ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions.

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

HEADQUARTERS

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; 733,932 individual mems.; 5,539,562 union-affiliated mems. (1967); Gen. Sec. Sir HARRY NICHOLAS, O.B.E.; National Agent R. G. HAYWARD, C.B.E.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

The Co-operative Party is constitutionally linked with the Co-operative Union Ltd., but has its own Annual Conference and National Committee. Under an Agreement with the Labour Party it sponsors Labour and Co-operative candidates at local and parliamentary elections; protects the interests of the co-operative movement; seeks to extend co-operative enterprise and cares for the interests of the consumer.

Headquarters: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; approx. 15,000 individual members in 147 brs.; 370 societies with approx. 11.5 million members are affiliated; Chair. HERBERT KEMP; Sec. T. E. GRAHAM.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. JEREMY THORPE, P.C., M.P.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

HEADQUARTERS

Liberal Party Organization: 7 Exchange Court, Strand, London, WC2R 0PR; f. 1936; Pres. Mrs. STINA ROBSON; Chair. of the Executive Committee RICHARD WAINWRIGHT; Organizing Sec. EDWARD WHEELER; Hon. Treas. Sir FRANK MEDLICOTT, C.B.E.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Party Congress elects the Executive Committee, which elects the Political Committee that is responsible for conducting the day-to-day leadership of Party activity.

The object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system by public ownership, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organized working class.

There were 30,607 members in June 1969.

HEADQUARTERS

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; Exec. Cttee. Chair.

ANTHONY CHATER; Gen. Sec. JOHN GOLLAN; weekly: *Comment*; monthly: *Marxism Today*.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): 8 Heol y Frenhines, Caerdydd, Cardiff, Wales; membership 40,000; Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS; Sec. ELWYN ROBERTS; publs. *Welsh Nation* and *Y Ddraig Goch* (monthly).

Scottish National Party: 59 Elmbank St., Glasgow, C.2; Chair. WILLIAM WOLFE; Pres. Dr. ROBERT MCINTYRE; Nat. Sec. GORDON WILSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

One of the most cherished liberties of the ordinary British citizen is his freedom from arbitrary arrest and his knowledge that the law regards him as innocent unless he can be proved guilty. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment were abolished when the famous Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679; under this Act in its present-day form anyone having custody of a person can be ordered to bring him before the court within forty-eight hours and to prove that he is being lawfully held in custody.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; and the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge the facts of a case. The judge decides the law. The jury verdict in criminal cases, has since October 1967 been a majority verdict system; in civil cases the verdict must be unanimous, otherwise the case must be retried with another jury.

There are two sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, and Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

CRIMINAL COURTS

Magistrates' Courts, or Petty Sessions, the courts of lowest jurisdiction, are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins in the Magistrates' Court. The Justices must decide whether the evidence is sufficient for the accused to be committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions or Assizes, according to the seriousness of the offence.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division (in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

Quarter Sessions. The Court of Quarter Sessions of a county is composed of the Justices of the Peace for the county with a legally qualified Chairman. Trials are usually presided over by the Chairman or a legally qualified Deputy Chairman sitting with lay Justices and with a jury. In large towns a Recorder, who is a salaried barrister, sits alone with a jury.

Quarter Sessions have jurisdiction over the less serious indictable offences excluding, among others, those carrying the penalty of life imprisonment.

Assizes. The Courts of Assize, which try the most serious indictable offences, are held in county towns and the larger cities three, four or five times a year and are presided over by a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (see "High Court of Justice" below) or a Commissioner of Assize, i.e. a barrister commissioned to act as a judge sitting with a jury. The Central Criminal Court in London (the Old Bailey) acts in the main as the Assize Court for London and its environs. The Crown Courts at Liverpool and Manchester act as the Assize Court for these cities and part of Lancashire.

From the Quarter Sessions or Assizes appeal lies to the **Queen's Bench Divisional Court**, which is composed of Queen's Bench Judges, normally three in number.

The final court of appeal in the United Kingdom for both criminal and civil cases is the **House of Lords**, sitting as a Law Court. The only peers who take part in these sessions are the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors, ex-judges who are peers and nine Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who are paid judges with life peerages.

CIVIL COURTS

County Courts. A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £500, or where, in actions for the recovery of land, the rateable value of the land is not over £400. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some divorce cases are at present heard by County Court judges sitting as Special Commissioners.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

High Court of Justice. Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Chancery Division deals with adoption and wardships; trusts, mortgages and disputes concerning land; construction of wills and company, bankruptcy, revenue and patent proceedings. Queen's Bench tries civil actions for damages for breach of contract or for tort. The judges of this division hear also criminal cases at Assizes (see above). The third division deals with probate of wills, matrimonial causes and shipping cases, such as disputes over collisions and claims for salvage.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

This is a standing committee, consisting of the Law Lords of the United Kingdom (the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary) and other Privy Counsellors who have held high judicial office. It is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and United Kingdom dependent territories and, in a few instances, the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

There are Seventeen Commonwealth members.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord HAILSHAM of St. Marylebone

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. Lord REID, C.H.
Rt. Hon. Lord MORRIS of BORTH-Y-GEST, C.B.E., M.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord HODSON, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord GUEST.
Rt. Hon. Lord DONOVAN.
Rt. Hon. Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Lord PEARSON, C.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Lord DIPLOCK.
Rt. Hon. Viscount DILHORNE.

In civil and criminal cases the **House of Lords** is the final court of appeal.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord HAILSHAM, of St. Marylebone.

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord PARKER of WADDINGTON (until Easter 1971; to be succeeded by Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D.)

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Lord DENNING.

President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Rt. Hon. Sir JOCELYN EDWARD SALIS SIMON.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR DAVIES.
Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES RITCHIE RUSSELL.
Rt. Hon. Sir CYRIL SALMON.
Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES RODGER NOEL WINN, C.B., O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC SACHS, M.B.E., T.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT EDMUND DAVIES.

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D. (until Easter 1971).

Rt. Hon. Sir FENTON ATKINSON.

Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY JOSCELINE PHILLIMORE, O.B.E.

Rt. Hon. Sir SEYMOUR EDWARD KARMINSKI.

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN MEGAW, C.B.E., T.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR GEOFFREY NEALE CROSS.

Rt. Hon. Sir DENYS BURTON BUCKLEY, M.B.E.

Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID ARNOLD SCOTT CAIRNS.

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice, and in criminal cases from Assizes and Quarter Sessions. The Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice together constitute the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the Court of Appeal, and is assisted by eleven Lords Justices of Appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The LORD CHANCELLOR.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN PENNYCUICK.
Hon. Sir JOHN ANTHONY PLOWMAN.
Hon. Sir ARWYN LYNN UNGOED-THOMAS.
Hon. Sir EDWARD BLANCHARD STAMP.
Hon. Sir REGINALD GOFF.
Hon. Sir ROBERT EDGAR MEGARRY.
Hon. Sir JOHN PATRICK GRAHAM.
Hon. Sir PETER HARRY BATSON WOODROFFE FOSTER, M.B.E., T.D.
Hon. Sir JOHN NORMAN KEATES WHITFORD.
Hon. Sir. JOHN BRIGHTMAN.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord PARKER of WADDINGTON (until Easter 1971; to be succeeded by Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D.)

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN PERCY ASHWORTH, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir GEORGE RAYMOND HINCHCLIFFE.
Hon. Sir GILBERT JAMES PAULL.
Hon. Sir AUBREY MELFORD STEED STEVENSON.
Hon. Sir GERALD A. THESIGER, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir BASIL EDWARD NIELD, C.B.E.
Hon. Sir STEPHEN GERALD HOWARD.
Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DE PAIVA VEALE.
Hon. Sir FREDERICK HORACE LAWTON.
Hon. Sir BERNARD JOSEPH MAXWELL MACKENNA.
Hon. Sir ALAN ABRAHAM MOCATTA, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON.
Hon. Sir DANIEL JAMES BRABIN, M.C.
Hon. Sir EUSTACE WENTWORTH ROSKILL.
Hon. Sir MAURICE LEGAT LYLELL.
Hon. Sir JOHN FREDERICK EUSTACE STEPHENSON.
Hon. Sir HELENUS PATRICK JOSEPH MILMO.
Hon. Sir JOSEPH DONALDSON CANTLEY, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir PATRICK REGINALD EVELYN BROWNE, O.B.E., T.D.
Hon. Sir GEORGE STANLEY WALLER, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir ARTHUR EVAN JAMES.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Hon. Sir RALPH VINCENT CUSACK.
 Hon. Sir STEPHEN CHAPMAN.
 Hon. Sir JOHN RAMSAY WILLIS.
 Hon. Sir GRAHAM RUSSELL SWANWICK, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir PATRICK MCCARTHY O'CONNOR.
 Hon. Sir JOHN FRANCIS DONALDSON.
 Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DAWSON LANE, A.F.C.
 Hon. Sir ROBERTSON CRICHTON.
 Hon. Sir SAMUEL BURGESS RIDGWAY COOKE.
 Hon. Sir BERNARD CAULFIELD.
 Hon. Sir NIGEL CYPRIAN BRIDGE.
 Hon. Sir SEBAG SHAW.
 Hon. Sir HILARY GWYNNE TALBOT.
 Hon. Sir EDWARD WALTER EVELEIGH.
 Hon. Sir WILLIAM (LLOYD) MARS-JONES, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir GEORGE JOSEPH BEAN, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir RALPH KILNER BROWN, O.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir PHILIP WIEN.
 Hon. Sir PETER BRISTOW.
 Hon. Sir HUGH FORBES.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
President: Rt. Hon. Sir JOCELYN EDWARD SALIS SIMON.

Judges

Hon. Sir GEOFFREY WALTER WRANGHAM.
 Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT LLOYD-JONES.
 Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir LESLIE GEORGE SCARMAN, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir ROGER FRAY GREENWOOD ORMROD.
 Hon. Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STANLEY REES, T.D.
 Hon. Sir REGINALD WITHERS PAYNE.
 Hon. Sir NEVILLE MAJOR GINER FAULKS, M.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY STIRLING.
 Hon. Sir JAMES ROUALEYN HOVELL-THURLOW CUMMING-BRUCE.
 Hon. Sir JOHN BRINSMEAD LATEY, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir HUGH EAMES PARK.
 Hon. Dame ELIZABETH LANE, D.B.E.
 Hon. Sir ALAN STEWART ORR, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir HENRY VIVIAN BRANDON.
 Hon. Sir ROBIN HORACE WALFORD DUNN, M.C.
 Hon. Sir ARTHUR BAGNALL, M.B.E.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, are dealt with in magistrates' courts.

Sheriff Court. Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are tried in this court. Each of the twelve sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff and a number of Sheriffs-Substitute, who hear the cases.

High Court of Justiciary. The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same eighteen judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

Sheriff Court. Tries civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session.

Court of Session. This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

Inner House. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

Outer House. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

COURT OF SESSION

INNER HOUSE

FIRST DIVISION

Lord President:
 Rt. Hon. Lord CLYDE.

Judges

Hon. Lord MIGDALE.
 Hon. Lord CAMERON.
 Hon. Lord JOHNSTONE.

SECOND DIVISION

Lord Justice Clerk:
 Rt. Hon. Lord GRANT.

Judges

Hon. Lord WALKER.
 Rt. Hon. Lord MILLIGAN.
 Rt. Hon. Lord WHEATLEY.

OUTER HOUSE

Judges

Hon. Lord KILBRANDON.	Hon. Lord LEECHMAN.
Hon. Lord HUNTER.	Hon. Lord THOMSON.
Hon. Lord KISSEN.	Hon. Lord ROBERTSON.
Hon. Lord FRASER.	Rt. Hon. Lord STOTT.
Rt. Hon. Lord AVONDSIDE.	Hon. Lord EMSLIE.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England claims to be both Catholic and Reformed. Originating from the Celtic Mission of St. Aidan from Scotland and from the Roman Mission of St. Augustine, it finally renounced the jurisdiction of the Pope at the Reformation, while retaining the episcopal form of Church government.

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at coronation.

In England, there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Convocations: the Upper House, of which the Archbishop is President, consists of the Diocesan Bishops. The Lower House is constituted by a Canon which came into operation in 1970. Members include representatives of the Deans and Provosts of cathedrals, one Archdeacon from each diocese, proctors elected by diocesan clergy and proctors elected by university clergy.

By the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919 (usually called the Enabling Act) the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

In 1970 by the Synodical Government Measure 1969 the Church Assembly was reconstituted as the General Synod and was also given authority to exercise most of the functions of the Convocations. The House of Bishops consists of members of the Upper House of the Convocations (43 persons). The House of Clergy consists of the members of the Lower Houses (a maximum of 251 persons). The House of Laity consists almost entirely of representatives of the dioceses elected by the deanery synods (a maximum of 251 persons).

The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1968 was 27,756,000 (baptized).

Sec.-Gen. of the General Synod: Sir JOHN GUILLUM SCOTT, K.T., T.D., D.C.L.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

The Province of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. A. M. RAMSEY, D.D., P.C.

The Province of Canterbury includes 29 dioceses:

London	Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. R. W. STOPFORD, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L.
Winchester	Rt. Rev. S. F. ALLISON, D.D., LL.D.
Bath and Wells	Rt. Rev. E. B. HENDERSON, D.S.C., D.D.
Birmingham	Rt. Rev. LAURENCE BROWN, M.A.
Bristol	Rt. Rev. O. S. TOMKINS, D.D.
Chelmsford	Rt. Rev. J. G. TIARKS, M.A.
Chichester	Rt. Rev. R. P. WILSON, D.D.
Coventry	Rt. Rev. C. K. N. BARDSLEY, C.B.E., D.D.

Derby	Rt. Rev. C. W. J. BOWLES, M.A.
Ely	Rt. Rev. E. J. K. ROBERTS, D.D.
Exeter	Rt. Rev. R. C. MORTIMER, D.D.
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. B. T. GUY, M.A.
Guildford	Rt. Rev. G. E. REINDORF, D.D.
Hereford	Rt. Rev. M. A. HODSON, B.A.
Leicester	Rt. Rev. R. R. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Lichfield	Rt. Rev. A. S. REEVE, D.D.
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. K. RICHES, D.D.
Norwich	Rt. Rev. W. L. S. FLEMING, D.D.
Oxford	Rt. Rev. K. J. WOOLLCOMBE, M.A.
Peterborough	Rt. Rev. C. EASTAUGH, M.C., M.A.
Portsmouth	Rt. Rev. J. H. L. PHILLIPS, D.D.
Rochester	Rt. Rev. R. D. SAY, D.D.
St. Albans	Rt. Rev. ROBERT RUNCIE, M.C., M.A.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich	Rt. Rev. L. W. BROWN, C.B.E., D.D.
Salisbury	Rt. Rev. J. E. FISON, D.D.
Southwark	Rt. Rev. A. M. STOCKWOOD, D.D.
Truro	Rt. Rev. J. M. KEY, D.D.
Worcester	Rt. Rev. R. W. WOODS, M.A.

The Province of York

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan

Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN, D.D.

The Province of York includes 14 dioceses:

Durham	Rt. Rev. I. T. RAMSEY, M.A.
Blackburn	Rt. Rev. C. R. CLAXTON, D.D.
Bradford	Rt. Rev. C. G. ST. M. PARKER, M.A.
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. S. C. BULLEY, M.A.
Chester	Rt. Rev. G. A. ELLISON, D.D.
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. S. Y. BLANCH, M.A.
Manchester	Rt. Rev. PATRICK RODGER.
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. H. E. ASHDOWN, D.D.
Ripon	Rt. Rev. J. R. H. MOORMAN, D.D., LITT.D.
Sheffield	Rt. Rev. F. J. TAYLOR, M.A.
Sodor and Man	Rt. Rev. G. E. GORDON, M.A.
Southwell	Rt. Rev. J. D. WAKELING, M.A.
Wakefield	Rt. Rev. ERIC TREACY, M.B.E.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

THE PROVINCE OF WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury.

The Province is practically coterminous with Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of a few border parishes which, under the Welsh Church Act, voted themselves out of the Church in Wales.

There are 6 Dioceses: St. Asaph, Bangor, St. Davids, Llandaff, Monmouth, and Swansea and Brecon. There are 826 Incumbencies, 980 clergy and approx. 1,700 churches in the Province. The number of Easter communicants is approx. 165,500.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative synod composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body, Sec. and Accountant of the Representative Body, and Clerical Sec. to Archdeacon of Margam W. R. JONES.

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Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Monmouth: Dr. GLYN SIMON.

The Province of Wales includes six dioceses:

Monmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. E. S. THOMAS, M.A.
St. Asaph . . .	Rt. Rev. D. D. BARTLETT, D.D.
Llandaff . . .	Most Rev. W. G. H. SIMON, D.D.
St. David's . .	Rt. Rev. J. R. RICHARDS, D.D.
Bangor . . .	Rt. Rev. G. O. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Swansea and Brecon	Rt. Rev. J. J. A. THOMAS, D.D.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 4,413,850 (1969).

Apostolic Delegate

The Most Rev. DOMENICO ENRICI.

Archbishops

Westminster: His Eminence Cardinal JOHN CARMEL HEENAN.

Birmingham: Most Rev. GEORGE PATRICK DWYER.

Liverpool: Most Rev. GEORGE ANDREW BECK, A.A.

Southwark: Most Rev. CYRIL C. COWDEROY.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: H.E. Cardinal GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. JAMES SCANLAN.

The Rt. Rev. AUGUSTINE HORNYAK is the Exarch for all Roman Catholic Ukrainians in Great Britain.

Rt. Rev. GERARD TICKLE is the Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces.

Bishops

ENGLAND AND WALES

Arundel and Brighton . . .	Rt. Rev. DAVID CASHMAN.
Brentwood . . .	Rt. Rev. PATRICK CASEY.
Clifton . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH RUDDERHAM.
Hexham and Newcastle . . .	Rt. Rev. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
Lancaster . . .	Rt. Rev. BRIAN FOLEY.
Leeds . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GORDON WHEELER.
Menevia . . .	Rt. Rev. JOHN PETIT.
Middlesbrough . . .	Rt. Rev. GERARD MCCLEAN.
Northampton . . .	Rt. Rev. CHARLES GRANT.
Nottingham . . .	Rt. Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.
Plymouth . . .	Rt. Rev. CYRIL RESTIEUX.
Portsmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. DEREK WORLOCK.
Salford . . .	Rt. Rev. THOMAS HOLLAND, D.C.S.
Shrewsbury . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GRASAR.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL FOYLAN.
Argyll and the Isles . . .	Rt. Rev. COLIN MACPHERSON
Dunkeld . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM HART.
Galloway . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCGEE.
Motherwell . . .	Rt. Rev. FRANCIS THOMSON.
Paisley . . .	Rt. Rev. STEPHEN MCGILL.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George Street, Edinburgh. The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560. and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognised as lawful. In May, 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church churches, manse and endowments in absolute

property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. Immediately the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church appointed a Committee to prepare a basis and plan of union, and the union of the two Churches was effected in 1929. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for 1970 is Rev. HUGH O. DOUGLAS, C.B.E., D.D.; Lord High Commr. to the General Assembly Rt. Hon. MARGARET HERBISON; 1,178,334 mems.; publs. *Life and Work* (circ. 200,000 monthly), *Manse Mail* (circ. 3,000 thrice annually).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly the General Assembly Rev. E. WATSON, M.A.; Sec. Mrs. WM. BELL; organs *Stedfast*, *Hi-Ya* (monthlies); Congregations 97, ministers and missionaries 83, members 17,812.

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank St., Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. M. K. MURRAY; Gen. Treas. G. J. BREWSTER, A.I.A.C.; Assembly Clerk Rev. Prof. W. J. CAMERON, M.A., B.D.; Deputy Clerk Rev. CLEMENT GRAHAM, M.A., B.D.; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and dis-endowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organized in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 327, clergy 289, communicants 50,967. The following is a list of the Bishops: Glasgow, F. H. MONCRIEFF, M.A. (Primus); Moray, G. SESSFORD; St. Andrews, M. HARE DUKE; Aberdeen, E. F. EASSON, D.D., M.A., B.D.; Brechin, JOHN C. SPROTT, D.D., M.A.; Edinburgh, KENNETH M. CAREY, D.D., M.A.; Argyll, RICHARD K. WIMBUSH, M.A.; Registrar, I. R. GUILD, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1969-70) Rev. W. J. GRANT; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL.

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; members in British Isles (1968) 216,191; Press organ *The Baptist Times*, weekly.

Presbyterian Church of Wales (Calvinistic Methodist): f. as separate Church 1811; churches 1,329, ministers 368, members 110,155; Moderator General Assembly (1970-71) Rev. J. E. MEREDITH, M.A., Y Dobydd, 51 North Parade, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire; Sec. Rev. W. D. JONES, B.A., 32 Carstairs Rd., Liverpool L6 8NN; publs. six periodicals.

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Established by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston, U.S.A., in 1892, where it still has its headquarters, the Church has 315 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The governing body of The Mother Church in Boston is The Christian Science Board of Directors. The Christian Science Publishing Society includes among its publications *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian*

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Science Sentinel (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, the international daily newspaper *The Christian Science Monitor*; British Isles Bureau: Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 50 Princes Gate, Exhibition Rd., London, S.W.7; f. 1837; 3,000,000 mems.; Pres. of England East Mission W. DEAN BELNAP; associated organizations England South Mission, England Southwest Mission, England Central Mission, England North Mission, Scotland Mission, Ireland Mission; publ. *Millennial Star* (monthly).

Congregational Church in England and Wales: Livingstone House, 11 Carteret St., London, S.W.1; formerly the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Pres. Rev. ERIK R. ROUTLEY, M.A., D.PHIL.; Min. Sec. Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE, M.A.

The Union was founded in 1831. The leading feature of Congregational polity is the autonomous character of the local church, the duty of each individual member to take part in the church's government, and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. Two orders only are recognised; that of the pastor or minister elected by the free vote of the members of each individual church; and deacons (laymen or women, elected by the membership of the church), who supervise its temporal affairs and assist the minister in the administration of the Lord's Supper and in such pastoral work as may be necessary. In May 1966 the Constitution of the Union was altered to form the Congregational Church in England and Wales.

In England and Wales there are 1,655 Congregational ministers, 2,350 churches and 169,965 mems.; publ. *Congregational Monthly*.

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9HH; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1970-71) Rev. Dr. JOHN MARSH, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. A. D. MANN, H.C.F.; Asst. Secs. Rev. R. H. ROSE, B.D., D. J. GRUNDY; Treas. Dr. S. M. CAFFYN, C.B.E.; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (monthly).

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; Pres. ARNOLD GRAVES, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Hon. Treas. ALBERT FORRESTER, F.C.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN L. GOLLAND, M.A.; est. 1928.

There are between three and four hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some twenty of which are in the Dominions. Adult membership is estimated at 15,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (weekly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1; Pres. of the Conference (1970-71) Rev. RUPERT DAVIES. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was founded in 1739 as a result of the evangelical mission work conducted by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England, and others, including his brother, Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. The doctrinal standards are contained in certain of John Wesley's sermons and his Notes on the new Testament. It spread rapidly in the British Isles and to America. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church (f. 1807) and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion of three Methodist Churches.

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The

Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 34 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in September and May. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Quarterly Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

At the end of 1968 there were 651,139 members of the Methodist Church in Great Britain with a Methodist community in the country of some 2,100,000.

The chief Methodist press organ is the *Methodist Recorder* (weekly).

Presbyterian Church of England: Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1; Trinitarian and Evangelical; mems. 63,091 (1968); congregations 307; Moderator (1970) Rev. B. M. PRATT, M.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR, M.A., M.LITT.; publ. *Outlook* (monthly).

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BJ; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number in Great Britain 20,857; Clerk (Chair.) DEREK H. CROSFIELD; Recording Clerk (Sec.) ARTHUR J. WHITE. The Society, as a religious organization, works actively for social reform and international peace and justice. Its chief unofficial press organ is *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. General of the Army ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff: Commr. ARNOLD BROWN; Int. Secs. Lt. Commr. P. KAISER (British Dominions and the Americas), Lt. Commr. LAURIDS KNUTZEN (Europe), Commr. JOHN SWINFEN (Asia and Africa). The aim of the Army is personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Founded in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, as a Christian Mission in the East End of London, the first headquarters ("Eastern Star") was opened in 1867 in Whitechapel Road, London, E. In 1878 it became the Salvation Army, and William Booth assumed the title of General, the uniform being introduced throughout the Army in 1879. In 1880 the Army extended to U.S.A., in 1881 to France, and since then its operations have extended to 70 countries. Publs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *Vanguard*, *The Deliverers*, *The Musical Salvationist*, etc.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: 12 Tib Lane, Cross St., Manchester M2 4JB; Pres. G. M. HIGGINSON, 218 Lightwood Rd., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Gen. Sec. RICHARD ELLIDGE. An organization of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 22,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and a religious philosophy, is a Trust Corporation officially recognized as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations Dr. IMMANUEL JAKOBOWITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Exec. Dir. Rabbi A. M. ROSE, M.A.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.C.S.

There is no comprehensive organization of synagogues covering the country as a whole; their unifying bond is their recognition of the ecclesiastical authority of the Chief Rabbi.

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In London, there are the following major synagogue organizations:

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Sir ISAAC WOLFSON, Bt.; Vice-Pres. ALFRED WOOLF, J.P., S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Sec. NATHAN RUBIN, F.C.I.S.; 40,000 members.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5DH; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. DAVID MELLOWS.

Federation of Synagogues: f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 64 Leman Street, London, E.1; has 50 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 16,000 families.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; over 3,000 mems.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Sec. ALAN SILVERMAN, J.P.; about 2,400 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union; Senior Minister Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, M.A.; Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. J. D. CROSS; 2,800 members; publ. *L.J.S. Newsletter*.

The Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis founded in 1968, comprises over 40 ministers serving nearly 50 congregations in Great Britain and Ireland. Its Chairman, at present Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, is elected annually to represent and speak for Progressive Jewry, which does not recognize the authority of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations.

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number about 200,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes a few hundred British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are at present five mosques and a sixth is under construction. The two most important centres of Islam in the United Kingdom are the Shah Jehan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey, and the Islamic Cultural Centre at 146 Park Rd., London, N.W.8.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Society, The: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; the Society studies every phase of Buddhism and the whole field of philosophy and religion from the Buddhist point of view, holds members' classes and public lectures at headquarters and publishes books on Buddhism; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Gen. Sec. F. R. HYDE-CHAMBERS; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has the highest number of newspapers per head of population in the world, and boasts some of the highest circulation figures for individual newspapers (*Daily Mirror* 4.7 million, *Daily Express* 3.7 million, *News of the World* 6.2 million). The United Kingdom has also a long tradition of press independence from political and commercial pressures, though in negative ways, by the withholding of information or by attempts to withhold advertising revenue, such pressure can be applied.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication

of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here. The Act has been criticized as allowing a veil of secrecy to obscure government failings and maladministration.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circulation of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation.

The National Union of Journalists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Journalists Code of Ethics (1963) define the form of professional conduct for British journalists.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists' organizations

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and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable moral authority. Its aims are to preserve the freedom and status of the Press; it investigates complaints against the Press or developments likely to restrict the access of members of the Press to information in the public interest.

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The five largest of these chains are as follows:

The Thomson Organisation Ltd.: Thomson House, 200 Grays Inn Rd, W.C.1; Chair. LORD THOMSON OF FLEET; controls (Jan. 1968) 30 daily and weekly papers (including *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) in England, 10 (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, 13 in Wales, 4 in Northern Ireland, one in South Africa and one in Thailand; also controls 43 papers in Canada, 70 in the U.S., 6 in West Indies and 2 in South America; the Organisation controls, in addition, 69 magazines in England, 2 in Scotland, 31 in Australia, 35 in South Africa, 27 in New Zealand; 7 book publishing companies in England; 9 printing firms in England, 2 in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland, one in Canada, one in India; 4 television companies in West Indies, 3 in Canada, one each in Scotland (Scottish Television Ltd.), Australia, Ethiopia, Gibraltar, Lebanon, Mauritius, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen; 5 radio stations in Canada, 3 in West Indies, one each in Gibraltar, Mauritius, Southern Yemen; and various other companies, including insurance, television rental and travel firms.

International Publishing Corporation Ltd.: Orbit House, New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Chair. HUGH CUDLIPP; controls, through its subsidiary companies, two national daily papers (*The Daily Mirror*, *The Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*The People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers (including two Scottish national papers *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*) and some two hundred magazines, technical and trade journals and periodicals; also publishes books through its subsidiary the Hamlyn Group and Butterworths and produces records and prints. Large magazine and general printing interests through its subsidiary International Printers. Publishing interests in 14 overseas countries.

Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.: Fleet St., E.C.4; Chair. Sir MAX AITKEN Bt.; controls *The Daily Express*, *The Evening Standard* (London), *The Evening Citizen* (Glasgow) and *The Sunday Express*.

Associated Newspapers Ltd.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Chair. Hon. VERE HARMSWORTH; controls through Harmsworth Publications Ltd.: 3 national dailies (*The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Sketch* and *The Evening News and Star*) and one national weekly (*Weekend*); and through the Northcliffe Newspaper Group Ltd. 12 evening papers, 1 morning paper and several weeklies; the Northcliffe Group also has holdings in a further 5 provincial dailies (4 evening and one morning).

United Newspapers Publications Ltd.: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; Chair. WILLIAM D. BARNETSON; controls 9 provincial dailies (7 evening and 2 morning, one bi-weekly and 48 provincial and suburban weekly papers).

During 1969 the Australian newspaper owner Rupert Murdoch gained control of the *News of the World* and *The Sun*.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. *The Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 members.

Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by trusts or independent companies, notably *The Observer* and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers), *The Economist*, *The New Statesman*, *Punch*, *The Listener* and *New Society* (weeklies). Outstanding among the popular press are: *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Mail* (daily), *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The People* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman* and *Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *The Radio Times* and the *T.V. Times* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

New Mercury House, 81 Farringdon St., London, EC4A 4BL.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, five lay-members and twenty members nominated by the Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord PEARCE, P.C.; Vice-Chair. HENRY BATE; Members: GORDON B. ALLAN, W. D. BARNETSON, M.A., Sir ERIC CLAYSON, RONALD DEADMAN, Sir TREVOR EVANS, C.B.E., D. C. FLATLEY, P. W. GIBBINGS, DAVID GREENSLADE, C. D. HAMILTON, D.S.O., WM. HEALD, SYDNEY JACOBSON, M.C., A. A. JENNER, F. M. JOHNSTON J. CLEMENT JONES, TRISTAN L. JONES, CYRIL KILNER, ALFRED M. LEE, EDWARD PICKERING, D. W. REES; Lay Members: Major W. K. BUCKLEY, M.B.E., D.L., M.A., DESMOND ELLIS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., ARCHIBALD GLEN, Rev. M. R. HOLLINGS, M.C., M.A., Lady LITTLEWOOD, B.SC., J.P.; Sec. NOEL S. PAUL.

Publs. *The Press* and *The People*, *The Aberfan Inquiry* and *Contempt of Court*.

CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

(As at June 30th, 1970)

MORNING PAPERS

<i>Daily Mirror</i>	4,696,950
<i>Daily Express</i>	3,607,460
<i>Daily Mail and News Chronicle</i>	1,916,510
<i>The Sun</i>	1,509,330
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,402,362
<i>Daily Sketch</i>	806,396
<i>The Times</i>	401,756
<i>The Guardian</i>	303,332
<i>Financial Times</i>	174,754

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

SUNDAY PAPERS

<i>News of the World</i>	6,215,079
<i>The People</i>	5,241,697
<i>Sunday Mirror</i>	4,885,296
<i>Sunday Express</i>	4,281,056
<i>Sunday Times</i>	1,464,142
<i>Observer</i>	847,572
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	756,406

LONDON EVENING PAPERS

<i>Evening News and The Star</i>	1,016,593
<i>Evening Standard</i>	549,667

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1900; independent; Editor DEREK MARKS; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. (Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*. Companion evening papers, *Evening Standard* (London), *Evening Citizen* (Glasgow)).

Daily Mail and News Chronicle: Northcliffe House, Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1896, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960; Chair. VERE HARMSWORTH; Editor ARTHUR BRITTENDEN; Independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Companion evening paper, *The Evening News and Star*.

Daily Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1903; independent newspaper of the Left; Editor L. A. LEE HOWARD.

Daily Sketch: New Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1909; independent; Proprs. Daily Sketch and Daily Graphic Ltd.; Editor HOWARD FRENCH.

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, The: 135 Fleet St., E.C.4; (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); independent; Editor MAURICE GREEN; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE; companion Sunday paper, *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Financial Times: Bracken House, Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1888, incorporates *The Financial News*; Proprs. Pearson Longman Ltd.; Editor Sir GORDON NEWTON.

Guardian, The (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*): 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1 and 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1821; Independent Liberal; Managing Dir. P. W. GIBBINGS; Editor H. A. HETHERINGTON; circ. 292,602.

Morning Star (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1; f. 1930 by Communist Party; co-operatively owned since 1945; Communist; Editor GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Sun: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1921 as *Daily Herald*, appeared as *Sun* in 1964, re-appeared in new format under new proprietor in 1969; Propr. News of the World Ltd.; Editor LARRY LAMB.

Times, The: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1785; Independent; Editor WILLIAM REES-MOGG; Since December 1966 *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* have been owned by Times Newspapers Ltd., Chair. Hon. KENNETH THOMSON, Editor-in-Chief and Chief Executive DENIS HAMILTON.

LONDON EVENING DAILIES

Evening News and The Star, The: Harmsworth House, London, E.C.4; f. 1881; Independent; Propr. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Editor J. J. M. GOLD; circ. 1,278,423.

Evening Standard: 47 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1827; Independent; Propr. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. WINTOUR; circ. 600,000.

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY PAPERS

News of the World: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1843; incorporated *Empire News* 1960; Editor C. J. LEAR; Proprs. News of the World Ltd.

Observer, The: 160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1791; Independent; owned since 1945 by the Observer Trust, mems. of which are: Lord GOODMAN (Chair.); Sir EDWARD PLAYFAIR; Sir MARK TURNER; The Countess of ALBEMARLE; Chair. of Dirs. Hon. DAVID ASTOR; Dirs. Lord GOODMAN, Hon. J. J. ASTOR, TRISTAN JONES, J. C. LITTLEJOHNS, Hon. JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Editor Hon. DAVID ASTOR.

People, The: 2/12 Endell St., W.C.2; f. 1881; Independent; Editor R. J. EDWARDS; published by Odhams Newspapers Ltd.

Sunday Express: Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; Independent; Editor JOHN JUNIOR; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.; Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*.

Sunday Mail: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Editor A. WEBSTER.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918 (as *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* 1848), incorporating *Sunday News* f. 1919; incorporating *Birmingham Weekly Post* from 1960; Editor FREDERICK WHITEHEAD; circ. 225,000.

Sunday Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1915; independent newspaper of the Left; Editor MICHAEL CHRISTIANSEN; circ. 5,180,000 (July-Dec. 1969).

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, Scotland; London Office: 12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4; circ. over 1,000,000.

Sunday Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor BRIAN R. ROBERTS.

Sunday Times: Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1822; Editor HAROLD EVANS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(The following list is necessarily confined to a few only of the oldest and most representative of those provincial newspapers which have a fairly large circulation.)

Birmingham Evening: The Birmingham Post & Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1870; Independent; evening; Editor FRANK OWENS; circ. 407,000.

Birmingham Post and Gazette: Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Gazette* f. 1741; *Post* f. 1857; Independent; Editor D. H. HOPKINSON. Companion paper: *Birmingham Evening Mail*.

Daily Record: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: c/o Daily Mirror, 33 Holborn, E.C.1; Editor ALEX LITTLE.

Derby Evening Telegraph and Express: Derby Daily Telegraph, Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby; London Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Advertisement Dept.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Independent; Editor E. M. McINNES; circ. 98,000.

East Anglian Daily Times: P.O. Box 33, Ipswich; f. 1874; Independent; circ. over 35,000; Companion papers: *Evening Star*, *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, *Felixstowe Times*, *Hadleigh Weekly News*, *Halesworth Times*, *Leiston Observer*, *Stowmarket Chronicle*, *Woodbridge Reporter*.

Evening Citizen: 195 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1; London Offices: Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., Fleet Street, E.C.4 (Adverts.); *Evening Standard*, Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (Editorial); f. 1842; Independent; circulation over 196,000; Editor W. STEEN; Manager ALLAN CAMERON.

Evening Times: 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; Independent; circ. over 194,000; Editor S. L. MCKINLAY.

Express and Star and Shropshire Star: Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; f. 1874; Propr. The Midland News Association Ltd.; Editor J. CLEMENT JONES; circ. 27,500.

Glasgow Herald: 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1783; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR WARREN (Companion paper *Evening Times*); circ. 85,097.

Guardian, The: 192 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1 and 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*); see under Principal National Dailies, above.

Journal, The: Thomson House, Great Market, Newcastle upon Tyne 1; f. 1711; circ. 115,000; also publishes *Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Sun*; Editor PETER STEPHENS.

Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph, The: 19 James Street, Liverpool 2; London Office: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.3; (f. as *Shipping Telegraph*, 1826, *Journal of Commerce*, 1860); morning, daily; Shipbuilding and Engineering Section, Wednesday; Export Services supplement, Monday and Thursday; Editor J. RICKARD; Man. Dir. R. S. TARGETT.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, 48 Victoria St., Liverpool L69 1AR; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor JOHN PUGH; circ. 90,448.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., 48 Victoria St., Liverpool L69 1AR; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1879; independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor KENNETH STAMP; circ. 375,053.

Manchester Evening News and Chronicle: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1868; Independent; Man. Dir. K. A. SEARLE; Editor BRIAN REDHEAD; circ. 450,204.

Morning Telegraph: York St., Sheffield 1; Sheffield Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1855; Independent; Editor J. D. MICHAEL HIDES; circ. 65,000.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Priestgate, Darlington; London Office: 8-16 Great New St., E.C.4; f. 1869; Independent; Man. Dir. FRANK STANFORTH; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 114,396.

Scotsman, The: North Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1817; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Dirs. Lord THOMSON OF FLEET, J. M. COLTART, JAMES WHITTON, C. N. McQUEEN, ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Sec. J. H. B. MUNRO; circ. 74,395.

Telegraph and Argus: Bradford and District Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Hall Ings, Bradford 1; London Office: 8-16 Great New St., E.C.4; f. 1898 (incorporating *Bradford Daily Telegraph* 1868, *Yorkshire Evening Argus* 1892, *The Yorkshire Observer* 1834, *Yorkshire Sports*); evening except Sunday; Dir. and Gen. Man. I. H. N. YATES; Editor-in-Chief P. W. HARLAND; circ. 125,000.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Cardiff; f. 1869; Independent Conservative; Editor JOHN GIDDINGS; circ. 102,000; Companion evening paper, *South Wales Echo*.

Western Morning News and Daily Gazette, The: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George Street, Plymouth; f. 1860; incorporating *Western Daily Mercury* (1921) and *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* 1932; Editor N. A. T. VINSON; Companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*; Editor G. W. IRISH; circ. 69,907.

Yorkshire Post: Albion St., Leeds 1; f. 1754; Conservative; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN EDWARDS; London Editor ROBERT SCOTT.

SELECTED POPULAR PERIODICALS

Advertiser's Weekly: 110 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1913; Fri.; Editor DERRICK JOLLEY; circ. 13,564.

Autocar: I.P.C. Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editor PETER GARNER; circ. 107,000.

Campaign: Haymarket Publishing Group, Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; incorporating *World's Press News*; f. 1929; review of press, advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor PETER ELMAN; circ. 12,600.

Country Life: 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2; f. 1897; Thurs.; Editor J. K. ADAMS; circ. 47,000.

Countryman: Countryman Ltd., 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; Editorial, Burford, Oxford; f. 1927; independent; quarterly; Editor JOHN CRIPPS; circ. exceeds 57,000.

Do It Yourself: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; monthly; Editor D. G. JOHNSON; circ. 181,105.

Family Circle: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1964; woman's magazine; monthly; Editor Mrs. CHRISTINE BRADY; circ. 1,200,000.

Football Monthly (Charles Buchan's): I.P.C. Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1951; Editor PAT COLLINS; circ. 254,602.

Good Housekeeping: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* and *House Beautiful*); monthly; Editor LAURIE PURDEN; circ. 195,593.

Harper's and Queen: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1970 as a result of a merger between *Harper's Bazaar* and *Queen*; international fashion, beauty, general features; Editor WILLIE LANDELS; Exec. Editor JOAN HORNSEY; monthly (two issues in March, April, October and November).

Homes and Gardens: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1919; monthly; Editor Mrs. PSYCHE PIRIE; circ. 228,753.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1842; monthly; Editor JAMES BISHOP.

Lady, The: 39-40 Bedford St., Strand, WC2E 9ER; f. 1885; weekly; Editor Mrs. JOAN GRAHAME; circ. 72,875.

Listener, The: 35 Marylebone High St., W.1; f. 1929; television, radio and literary journal; published by British Broadcasting Corporation; Thurs.; Editor KARL MILLER; circ. 74,646.

Living: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1967; woman's magazine; monthly; Editor VERA SEGAL; circ. 550,000.

Melody Maker: Longacre Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1926; jazz and popular music; Thurs. dated Sat.; Editor JACK HUTTON; circ. 93,953.

Motor: I.P.C. Transport Press, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor CHARLES BULMER.

New Musical Express: 112 Strand, WC2R 0AN; f. 1946; popular music; Fri.; Editor ANDY GRAY; circ. 224,516.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

Parade: City Magazines Ltd., Aldwych House, 81 Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1915 as *Blighty*; men's magazine; Wed. for Sat.; Editor ALFRED BROCKMAN; circ. 100,000.

Private Eye: 34 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 50,000.

Punch: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1841; weekly; Editor WILLIAM DAVIS; circ. 123,000.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High St., W.1M 4AA; f. 1923; programme journal of the B.B.C.; Thurs.; Editor GEOFFREY CANNON; circ. 3,960,764.

Reader's Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W.1X 6AB; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH circ. 1.5m.

Reveille: 33 Holborn, E.C.1; f. 1940; popular general interest magazine; Monday; Editor G. W. CLARKSON; circ. 1,209,823.

Saturday Titbits: I.P.C. Magazines, 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1881; popular general interest magazine; Mon. for Sat.; Editor PERROTT PHILLIPS; circ. 565,000.

She: National Magazine Co. Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1955; monthly; Editor PAMELA CARMICHAEL.

Scottish Field: 65 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1903; independent; monthly; Editor A. E. COMYN WEBSTER; circ. 70,000.

Time and Tide: Classified House, New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1920; independent; Thurs.; Editor W. J. BRITTAIN; circ. 28,165.

TV Times: 247 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1; f. 1955; 13 weekly editions covering all I.T.V. regions except Channel Islands; Thurs.; Editor PETER JACKSON; circ. 3,250,000.

Vanity Fair: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1949; fashion and beauty magazine for career women; monthly; Editor AUDREY SLAUGHTER.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; monthly; Editor BEATRIX MILLER.

Weekend: Northcliffe House, E.C.4; f. 1904; popular general interest magazine; Wed.; Editor DAVID HILL; circ. 1,361,014.

Woman: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1V 7BA; f. 1937; Wed.; Proprs. I.P.C. Magazines Ltd.; circ. 2,246,431; Editor Miss BARBARA BUSS.

Woman and Home: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1926; incorporates *Everywoman*; monthly; Editor ANGELA WYATT; circ. 718,016.

Woman's Own: Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1932; Weds.; Proprs. I.P.C. Magazines Ltd.; Editor JANE REED; circ. 2,046,993.

Woman's Realm: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1958; Proprs. I.P.C. Magazines Ltd.; weekly; Editor Mrs. JOSEY ARGY; circ. 1,177,691.

Woman's Weekly: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1911; Mon. for Sat.; Editor JEAN TWIDDY; circ. 1,762,200.

SELECTED SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies unless otherwise stated:

Amateur Photographer: I.P.C. Business Press, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor R. H. MASON, M.A., F.I.I.P., F.R.P.S.

Architects' Journal: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1895; Wed.; Editorial Dir. H. de C. HASTINGS; Exec. Editor D. A. C. A. BOYNE; circ. 22,448.

Arts Review: 8 Wyndham Place, W.1H 2AY; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor JOHN GAINSBOROUGH.

Bookseller, The: 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1858; Sat.; Editor EDMOND SEGRAVE; incorporates *Bent's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1802).

British Dental Journal: 64 Wimpole St., W.1M 8AL; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor J. A. DONALDSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.; circ. 16,000.

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. MARTIN WARE, F.R.C.P.; Manager C. G. A. PARKER, M.A.; circ. 80,957.

Campaign: Haymarket Publishing Group, Willow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; incorporating *World's Press News*, f. 1929; review of press, advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor PETER ELMAN; circ. 12,600.

Catholic Herald: 67 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri. Editor DESMOND ALBROW; circ. 85,254.

Church Times: 7 Portugal St., W.C.2; f. 1863; Church of England; Fri.; Editor Rev. B. H. M. PALMER, M.A.; circ. 56,472.

Economist, The: 25 St. James's St., S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares bought in 1928 by the Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., now Financial News, Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Sat.; Editor ALASTAIR BURNET; circ. 100,537.

Education: Councils and Education Press, 10 Queen Anne St., W.1M 9LD; f. 1903; official journal of the Association of Education Committees; Fri.; circ. 7,640.

Farmer and Stockbreeder: 161-166 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1843; Editor ROBERT TROW-SMITH.

Farmers Weekly: Agricultural Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1934; Editor TRAVERS LEGGE; circ. 134,629.

Flight: Iliffe Transport Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor J. M. RAMSDEN.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1842; Sat.; Editor IAN LYON.

Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette: 30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor A. WHITTAM-SMITH.

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd., 25 Farnival St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor W. FRANKEL, C.B.E.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives: Keesing's Publications Ltd., 65 Bristol Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS18 2BD; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only.

Lancet: 7 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2N 6AD; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. DOUGLAS-WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.; circ. British Edn. 28,030, N. American Edn. 18,164.

London Gazette: publ. by H.M. Stationery Office at First Avenue House, Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

Methodist Recorder: 176 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1861; an independent national weekly newspaper; Thurs.; Editor W. E. PIGOTT; circ. 57,898.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

Motor: I.P.C. Transport Press, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor CHARLES BULMER.

Nature: Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2; f. 1869; scientific; Mon., Wed., and Fri.; Editor JOHN MADDOX.

New Law Journal: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 88 Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1965 through merger of *Law Journal* (f. 1822) and *Law Times* (f. 1843).

New Scientist: 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1956; a journal covering the whole field of science and its industrial applications; Thurs.; Editor Dr. DONALD GOULD.

New Society: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1962; Thurs.; sociological; Editor PAUL BARKER.

New Statesman: 10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1; *Nation* (f. 1907) amalgamated with *Athenaeum* (f. 1828) in 1921; *New Statesman* (f. 1913) amalgamated with *Nation* in 1931, and with *Week-End Review* (f. 1930) in 1934; independent; Fri.; Editor PAUL JOHNSON; circ. 84,978.

Nursing Mirror: Iliffe Specialist Publications, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1888; Fri.; Editor Mrs. Y. CROSS; circ. 61,606.

Nursing Times: Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2; f. 1905; professional nursing journal; Fri.; Editor Miss P. D. NUTTALL, S.R.N., M.C.S.P.; circ. 33,866.

Popular Gardening: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1898; Thurs. for Sat.; Editor FRED WHITSEY; circ. 230,232.

Solicitors' Journal: Oyez House, Breams Bldgs., E.C.4; f. 1857; Fri.; Editor NEVILLE D. VANDYK.

Spectator: 99 Gower St., W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor NIGEL LAWSON

Stage and Television Today: 19 Tavistock Street, W.C.2; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editors ERIC JOHNS (stage), EDWARD DURHAM TAYLOR (television); circ. 30,000.

Tablet, The: 48 Great Peter St., S.W.1; f. 1840; Catholic newspaper and review; Sat.; Editor TOM BURNS.

Teacher, The: Derbyshire House, St. Chad's St., W.C.1; f. 1872; news, comments and articles on all aspects of education; Fri.; Editor MAX WILKINSON.

Times Educational Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor STUART MACLURE.

Times Literary Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Thurs.; Editor A. C. W. CROOK.

Trade and Industry (incorporating the Board of Trade Journal): 1 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1886; Wed.

Tribune: 24 St. John St., E.C.1; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.

The Universe: Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor D. C. HENNESSY; circ. 248,792.

MONTHLIES

Achievement: World Trade Magazines Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1939; is concerned with progress in British industry and business; Man. Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 10,000 to the U.S.A.

Aerospace Review: 13 Garrick St., London, W.C.2; f. 1970; third Friday of month preceding cover date; Editor W. J. G. ORD-HUME; circ. 15,000.

Apollo: 22 Davies Street, W.1; international magazine of art and antiques; Editor DENYS SUTTON.

Architectural Review: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1896; Directing Editors J. M. RICHARDS, Sir NIKOLAUS PEVSNER, H. DE C. HASTINGS, Sir HUGH CASSON; Exec. Editor J. M. RICHARDS; circ. 13,159.

Argosy: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; British and foreign short stories, short novels; circ. 35,000.

Banker, The: Editorial address: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; monetary and economic policy, international and domestic banking and finance; Editorial Consultant W. M. CLARKE; Exec. Editor MICHAEL GREEN.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, WC1R 5DP; Editorial Board: Chair. Dr. D. G. WALKER; Sec. J. D. KILLIP.

Blackwood's Magazine: 45 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland, and 6 Buckingham St., W.C.2; f. 1817; Editor G. D. BLACKWOOD.

British Book News: British Council, 59 New Oxford Street; W.C.1; J. 1940; circ. 9,350; Editor GILLIAN DICKINSON.

British Journal of Psychiatry (Journal of Medical Science): Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W.1; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Editor ELIOT SLATER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Burlington Magazine, The: 49 Park Lane, W.1; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICOLSON.

Business Management: Mercury House, 109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1; f. 1928; journal for management; 1st of month; Editor MICHAEL WADE; circ. 17,350.

Connoisseur: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1901; a magazine for collectors; art and antiques; Proprs. The National Magazine Co. Ltd.; Editor L. G. G. RAMSEY, F.S.A.

Contemporary Review incorporating *The Fortnightly*: 38 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Chair. A. G. DE MONTMORENCY; Editor ROSALIND WADE; Man. MARGARET FREAN.

Dance and Dancers: Hanson Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1950; ballet and classical dance; Editor PETER WILLIAMS.

Design: Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1949; all aspects of graphic and industrial design; Editor CORIN HUGHES-STANTON; circ. 18,525.

Encounter: Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN J. LASKY, D. J. ENRIGHT.

Geographical Magazine, The: Editorial Office: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER.

Gramophone, The: 177-179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Middlesex HA3 0HA; f. 1923; Editor ANTHONY POLLARD; circ. 71,209.

History Today: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1951; monthly; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNELL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 34,700.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Cambridge; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor PASCAL LEFEBURE, O.P.

Opera: Seymour Press, 334 Brixton Rd., S.W.9; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Practical Motorist: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, E.C.4, f. 1954; Editor H. B. HEYWOOD; circ. 179,938.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

Practitioner: 5 Bentinck Street, W.1; f. 1868; medical; Editor WILLIAM A. R. THOMSON, M.D.; circ. 34,352.

Race Today: The Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyn Street, S.W.1; f. 1969, formerly the Institute of Race Relations Newsletter; illustrated; race relations and immigration issues.

Science Journal: I.P.C. Business Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1965; incorporates *Discovery*; Editor ROBIN CLARKE; circ. 50,335.

Scottish Field: 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1903; Independent; Editor A. E. COMYN WEBSTER; circ. 70,000.

Studio International: 37 Museum St., W.C.1; f. 1893; 1st Thurs. of the month (11 issues a year); 3 art supplements and 2 print supplements; Editor PETER TOWNSEND.

Wireless World: I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1911; Editor H. W. BARNARD.

World Today: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., W.1; f. 1945; current international affairs; Editor MARGARET CORNELL.

QUARTERLIES AND BI-ANNUALS

The following are quarterlies unless otherwise stated:

Antiquity: c/o W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., 104 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1LW; f. 1927; archaeological; Editor GLYN DANIEL.

British Journal of Psychology: Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1; f. 1904; published for British Psychological Society; Editor W. SLUCKIN.

British Journal of Sociology: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1950; Editor TERENCE MORRIS.

British Medical Bulletin: Medical Dept., British Council, 97-99 Park St., W.1; f. 1943; publ. Jan., May and Sept.; each number contains papers on one special aspect of medical or scientific research, contributed by authorities on the subject; circ. 6,500.

China Quarterly, The: Contemporary China Institute, 24 Fitzroy Square, W.1; f. 1960; all aspects of contemporary China; Editor DAVID C. WILSON; circ. 5,500.

Church Quarterly: The Epworth Press, 27 Marylebone Rd., N.W.1; f. 1968 by amalgamation between *Church Quarterly Review* (f. 1875) and *London Quarterly and Holborn Review* (f. 1853); Editors GORDON WAKEFIELD, MICHAEL PERRY.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1907; Editors Prof. J. GOULD, M.A., M. WINTERBOTTOM, M.A.

Cornhill Magazine: John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1860; First Editor W. M. THACKERAY; essays, travellers' tales, fiction, verse; illustrated.

Drive: Drive Publications Ltd., Berkeley Square House, W.1; f. 1967; magazine of Automobile Association; circ. 4,000,000.

Economic Journal: published for the Royal Economic Society, the Marshall Library, Sidgwick Ave., Cambridge, c/o Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., Little Essex Street, W.C.2; f. 1891; Editors C. F. CARTER and E. A. G. ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.B.A.; circ. 10,000.

English Historical Review: Longman Group Ltd., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex; f. 1886; Editors

J. M. WALLACE-HADRILL, D.LITT., F.B.A., J. M. ROBERTS, M.A., D.PHIL.

Folklore: The Folk-Lore Society, c/o University College, London, Gower St., W.C.1; f. 1878.

History: The Historical Association, 59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11; f. 1916; 3 parts a year; Editor R. H. C. DAVIS.

International Affairs: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1922; original articles, and reviews of publications on current international affairs.

Journal of Contemporary History: 4 Devonshire St., W.1; f. 1966; Editors WALTER LAQUEUR, GEORGE L. MOSSE.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1885; Editor A. L. GOODHART, Hon. K.B.E., Q.C.

Leonardo: Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW; f. 1968; international journal of the contemporary artist; English and French.

Library: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1889; Editor D. G. NEILL, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Man: Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1966 by amalgamation between *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (f. 1871) and *Man* (f. 1901); Editor I. M. LEWIS, circ. 3,000.

Mind: Basil Blackwell & Mott Ltd., 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford; f. 1876; Editor Prof. GILBERT RYLE.

Modern Languages: Modern Language Association, 2 Manchester Square, W.1; f. 1905 as *Modern Language Teaching*; Editor CONSTANCE E. HURREN.

New Left Review: 7 Carlisle St., W.1; f. 1960; political; 6 issues a year; Editor PERRY ANDERSON.

Past and Present: 43A Queen St., Oxford; f. 1952; historical studies; Editor T. H. ASTON; circ. 4,000.

Philosophy: Royal Institute of Philosophy, 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1; Editor H. B. ACTON.

Political Quarterly, The: 49 Park Lane, W.1; f. 1930; non-party; progressive; Editors W. A. ROBSON, H. R. G. GREAVES and B. CRICK.

Race: The Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyn St., S.W.1; f. 1959; race and group relations; Editor SIMON ABBOTT.

Round Table: The Round Table Ltd., 18 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2; f. 1910; a non-party review of world politics, devoted particularly to Commonwealth affairs; Editors MICHAEL HOWARD and ROBERT JACKSON.

Science Progress: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 5 Alfred St., Oxford; Editors D. LEWIS and J. M. ZIMAN.

Sight and Sound: British Film Institute, 81 Dean St., W.1; international film review; Editor FENELope HOUSTON.

Town and Country Planning: Town and Country Planning Association, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2; f. 1932; Man. Editor HAZEL EVANS.

Twentieth Century, The: 3 Clements Inn, W.C.1; f. 1877 as *Nineteenth Century*; literary, political, philosophical sociological.

Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., Great Turnstile, W.C.1; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press, Ltd., The: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1939; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. WBS. GALLAGHER; Man. Dir. RICHARD A. O'REGAN; Sec. LEONARD SEALEY.

Exchange Telegraph Co. Ltd. (EXTEL), The: Extel House, East Harding St., EC4P 4HB; f. 1966; independent news agency distributing financial and sporting news and commercial information in the British Isles; Chair. E. GLANVILL BENN; Man. Dir. ALAN B. BROOKER; City Editor KENNETH C. CLAY; Sports Editor FRANCIS P. MEARING; Sec. ERNEST W. H. BOND.

Press Association Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., EC4P 4BE; supplies all classes of current news and pictures to the Press and other media in the British Isles, and provides industrial photographs. Formed in 1868 when Act was passed empowering the State to take over the telegraph system; Chair. W. B. MORRELL (Westminster Press); Gen. Man. G. CROMARTY BLOOM; Editor-in-Chief D. A. CHIPP; Sec. and Chief Accountant J. PURDHAM; Telecommunications Man. M. R. RIDLER.

Reuters, Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1851; world-wide news service for press, radio and television; economic news and prices delivered to business houses by teleprinter and computer; branches and correspondents in 175 countries and territories throughout the world. Reuters is an independent trust owned by the British, Australian and New Zealand Press. Chair. W. D. BARNETSON; Gen. Man. GERALD LONG; Editor-in-Chief B. R. HORTON; Sec. N. L. JUDAH.

United Press International (U.K.) Ltd.: London Office: 8 Bouverie St., E.C.4; British subsidiary of *United Press International*, previously known as *British United Press*; supplies worldwide news and newpicture coverage to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the world; also supplies features and comic strips to the Press and magazines.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BUREAUX

London

Agence Economique et Financiere: 167 Fleet St., E.C.4; London Dir. PETER GRANGE.

Agence France Presse: 43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; Bureau Chief B. TESSELIN.

Agencia Efe: Time and Life Bldg., New Bond St., W.1; Bureau Chief C. COLLAZO.

ANSA: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief Miss MARIA ROMILDA GEORGIS.

AP: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief RICHARD O'REGAN.

Associated Press of Pakistan: 165 Peterborough Rd., Leyton, E.10; Bureau Chief M. AFTAB.

Australian Associated Press (A.A.P.): 85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Bulgarian News Agency (BTA): 20 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4; Bureau Chief A. KRISPIN.

Canadian Press: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief HAROLD MORRISON.

Central News Agency of China: First Floor, 167 Fleet St., E.C.4; West Europe Bureau Man. KOONSHIN YANG.

Ghana News Agency: 2-3 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2; Bureau Chief J. C. ESSILFIE-CONDUAH.

Hsinhua News Agency: 76 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Bureau Chief NAN LI.

Hungarian News Agency (M.T.I.): 72-80 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief Dr. ANDRÁS SUGÁR.

Jewish Telegraph Agency Inc.: 182 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief S. J. GOLDSMITH.

Kyodo News Service: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief IKUO KANMURI.

Logos News Agency: Harmsworth House, Bouverie St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief José Luís F. DEL CAMPO.

Novosti Press Agency: 3 Rosary Gardens, S.W.7; London Correspondent F. ALEXEYEV.

Polish Press Agency: Chronicle House, 72-89 Fleet St., EC4Y 1JP; Bureau Chief WŁADYSŁAW KRAJ.

Romanian News Agency, Agerpres: 34 Iverna Court, W.8; Bureau Chief NICOLAE PLOPEANU.

Tass Agency: Gotch House, 30 St. Bride St., E.C.4; Chief Correspondent N. TURKATENKO.

INSTITUTIONS

Institute of Journalists, The: Hall of the Institute, 2-4 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1884. Object: To look after the general welfare and interests of the profession. Pres. ERIC J. BARKER; Gen. Sec. R. F. FARMER.

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, 314 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; 23,363 mems.; Gen. Sec. KENNETH MORGAN; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly), Editor G. A. HUTT.

Newspaper Press Fund: Bouverie House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1864; 4,613 mems.; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Sec. S. C. REYNOLDS, O.B.E.

Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd.: (London newspaper proprs.); 6 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1906; 10 mems. 21 newspapers; Chair. Lord GOODMAN; Dir. N. REEVES.

Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., E.C.4; f. 1836; Organization for the provincial morning and evening and the provincial and London suburban weekly newspapers; Pres. STANLEY CLARKE (Leamington Spa Courier); Dir. WILLIAM G. RIDD, C.B.E., M.V.O., F.C.I.S.; Director-Designate DOUGLAS H. LOWNDES.

Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution: Broadway Chambers, 7 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4; f. 1839; to assist in time of need all engaged in the publishing and distribution of newspapers and magazines and their dependents; Sec. J. E. LLEWELLYN-JONES.

Periodical Publishers Association Ltd.: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1913; Pres. GEORGE C. BOGLE; Sec. HAMISH MACDOUGALL, F.C.I.S.; Asst. Sec. R. E. GELLETT.

Press Club: 7 St. Brides House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4; f. 1882; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN; Sec. THOMAS H. MCARTHUR; 1,750 mems.

Scottish Newspapers Proprietors' Association: 10 York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland; Sec. W. BARRIE ABBOTT, B.L., C.A.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(PUBLISHERS)

PUBLISHERS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

Publishing firms in the United Kingdom are mainly located in London and many are members of large publishing groups, notably the International Publishing Corporation (The Hamlyn Publishing Group), Associated Book Publishers and Granada. There are also a large number of private firms who often produce memoirs and one or two titles a year. In recent years there has been tremendous expansion inside the field of publishing, notably political science, children's books, engineering and commerce; there has been a certain drop in religion and theology. Fiction remains fairly static. In 1970 a total of 33,489 new books were published. The paperback industry is growing every year and there are currently over 37,000 paperbacks in print.

Publishers Association, The: 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1896; Pres. MARK LONGMAN; Sec. R. E. BARKER, O.B.E.

* An asterisk in the following list denotes a member of the Association, † an Associate member.

***Abelard-Schuman Ltd.:** Abelard House, 8 King St., W.C.2; children's books, non-fiction, gardening, general and some fiction; Man. Dir. K. FLUEGGE.

***Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.:** Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W1X 6BA; scientific publishers; Man. Dir. C. M. HUTT.

***Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc.:** West End House, 11 Hills Place, W.1; academic publishers.

Adlard Coles Ltd.: 3 Upper James St., W1R 4BP (see Granada Publishing Ltd.); yachting shipping and other nautical books; Dirs. W. R. CARR, R. G. DAVIS-POYNTER, J. C. REYNOLD.

***George Allen and Unwin Ltd.:** 40 Museum St., W.C.1; f. 1914; associated company, Thomas Murby and Co., general literature international affairs, political science, history, sociology, economics, science, philosophy, psychology, management studies, religion, travel, sport, fiction, mountaineering, railways; Chair. RAYNER UNWIN, M.A.; Dirs. G. A. CASS (Managing), C. Knight (Managing), C. A. FURTH, M.B.E., MALCOLM E. BARNES, Sec. A. SPENCER.

Allen Lane, The Penguin Press: Vigo St., W.1; wide range of non-fiction in the fields of biography, history, art, politics, sociology, etc.; Man. Dir. JAMES PRICE.

***Allen, W. H., and Co. Ltd.:** 43 Essex St., W.C.2; f. before 1800; general; MARK GOULDEN, J. A. SIMMONS, D. A. MORRISON, C. M. GOULDEN, R. YABLON, G. A. YABLON.

***Angus and Robertson (U.K.) Ltd.:** 54-58 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1; fiction, biography, travel, educational, political, medical, technical, children's books.

***Architectural Press Ltd.:** 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1902; technical and general books on architecture, building, town-planning and art; Dirs. H. DR C. HASTINGS, M. A. REGAN.

†**Arco Publications Ltd.:** 3 Upper James St., W1R 4BP (see Granada Publishing Ltd.); practical handbooks, popular reference books on games and pastimes; Dirs. R. G. DAVIS-POYNTER, D. JAMES.

***E. J. Arnold and Son Ltd.:** Butterley St., Hunslet Lane, Leeds 10; f. 1863; educational; Dirs. E. M. ARNOLD, J. O. ARNOLD, T. H. METSON, W. E. WILLDAY, D. S. HOWARD, F. H. HARRISON, J. D. COOPER, D. C. HALL.

***Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.:** 41 Maddox St., W.1; f. 1890; general, educational, scientific, technical, medical; Dirs. J. A. T. MORGAN, E. A. HAMILTON, B. W. BENNETT, P. J. PRICE, M. HUSK.

***Asia Publishing House:** 447 Strand, W.C.2; economics, technical, sociology, fiction, general books; Man. Dir. P. S. JAYASINTHE.

Associated Book Publishers Ltd.: 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Holding Company for Methuen & Co. Ltd.; Chapman and Hall Ltd.; Eyre & Spottiswoode (Publishers) Ltd., Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. and other companies; Chair. Sir OLIVER CROSTHWAITE-EYRE; Vice-Chair. M. W. MAXWELL, JOHN BURKE; Man. Dir. PETER ALLSOP.

***Athlone Press of the University of London:** 2 Gower St., WC1E 6DR; f. 1950; philosophy, literature, history, economics; medical, legal, scientific, etc.; Sec. A. M. WOOD.

Edgar Backus (J. A. Ridge and H. T. H. Taylor): 44-46 Cank St., Leicester LE1 5GU; f. 1914; general books; specialists in books relating to Leicestershire and out-of-print books.

***Bagster, Samuel, and Sons Ltd.:** 72 Marylebone Lane, W.1; f. 1794; Bibles, religious and children's books; Dirs. G. H. TURPIN, G. R. L. WEBB, G. H. FLETCHER, Miss S. G. HERBERT, Mrs. C. BISHOP.

***Baillière, Tindall and Cassell Ltd.:** 7 and 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2; f. 1826; medical, nursing, veterinary and scientific books and journals; Dirs. D. H. TINDALL, R. F. WEST, P. R. WEST, S. A. REYNOLDS, B. A. GENTRY, W. R. KRAMER, DOROTHY POYSER.

***John Baker Ltd. (The Unicorn Press and Richards Press):** 5 Royal Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, S.W.1; f. 1963; mainly archaeology, social history etc.; Dirs. JOHN BAKER, Mrs. E. BAKER, MARTIN SECKER, G. W. SINFIELD.

Baptist Publications: 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1; denominational books.

***Barker, Arthur, Ltd.:** 5 Winsley St., W.1; f. 1936; general; Dirs. Sir GEORGE WEIDENFELD (Chair.), R. ANDERSON (Man. Editor), J. CURTIS, J. HADFIELD, G. HOWARD, K. A. LILLEY, A. R. MILES (Sec.), N. THOMPSON.

Barrie & Jenkins: 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2; (Proprietors Barrie Books Ltd., incorporating the imprints Barrie & Rockliff, The Cresset Press, Herbert Jenkins, Hammond Hammond); general; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY SAMUEL; Man. Dir. L. A. ULLSTEIN.

***B. T. Batsford, Ltd.:** 4 Fitzhardinge Street, W.1; f. 1843; fine arts, crafts, history, topographical, technical and educational; Dirs. BRIAN BATSFORD (Chair.), S. CARR, PATRICK CONNELL, PETER KEMMIS BETTY.

***G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.:** 6 Portugal St., W.C.2; f. 1840; educational, general, scientific and technical; Dirs. R. J. B. GLANVILLE (Chair.), S. L. DENNIS, W. H. MILLS (Sec.), M. H. VARVILL.

Benn Brothers Ltd.: Bouverie House, Fleet St., EC4A 2DL; f. 1880; trade, technical journals and directories; Dirs. E. G. BENN (Chair.), K. E. HUGHES, Sir JOHN BENN, Bt., N. B. L. WALLACE, R. WOOLLEY, T. J. BENN, J. G. BENN.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(PUBLISHERS)

- *Ernest Benn, Ltd.:** Bouverie House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; general technical, juvenile; Dirs. K. E. HUGHES, E. G. BENN, Sir JOHN BENN, Bt., J. R. DENTON, K. DAY, J. M. JOURDIER, Sir HUGH STEPHENSON, T. J. BENN.
- *A. and C. Black Ltd.:** 4-6 Soho Square, W1V 6AD; f. 1807; assocd. company, The Dacre Press; general literature, fishing, sport, hobbies, history, art, ballet, theology, reference books, medical, university and school textbooks, children's books; publ. *Who's Who*; Dirs. A. A. G. BLACK (Chair.), J. D. NEWTH, C. A. A. BLACK, A. S. KING, D. E. GADSBY.
- *Blackie and Son, Ltd.:** Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, Scotland, and 5 Fitzhardinge Street, W.1; f. 1809; scientific, technical, educational, juvenile and dictionaries; Chair. E. COOPER-WILLIS; Man. Dir. J. TANNAHILL; Dirs. G. H. BISACRE, G. OGG.
- *Basil Blackwell and Mott, Ltd.:** 49 Broad Street, Oxford; f. 1921; publishers; academic, educational, journals in philosophy, economics and literature; allied cos. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Shakespeare Head Press Ltd., Einar Munksgaard, Copenhagen; Chair. Sir BASIL BLACKWELL; Dirs. H. L. SCHOLICK, R. BLACKWELL, J. A. CUTFORTH, J. BLACKWELL, P. SAUGMAN, J. E. CRITCHLEY, R. H. SHERBOURN (Sec.), J. K. D. FEATHER; Exec. Dir. A. T. HALE.
- Blackwell Scientific Publications, Ltd.:** 5 Alfred Street, Oxford; f. 1939; publishers; medical, dental, veterinary, botanical, scientific and technical; Chair. Sir BASIL BLACKWELL; Dirs. P. G. SAUGMAN, R. BLACKWELL, JOHN CRITCHLEY, OLUF V. MØLLER, H. L. SCHOLICK, KEITH BOWKER.
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***George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.:** 5 Winsley Street, W.1; fiction and non fiction covering wide range of subjects, biography, belles lettres and art books; Dirs. Sir GEORGE WEIDENFELD (Chair.), A. GODWIN (Deputy Chair.), D. D. TEASDALE (Man.), J. CURTIS, J. HADFIELD, H. COUDENHOUE, G. FALKUS, G. HOWARD, K. LILLEY, B. MACLENNAN, A. MILES (Sec.), N. NICOLSON, J. SHUCKBURGH.

A. Wheaton and Co.: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW; a member of the Pergamon Group; educational; Gen. Man. JOHN HALSALL.

***J. Whitaker and Sons Ltd.:** 13 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JE; f. 1841; publs. *Whitaker's Almanack*, *The Bookseller*, *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List*, *British Books in Print*, *Whitaker's Books of the Month and Books to Come*, *Paperbacks in Print*, *Technical Books in Print*, *Children's Books in Print*; also religious publs. and Trade handbooks; Dirs. HADDON WHITAKER, M.A. (Chair.), EDMOND SEGROVE, A. C. E. MUSK, M.V.O., DAVID WHITAKER.

***H. F. and G. Witherby, Ltd.:** 61 Watling Street, E.C.4; f. 1740; biography, travel, natural history, sport, children's books; publ. *British Birds* (monthly since 1907); Dirs. ANTONY WITHERBY, THOMAS FORBES WITHERBY, RICHARD CYRIL FORBES WITHERBY.

Wright and Brown Ltd.: 18 Stukeley Street, Holborn, W.C.2; f. 1930; popular fiction; Dirs. HORACE WRIGHT, Mrs. H. M. BROWN, ERIC J. WRIGHT, J. A. J. BROWN.

***John Wright and Sons, Ltd.:** The Stonebridge Press, 823-825 Bath Rd., Bristol, BS4 5NU; f. 1825; medical, dental, nursing and veterinary books and journals; Dirs. PHILIP J. WRIGHT, L. G. OWENS, B.Sc., DAVID BROOKS, F.C.A. (Sec.), L. J. SLADE.

CARTOGRAPHERS

***John Bartholomew and Son, Ltd.:** The Geographical Institute, Duncan Street, Edinburgh, 9; f. 1826; maps and atlases.

***Geographia, Ltd.:** 178-202 Great Portland St., W.1; f. 1911; maps, plans, atlases, gazetteers, guide books, globes and market research surveys; inc. with Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd.; Dirs. R. A. A. HOLT (Chair.), NOEL HOLLAND (Vice-Chair.), Hon. HUGH ASTOR, Sir ROBERT LUSTY, J. D. STEVENSON.

Geographical Publications Ltd.: The Keep, Berkhamsted, Herts.; f. 1933; publs. of maps; Reports of the First Land Utilization Survey of Britain; and World Land Use Survey; Dirs. A. N. CLARK (Sec.), B. U. D. STAMP.

***W. and A. K. Johnston and G. W. Bacon, Ltd.:** 30 Museum St., W.C.1; and Edina Works, Easter Road, Edinburgh; f. 1825; geographical, maps, atlases, etc., educational and Scottish publs.; Dirs. H. M. BRAINE, W.S. (Chair.), N. F. HAYNES, A. H. PROUT (Jt. Man. Dirs.), F. W. A. CAMPBELL, J. BYARD.

***George Philip and Son, Ltd.:** Victoria Road, N.W.10; maps, atlases, globes, books; Dirs. G. M. PHILIP (Chair. and Joint Man.), R. J. TOTTHILL, R. J. SHATTOCK (Joint Man.), P. N. GODFREY, H. FULLARD.

Edward Stanford Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2; maps and guides; Chair. E. G. GODFREY.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Publishers Association (see page 1294).

Book Development Council: 19 Bedford Square, London W.C.1; semi-autonomous division of the Publishers Association; deals with all aspects of overseas book promotion; operates a computerized mailing list of book users in European and Commonwealth countries at New Building, North Circular Rd., London, N.W.10; Chair. Sir ERIC ROLL, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Dir. PHILIP HARRIS.

National Book League: 7 Albemarle St., London, W1X 4BB; a non-profit-making organization; f. 1944; originally founded in 1925 as The National Book Council to extend the use and enjoyment of books, which is still its aim; provides book lists, Readers' Guides and book information services; organizes meetings, mainly at its London headquarters, and exhibitions all over the country; over 10,000 mems.; library of over 10,000 books about books; reference library of childrens' books; special collections: James Joyce, Leslie Linder collection of the original drawings and first editions of the works of Beatrix Potter, works, photographs and letters of May Lamberton Becker, Marino Perez Book Plate; Pres. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.; Dir.-Gen. MARTYN GORF; Dep. Dir. CLIFFORD SIMMONS; Quarterly Journal *Books*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord HILL of LUTON, P.C.; Dir. Gen. CHARLES CURRAN.

The British Broadcasting Company, which was formed in 1922, was superseded in 1927 by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The objects of the Corporation under its Royal Charter (Cmd.2385) include the provision of a public service of broadcasting as a means of information, education and entertainment and the development of the service in the national interest. The Governors of the BBC are appointed by Her Majesty in Council.

The Corporation's stations in the United Kingdom are operated under a licence from the Postmaster-General (Cmd. 2236), which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes.

The Postmaster-General's licence is required to install and operate broadcast receiving apparatus. The annual fee for a licence covering television and sound is £7, and for colour television and sound it is £12; For the conduct of its Home Services (Sound and Television) the BBC receives from the Postmaster-General the revenue from licence fees remaining after deduction of Post Office expenses.

The number of broadcast receiving licences current at the end of August 1970 was 18,449,237, including 15,715,235 for television and radio combined.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): 70 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3; Members of the Authority: The Rt. Hon. Lord AYLESTONE, C.B.E. (Chair.), Sir RONALD GOULD, LL.D. (Deputy Chair.), Baroness SHARP, G.B.E., Dr. T. E. CARBERY, Prof. J. M. MEEK, STEPHEN KEYNES, Sir FREDERICK HAYDAY, C.B.E., A. WARREN PAGE, T. GLYN DAVIES, DAVID GILLIAND, Baroness PLUMMER OF TOPESFIELD, J.P.; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG.

The Independent Television Authority is a public corporation created by the Television Act of 1954.

The Act requires the Authority to plan and provide national television services. The first programmes were transmitted in London in 1955. Well over 98 per cent of the population now lives within the reach of the Independent Television transmitting stations. The Authority builds, owns and operates all these stations.

The programmes transmitted by the Authority are provided by independent companies which it appoints and from which it draws its own income. The Authority's stations are linked by a network of lines which enables programmes to be exchanged between all the companies.

Independent Television draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. Its financial resources come from the sale of advertising time by the different companies and from the sale of programmes abroad.

The 1964 Television Act gave the Authority increased powers in the control of programmes and advertising. In June 1967 the programme contracts were reviewed for effect in 1968. The four main areas were replaced by five, with the London area remaining divided between two programme companies. There are now fourteen areas covered by fifteen programme companies.

Colour service began in November 1969.

RADIO

BBC DOMESTIC SERVICES

The BBC broadcasts four separate radio services in the United Kingdom.

Radio 1 provides a continuous service of popular music, carrying at certain times the same programme as *Radio 2*, and is broadcast on 247 metres medium wave.

Radio 2 is designed mainly to provide a service of light music for relaxation. It uses one long wavelength (1500m.) covering most of the United Kingdom, and is also carried on VHF.

Radio 3 is a serious music network, which in the evening also provides a full range of programmes about the arts and other topics of current intellectual interest, and some drama. It is broadcast on VHF and on 464 and 194 metres medium wave.

Radio 4 is a mainly speech network and is the main vehicle for the coverage of news and current affairs. It also carries talks, documentary and drama programmes, light entertainment shows, as well as programmes for schools and broadcasts for specialized audiences such as farmers, nature lovers and those interested in science. Regional versions of the network are broadcast in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, while various areas of England are also provided with a localized service of news and weather information. The service uses ten medium wave lengths and VHF.

Managing Director, Radio: IAN TRETHOWAN.

BBC LOCAL STATIONS

There are 20 BBC local stations, each providing an independent service for the area which it serves.

BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES

The following services are transmitted for listeners overseas:

The World Service (in English), broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

The Far East	In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	In Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Sinhala, Urdu, Tamil.
The Middle East, Malta, North Africa	In Arabic, Persian and Maltese.
Central, East, West and South Africa	In English, French, Hausa, Somali, Swahili, Hindi, Arabic and Urdu.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene).

Man. Dir. of External Broadcasting: O. J. WHITLEY.

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TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses 405-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom by means of a chain of over 80 transmitting stations and like Radio 4 provides variations of programmes for the seven regions. Colour service began in July 1967; Controller BBC-1 P. L. Fox.

BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in the London area in April 1964, and by the beginning of 1970 was available to approximately 80% of the population. Colour service began in November 1969. Controller BBC-2 R. SCOTT.

Managing Dir., Television: HUW WHELDON.

Dir. of Programmes, Television: DAVID ATTENBOROUGH

ITA Television: The Authority has given contracts to the following 15 programme contractors from July 30th, 1968, for 6 years, subject to earlier termination in the event of the introduction of a second ITA Service during their currency.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

Anglia Television Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich, NOR 07A; Brook House, Park Lane, London, W1Y 4DX, and Television House, Mount Street, Manchester M2 5WT; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM; the east of England, all week.

ATV Network Ltd.: ATV House, 17 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, and ATV House, 150 Edmund St., Birmingham 3; Chair. Lord RENWICK, Bt., K.B.E.; Man. Dir. Sir LEW GRADE (Deputy Chair.); responsible for operation of Independent Television programme for Midlands, all week.

Border Television, Ltd.: The Television Centre, Carlisle, and 14 Curzon St., London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. JOHN L. BURGESS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. and Programme Controller JAMES J. BREDIN; Border area, all week.

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; started transmission 1962; Chair. Senator W. H. KRICHEFSKI, O.B.E., K. A. KILLIP (Man. Dir.); Channel Islands, all week; publ. *Channel Viewer* (weekly); circ. 12,400.

Grampian Television, Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen, and 103-105 Marketgait, Dundee, Scotland; London Office: Nuffield House, 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. Capt. I. M. TENNANT, J.P.; Man. Dir. Lord WINDLESHAM; North East Scotland, all week.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester 3, and 36 Golden Square, London, W.1; transmission started 1956; Chair. Lord BERNSTEIN; Lancashire area, all week.

Harlech Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Cathedral Rd., Cardiff, and 99 Baker St., London, W1M 2AJ; Chair. Lord HARLECH; Man. Dir. A. J. GORARD; Wales and the West, all week.

London Weekend Television Ltd.: Wembley Park Drive, Wembley, Middx. HA9 0AA, and Station House, Harrow Rd., Wembley, Middx. HA9 6DA; London area, weekends, continuous with Thames Television.

Scottish Television Ltd.: Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow, C2, Television House, 13 Melville St., Edinburgh 3, and 70 Grosvenor St., London, W.1; offices in Coventry and Manchester; transmission started 1957; Chair. (from June 1969) JAMES COLTART; Central Scotland, all week.

Southern Television Ltd.: Southern Television Centre, Northam, Southampton SO9 4YQ; Dover Studio, Russell St., Dover; Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; 38 Earl St., Maidstone, Kent; 63 High St., Dorchester, Dorset; transmission started 1958; Chair. JOHN DAVIS; Man. Dir. C. D. WILSON, C.B.E., M.C.; South Eastern England, all week.

Thames Television Ltd.: Thames Television House, 306 Euston Rd., London, NW1 3BB; Chair. Lord SHAW-CROSS; Man. Dir. HOWARD THOMAS, C.B.E.; London area, Monday to Friday.

Tyns Tees Television, Ltd.: The Television Centre, City Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1; and 29-30 Old Burlington St., London, W.1; transmission started 1959; Chair. Prof. G. H. J. DAYSH, B.LITT., D.C.L.; North East area, all week.

Ulster Television, Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast BT7 1EB, and 19 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, M.A.; Northern Ireland, all week.

Westward Television, Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, St. Augustine's Parade, The Centre, Bristol, and 4-6 Woodstock St., New Bond St., London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. PETER CADBURY; South West, all week.

Yorkshire Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds 3, and 7 Portland Place, London, W.1; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Man. Dir. G. WARD THOMAS; Programme Dir. D. BAVERSTOCK; Yorkshire, all week.

Independent Television News, Ltd. (ITN): Television House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all ITA areas; Editor NIGEL RYAN.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W1N 8AN; f. 1955; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY COX; Sec. L. G. PARKER.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

Lombard merchants from Southern Europe were active in the City of London in the 14th century and by the mid-17th century England, through their influence, was already a major financial power. Before banking became a separate business, goldsmiths accepted deposits of gold and silver coin and bullion for safekeeping. The receipts, known as "goldsmiths' notes", given for these deposits were payable on demand and soon began to circulate in place of coin and bullion and thus became the forerunners of present day bank notes. The goldsmiths also quickly found it possible to lend at interest a proportion of the deposits placed with them. By 1677, 37 goldsmiths were keeping "running cashes" or accounts in Lombard Street which, to this day, forms the centre of the banking area of the City of London. From these operations developed the modern banking system based on credit.

Until 1826, banks in England and Wales were restricted to six partners, and this resulted in a regular succession of bank failures at times of crisis. In that year the law was amended to permit the formation of joint stock banks, although it was not until 1834 that one was formed in London. By 1844 there were 105 such banks with 485 branches and 336 private banks with 71 branches. The private banks, as a result of failures and amalgamations, had dwindled to a mere handful by the turn of the century.

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and nationalized under the Bank of England Act 1946.

The Bank of England Act of 1833 made Bank of England notes legal tender throughout England. (The Royal Mint issues coinage.) New banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, and, in certain circumstances, established banks lost their right of issue on amalgamation with another bank, under the 1844 Charter Act. As a result, by 1921 the Bank of England became the sole bank of issue for England and Wales. The Scottish and Northern Ireland banks issue their own notes but these are largely covered by holdings of Bank of England notes.

The Bank of England is responsible for advising the Government on the formulation of monetary policy and for its subsequent execution. It holds the main government accounts, acts as registrar of Government stocks and as agent of the government for a number of financial operations, including the management of the Exchange Equalization Account, and for the administration of Exchange Control. It is also banker to certain major commercial banks. The London clearing banks maintain a substantial proportion of their total cash holdings in the form of balances at the Bank and these are used in the settlement of the daily cheque and credit clearings.

The commercial banks may be divided into three main groups: the deposit banks; the Discount Market; and the Accepting Houses, overseas and other banks.

The main constituents of the deposit banks group are the London clearing banks (6 in number), the Scottish banks (3) and the Northern Ireland banks (5). The deposit banks may, in general terms, be distinguished from the other groups of banks by the fact that they deal with the general public through an extensive branch network and play the main part in operating the payments system—the money transmission service—of the country.

The Discount Market is a specialized group of institutions peculiar to London. The eleven member Houses raise the greater part of their funds from within the banking

sector. These funds are borrowed by the Market at call or short notice (thereby providing the lending banks with a highly liquid interest-bearing investment) and are used to purchase correspondingly liquid assets—mainly Treasury and commercial bills, short-dated government stocks, etc. The Discount Houses have the right to borrow against approved collateral from the Bank of England as "lender of last resort" but this may be at penal interest rates.

The Accepting Houses, overseas and other banks are a large and rather disparate group, of some 190 banks, mainly concerned in offering specialized financial services. Unlike the deposit banks they have few branches in the United Kingdom and do not seek to offer ordinary banking services to the public at large. In general terms they concentrate on the specialized financial markets such as the Euro-dollar market and the local authority temporary money market, on company finance, including the raising of new capital, on the finance of foreign trade and on investment management.

The group may be further divided into very roughly comparable sub-groups; the main ones are:

- (i) The Accepting Houses—taking their name from their business of accepting bills of exchange for payment. Their interests to-day are, however, very much more broadly based;
- (ii) The British Overseas and Commonwealth banks operating in a large number of foreign and Commonwealth countries. Their principal London business is probably still the finance of foreign trade but in several instances they have led the development of ordinary commercial banking business in various countries abroad and still play a major part in such business;
- (iii) The foreign banks and affiliates—mainly European controlled banks operating in London for the purposes of financing foreign trade and for access to London's specialized markets;
- (iv) The American banks of which there are now 30—mainly attracted to London as the centre of the Euro-dollar market but also very much concerned with offering financial services to subsidiaries and branches of their U.S. customers.

There are also eleven Japanese banks in London, together with some 26 unaffiliated foreign banks. Finally the "other" banks, numbering 34, are British based and in general terms seek to exploit the specialized markets in London. They include the subsidiaries of the main clearing banks which have been set up in recent years to gain a share of this business, in which their parents do not customarily participate.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions, and maintained their central currency reserve in London. These countries pegged their currency exchange rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the United Kingdom in 1931; the pound was devalued by 33½ per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. Since 1958 sterling has been, for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into other currencies, and in 1961 became fully convertible. (For Sterling Area see Commonwealth Co-operation in Part I.) The United Kingdom's official reserves, comprising gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund,

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are held in the Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The London Gold Market evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the 19th century and it remains the leading free market of the world. There are five members of the Market who are present at the two daily price fixings, although all authorized banks may (but rarely do) deal in the commodity. The Gold Market was closed from the outbreak of the Second World War until March 1954, when it was successfully re-opened under the general supervision of the Bank of England.

In the seven years up to 1968 a "gold pool" arrangement co-ordinated the gold operations of European central banks and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in stabilizing the market. In March 1968 this system ceased and the present two-tier gold market system was then introduced; broadly, this re-established a system of free gold markets in which central banks do not deal, and in which prices are determined by supply and demand.

Britain is also the traditional centre for marketing many of the world's basic commodities. Among the most important exchanges are the Baltic Exchange, the London Commodity Exchange (cocoa, coffee, copra, rubber, skins, and sugar), the London Metal Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton and Corn Exchanges.

The Finance Corporation for Industry and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation were formed in 1945 to assist in the provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of British industry; the former concentrating on assisting major industries and the latter small companies. The Commonwealth Development Finance Company, set up in 1953, invests private capital in Commonwealth development schemes. Other financial corporations include the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation founded in 1928, and the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation founded in 1933. These grant long-term loans against mortgages on agricultural lands and buildings in England, Wales and Scotland.

National Savings are entrusted to Trustee Savings Banks and the Department for National Savings. The Trustee Savings Banks were started in the 19th century and by 1969 there were 76 banks with 1,485 offices and over 12 million accounts. Cheque services were started in 1964. Through the Department for National Savings (formerly the Post Office Savings Department) the government directly administers a range of savings securities primarily aimed at the small saver. These are available at some 22,000 post offices throughout the United Kingdom which transact savings business. They include National (formerly Post Office) Savings Bank "ordinary" and "investment" accounts; a range of marketable securities on the National Savings (formerly Post Office) Stock Register; National Savings Certificates; British Savings Bonds; Premium Savings Bonds; and the Save as You Earn Scheme.

The Post Office Giro was opened in October 1968 with headquarters on Merseyside. This provides a credit transfer service and a postal cheque service for account holders.

Another very popular form of saving is in Building Societies. There were 504 of these in the United Kingdom in 1969 and eight of the Societies account for nearly 60 per cent of the total funds invested in this way.

There are six federated Stock Exchanges in the United Kingdom which between them have 19 trading floors. The London Stock Exchange (established on present site 1801) is by far the most important, and recent figures indicate that nearly 9,200 securities are handled by it.

Lloyds has a world-wide reputation for shipping insurance and also for other forms of insurance. There are 5,800 underwriting members of Lloyds divided into about

300 syndicates. Lloyds was the world's first recognized insurance market. There are also over 400 insurance companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, and a further 100 foreign companies with branches in this country. Most of the British work is in the hands of 100 of the British-based companies.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8AH; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalized by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton and Law Courts Branch, Temple Bar, WC2A 2JS; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor Rt. Hon. Sir LESLIE O'BRIEN, G.B.E.; Deputy Governor J. Q. HOLLAND; Sec. P. A. S. TAYLOR.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Registered Office: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; f. June 1969; incorporating Australia and New Zealand Bank and The English, Scottish and Australian Bank; cap. auth. £35m.; p.u. £32.13m.; dep. £1,241.5m.; Chair. ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPTON, R. E. B. LLOYD; Exec. Dir. R. C. WHEELER-BENNETT.

Bank of London & South America Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as London, Buenos Aires and River Plate Bank Ltd., present title 1923; cap. p.u. £21m.; dep. £567m.; Chair. GEORGE F. TAYLOR, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. E. HOLLAND-MARTIN, E. J. N. WARBURTON, C.B.E.; Exec. Dirs. W. J. M. LONGMORE, R. V. LOW, D. G. MITCHELL, H. SAUNDERS, O.B.E.; publs. *Monthly Review*.

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh 1, Scotland; London Office: 30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1965, in March 1971 incorporated The British Linen Bank; cap. p.u. £12.9m.; Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., LL.D., D.LITT., C.A.; Treas. and Gen. Man. T. W. WALKER.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. as a private bank before 1896; share capital issued £83,445,377; res. £238,239,522 (June 30th, 1970); Chair. J. THOMSON, Deputy Chair. F. SEEBOHM and W. G. BRYAN; Vice-Chairs. T. H. BEVAN and Sir R. T. PEASE; over 3,200 brs.; Gen. Mans. D. E. WILDE, G. C. CUNDY, M.C., C. R. LING (staff), L. J. WALTON, D. M. TAYLOR, M.M., D. S. G. ADAM, H. R. H. LEE, D. V. WEYER, D. O. MAXWELL; Sec. D. H. JOHNSON.

Barclays Bank D.G.O.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. auth. £50m.; issued £40m.; 7½% unsecured capital loan stock 1986-91 £13.005m.; Chair. Sir FREDERIC SEEBOHM; Deputy Chair. RICHARD GEORGE DYSON; Gen. Mans. A. E. AMBROSE, J. P. G. WATHEN (Staff), S. G. MOGFORD, R. J. CRANKSHAW; Sec. A. E. V. OLIVER.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: Head Office: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1889; (1970) cap. p.u. £3.5m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. G. A. CALVER.

British and French Bank Ltd.: 8-13 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1947 to acquire business of the

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London Branch of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; merged 1967 with Banque Nationale de Paris, London branch; cap. p.u. £3m. (1967); Chair. Sir D'ARCY PATRICK REILLY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. G. GEAS.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; cap. auth. £15m.; issued £9.68m.; Chair W. G. PULLEN; Chief Gen. Man. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Glydesdale Bank Ltd.: affiliated to Midland Bank; 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1838; p.u. cap. £6.4m.; Chair. WILLIAM THYNE, O.B.E.; Deputy Chair. ALEXANDER LOGAN McLURE, W.S.; Dir. and Gen. Man. R. D. FAIRBAIRN, J.P.; 364 brs.

Co-operative Bank (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.): Head Office: New Century House, Manchester 4; London Office: 110 Leman St., E.1; f. 1863 (banking business began 1872); cap. p.u. (January 1969) £31.5m.; Chair. H. C. JENNINGS; Chief Exec. Officer A. WILSON; Bank Gen. Man. B. D. JACOB.

Coutts and Co.: 440 Strand, London, W.C.2; City Office: 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; f. 1692 and incorp. 1892 as a Joint Stock Co.; affiliated to National Provincial Bank Ltd., 1920; cap. issued and p.u. £1m.; Chair. S. J. L. EGERTON; Sec. J. F. HODGSON; 9 brs.

Eastern Bank Ltd., The: Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank (Incorp. by Royal Charter, 1853); Head Office: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; f. 1909; (Dec. 1967) cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. ROGER LEIGHWOOD; Chief Man. A. FINDLAY; London Man. J. J. HANN; Sec. R. J. COOK.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 64 Coleman St., London, E.C.2; f. 1839; authorized cap. £2,500,000; issued and p.u. £1,700,000; Court of Directors: Chair. R. E. BROOK, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Vice-Chair. B. W. S. IRWIN, M.C., T.D., D.L.; Man. Dirs. E. M. BEHRENS, G. S. BOSTOCK, Hon. C. L. B. BRETT, S. L. FENN, Rt. Hon. HUGH FRASER, M.B.E., M.P., M. A. GAZE, S. HAMBURGER, R. E. H. NELSON, B. E. STURGESS, F.C.A., J. M. TRUSTED, F.C.A., R. C. STACY WADDY.

Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.: 100 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 as Lloyds Bank (France) Ltd., re-named 1964; cap. £10m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., D.C.L., D.L.; Gen. Man. E. S. TIBBETTS.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; inc. as Joint Stock Co. 1865; cap. issued £6.8m.; Chair. ERIC O. FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., D.C.L., D.L., Sir REGINALD VERDON SMITH, LL.D.; Vice-Chair. E. J. N. WARBURTON, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. M. T. WILSON, M.B.E.; Sec. J. W. A. NICHOLL-CARNE; 2,150 brs.

Lombard Banking Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon St., London, W.1; f. 1938; cap. issued and p.u. £5.8m.; Chair. E. J. P. C. LOMBARD KNIGHT, MAXWELL JOSEPH.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Registered Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1892; cap. p.u. £2.9m.; Chair. J. A. H. SAUNDERS; Gen. Man. F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, E.C.2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £6.4m.; dep. £2,247m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord McFADZEAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount WATKINSON, P.C., C.H.; Dir. and Chief Gen. Man. L. C. MATHER; Sec. K. L. BARBER; 2,730 brs.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development

projects abroad; cap. p.u. and res. £10.7m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. J. WITHE-RIDGE.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1919; br. in Beirut; specializes in the finance of East-West trade; Chair. N. V. NIKITKIN.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd., The: Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DB; issued cap. £3.5m.; Chair. Lord LLOYD; Gen. Man. in New Zealand, J. MOWBRAY; London Man. L. F. BROWN.

National and Commercial Banking Group Limited: 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB; over 1,000 brs.; f. 1968; cap. issued £29m.; Chair. J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Deputy Chair. I. W. MACDONALD; Sec. I. G. MANKLOW.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 3DD; estab. 1863 in Calcutta as Calcutta City Banking Corp.; brs. in Africa, Asia and the Middle East; cap. p.u. £11,250,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord ALDINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Chief Gen. Man. R. SHEARER, M.B.E.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: National Westminster House, 326-333 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1968 by merger of National Provincial, District and Westminster Banks; Chair. DUNCAN ALEXANDER STIRLING; Deputy Chair. DAVID JOHN ROBERTS, SYLVESTER GOVETT GATES, C.B.E., Sir IVAN ARTHUR RICE STEDEFORD, G.B.E.; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Reliance Bank Ltd.: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. £60,000; Pres. ERIK WICKBERG; Vice-Pres. ARNOLD BROWN; Chair. and Man. Dir. FRANK FAIRBANK; Sec. DAVID DURMAN.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.: P.O.B. 31, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YE; f. April 1969 by merger of The Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland, a member of National and Commercial Banking Group Ltd.; Chair. J. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Man. Dir. J. B. BURKE; over 650 brs. in Scotland and London.

The Standard Bank, Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd., name changed 1883 and 1962; authorized cap. £25m.; cap. auth. £40m.; dep. £1,304.95m. (1968); Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Group Gen. Man. H. R. REED.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. authorised £6,000,000, issued and fully paid £6,000,000; branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Gambia; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Chief Gen. Man. H. R. REED.

Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); Chair. J. F. PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. L. V. S. GREEN; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3DP; f. 1970; share cap. auth. and issued £13,500,000; 327 brs.; Chair. K. G. HOLDEN; Deputy Chair. Exec. Sir JOHN HOGG; Deputy Chair. Sir CYRIL HARRISON.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, Reg. Office; Head Office: 2 Infirmary St., Leeds; 185 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £5m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Gen. Man. E. C. MUXLOW.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE; f. 1763; cap. p.u. £4.3m.; Man. Dirs. The EARL OF CROMER, P.C., M.B.E., J. G. PHILLIMORE, C.M.G.,

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

- A. H. CARNWATH, Hon. J. F. H. BARING, N. H. BARING, J. PEMBERTON, P. BARING, R. J. DENT, W. D. MCLENNAN, E. M. P. WELMAN, T. G. ABELL, Hon. C. E. BARING, R. D. C. MCALPINE, C.M.G., R. L. PAYTON, G. C. POND; Sec. O. B. HARRIS.
- Wm. Brandt's Sons and Co. Ltd.:** 36 Fenchurch St., London EC3P 3AS; f. 1805; Chair. W. A. BRANDT; Dirs. Lord ALDINGTON, J. G. D. GORDON, H. A. BRANDT, H. D. CAYLEY, D. G. MOORE, J. M. BRANDT; Man. Dirs. P. A. BRANDT, A. C. F. THOMSON, F. R. WELSH, R. M. MAYS-SMITH.
- Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.** (subsidiary of Brown, Shipley Holdings Ltd., public company): Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; cap. issued £3m.; Chair. ION H. T. GARNETT-ORME; Gen. Manager R. E. BLACKMAN.
- Charterhouse, Japhet and Thomasson Ltd.:** 1 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4; f. 1880 as S. Japhet & Co., present name 1965; cap. p.u. (1969) £2m.; Chair. W. R. WARNOCK; Exec. Deputy Chair, H. S. CLARKE; Man. Dirs. J. G. WALFORD, G. E. BORRETT, M.B.E., M. JACOBS; Sec. C. E. WATSON.
- Dawnay, Day and Co. Ltd.:** Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1928; cap. auth. £1m.; p.u. £500,000; Chair. DAVID FINNIE; Dirs. Lt.-Col. JULIAN C. DAY, Hon. M. J. LAMBERT, J. H. PATTISON, J. W. P. JOHNSTON, I. A. MARSHALL, C. W. M. WILSON, A. C. B. CHANCELLOR, M. A. GROVES, D. H. WINCH; Sec. W. H. BODEN.
- English Transcontinental Ltd.:** 2 London Wall, London, E.C.2; cap. p.u. £600,000; Dirs. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of HARDWICKE, WALTER STRAUSS, R. BITTLESTONE, L. J. MATCHAN, L. J. MANSON.
- Antony Gibbs and Sons Ltd.:** 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; inc. 1948; formerly Antony Gibbs and Sons; f. 1808; Dirs. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G. (Chair), Lord ALDENHAM, H. KENNETH GOSCHEN, C. J. J. CLAY, Hon. DAVID C. CAMPBELL, D. C. L. GIBBS, MICHAEL R. SCANLON, F.C.A., F. HELLMAN, G. B. WORNE (Sec.); Man. G. FITTON, F.C.A.
- Guinness, Mahon & Co. Ltd.:** 3 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0DP; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £2.5m.; Dirs. HAMILTON HAWKINS WHITSHED POLLARD (Chair.), Sir GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MAHON, Bt., MARTIN MONTAGUE BROOKE, HAROLD WILLIAM EVERITT, A. P. BOOTHBY GUINNESS, J. E. A. RUNDELL GUINNESS, ERIC LYALL, JOHN HENRY GUINNESS, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, HUGH M. SASSOON, D. C. MATTHEWS, D. T. MILTON, P. J. R. HORNER.
- Hambros Bank Ltd.:** 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; the Parent Company, Hambros Ltd., was registered on July 1st, 1970, under the Hambros Bank Act, 1970; the banking business was transferred to a new subsidiary, the present Hambros Bank Ltd., which has an authorized and issued capital of £10,000,000 in 10,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid; Chair. J. O. HAMBRO, M.C.; Deputy Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO; Dirs. O. R. NORLAND, R. G. DELLBOG, P. D. HILL-WOOD, R. A. WHEELER, F. W. ARNESEN, H. C. B. BERENS, M.C., W. F. R. BRANDFORD-GRIFFITH, E. P. G. BRAY, P. BRENAN, R. D. BUCKLE, J. H. CAREY, J. M. CLAY, K. F. DIBBEN, G. H. FLETCHER, F.C.A., A. J. GIBSON-WATT, R. N. HAMBRO, J. C. L. KESWICK, E. E. MOCATTA, J. E. NORTON, Count F. C. SEILERN-ASPANG, J. D. SPINK, C. H. SPORBURG, J. W. SPRUIT, R. TAYLOR, D. J. THOMASON, M. V. WEBB, B. P. WHITEHOUSE.
- Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd.:** 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 as a result of a merger between Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd. (f. 1907) and M. Samuel and Co. Ltd. (f. 1831); cap. p.u. £8.4m.; res. £8.1m.; dep. £167.4m.; Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. KENNETH KEITH and Hon. P. M. SAMUEL, M.C., T.D.; Jt. Secs. H. G. OLIVER, C. R. REEVES.
- C. Hoare and Co.:** 37 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4DQ; f. 1672; p.u. cap. and res. £1,000,000; Partners: Sir F. W. HOARE, Bt. (Chair.), HENRY P. R. HOARE, Q. V. HOARE, O.B.E., Sir F. A. HOARE, Bt., R. G. S. HOARE, H. C. HOARE, D. J. HOARE, R. Q. HOARE; Sec. H. L. GROVE.
- Keyser Ullmann Ltd.:** 31 Throgmorton St., London, E.C.2; f. 1966 by an amalgamation of A. Keyser and Co. Ltd. (est. 1868) and Ullmann and Co. (est. 1932); cap. £3.5m.; Dirs. C. M. KEYSER, D. E. FRANKLIN, R. A. E. FRANKLIN, I. I. STOUTZKER, N. F. COOPER, P. F. DOYE, P. E. LANGDON, W. RITCHIE, M. J. HARPER, G. A. NAGGAR, R. A. GOOD, The Rt. Hon. EDWARD DU CANN, M.P.; Sec. T. K. DAY, A.C.I.S.
- Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.:** 20 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; 6A Campo Lane, Sheffield, S.1; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; Dirs. CYRIL H. KLEINWORT (Chair.), Sir MARK TURNER (Deputy Chair.).
- Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.** (incorporating Edward de Stein & Co.): Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; reg. 1919; cap. p.u. £3.37m.; Chair. Lord POOLE; Joint Secs. G. R. NEW and A. J. HARDMAN.
- Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.:** 114 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1853; merchant bankers; cap. £9m.; Chair. Hon. DAVID MONTAGU.
- Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.:** 23 Great Winchester St., London, EC2P 2AX; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £4.105m.; Man. Dirs. VISCOUNT HARCOURT (Chair.), K. C. P. BARRINGTON, D. E. BERNARD, D. BERRIMAN, Lord CATTO, E. P. CHAPPELL, J. E. H. COLLINS, S. A. W. EBURNE, G. LL. LAW, D. A. PEASE, C. F. M. RAWLINSON, C. R. REEVES, J. SPARROW, Sir JOHN STEVENS.
- Noble Grossart:** Edinburgh; f. 1968; cap. £200,000; Man. Dirs. IAN NOBLE, ANGUS GROSSART.
- Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co. Ltd.:** King William House, 2A Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1825; cap. £350,000; Dirs. THOMAS STEUART GLADSTONE, S. C. GLADSTONE, P. E. G. W. PARISH, O.B.E., C. S. GLADSTONE, C.A.; Sec. E. CHAPLIN.
- Ralli Brothers Ltd.:** 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1820; cap. p.u. £4,720,000; Dirs. D. FINNIE (Chair.), J. D. SLATER (Deputy Chair.), R. A. J. EMERY (Man. Dir.), A. J. H. BUCKLEY, M. HORSMAN, H. TARLEY.
- P. P. Rodocanachi and Co. Ltd.:** 56-60 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1860; Dirs. C. J. BRIDGE, M.B.E. (Chair.), D. W. DARE, N. J. FREEMAN, A. LORIA, O.B.E. A. C. FROOD, L. F. BARDO.
- N. M. Rothschild and Sons:** New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1804; Dirs. EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD, LEOPOLD DAVID DE ROTHSCHILD, EVELYN R. A. DE ROTHSCHILD, Hon. JACOB ROTHSCHILD, PHILIP SHELBOURNE, SAMUEL J. DAVIES, MICHAEL COMNINOS, RODNEY LEACH, STANLEY BERWIN, IVOR KENNINGTON, JOHN SILCOCK, JOHN CRAIG, WILLIAM DACOMBE, GRAHAM HEARNE, ALAN JEFFERY, JAMES JOLL, JAMES ROE, DAVID SECKER WALKER, JOHN LOUDON, Hon. ROBIN JOHNSTONE.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

- J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.:** 120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1804; merged with Helbert, Wagg and Co. Ltd., 1962; Chair. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.
- S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.:** (incorporating Seligman Brothers): 30 Gresham St., London, E.C.2.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Department for National Savings: National Savings Bank, Blythe Rd., West Kensington, London, W.14 and Boydstone Rd., Cowglen, Glasgow, S.W.3; Savings Certificate Office and SAYE Office, Millburngate House, Durham; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium Savings Bonds and Government Stock and Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs., FYO rYN; f. 1861; National Savings Bank deposits (Ordinary Accounts) £1,460m., (Investment Accounts) £288m.; National Savings Certificate Holdings £1,884m.; Government Stock and Bond Holdings £810m.; Premium Savings Bonds £781m.; SAYE £10m. (figures at August 1970); Dir. of Savings A. CURRALL, C.M.G.

National Giro: Bootle, Lancs., GIR oAA; f. 1968; aims to provide a cheap and quick money transmission system, making use of available post offices and staff for its dealings with the public but with all its records kept, and processing done, at the computerized giro centre at Bootle; c. 400,000 account holders and c. £50m. in accounts.

National Savings Committee: Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TS; f. 1916; Chair. Sir ROBERT BELLINGER, G.B.E.; Sec. K. T. PINCH.

National Savings Committee for Scotland: 68 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1916; Pres. H.E. The Lord ERSKINE OF RERRICK, G.B.E., D.L., LL.D.; Chair. Hon. Lord BIRSA, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., LL.D., F.E.I.S.; Sec. ALLAN M. SWANSON, O.B.E., J.P.

Trustee Savings Banks Association: Knighton House, Mortimer St., London W1N 7DG; f. 1887; inc. 1928; statutory recognition in Savings Banks Act 1929; the Association is the central consultative organization of the Trustee Savings Banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £2,500,000,000 with 1,450 offices; depositors exceed 10,000,000; Chair. E. A. G. CARÖE, C.B.E.; Sec. J. F. D. MILLER, F.S.B.I.

DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 24 Lombard Street, London E.C.3; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £4m.; p.u. £3.5m.; res. £2,065,549; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Dep. Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Man. W. K. SMITH, E.R.D.

Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.: 45 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1888; regd. unlimited 1934, regd. Ltd. 1943, public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1,550m.; published resources over £3m.; Man. B. C. SADLER.

Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.: 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1960 by merger of Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd. and Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. issued £5,125,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir JOHN MUSKER.

Clive Holdings Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Ave., London, EC3V 3LU; f. 1946; cap. auth. £3,000,000, p.u. £2,090,000; Chair. M. C. RAWLENCE, M.B.E.; Man. Dirs. J. LIDDELL-SIMPSON, F.C.A., P. E. COOPER, A.C.A., J. W. NICHOLLS, Hon. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY, W. J. ALLEN, P. E. RUDD, N. H. CHAMBERLEN, P. R. CLAYTON, A.I.B., R. G. W. PORTER, A.I.B.; Sec. A. N. BURMAN, A.I.B.

Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1867; cap. auth. £2,500,000, issued £1,750,000 Man. Dirs. H. M. O'CONNOR, O.B.E., C. J. B. CHALKLEY,

F.C.A., F. M. GILBERTSON, G. E. BULLARD, D. STEWART, R. D. WHITBY, W. J. KILPATRICK, R. LAW.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Regd. 1943; cap. issued £1.5m.; Chair. D. C. G. JESSEL.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; authorized cap. £2.3m.; issued £1.9m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER, M.C.; Dirs. W. A. O. J. BELL, P. G. S. FANE, W. E. C. D'ABBANS, D. R. JARRETT, R. J. V. ASTELL, F.C.A., G. W. R. FANE, D.S.C., E. C. W. M. PENN, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Sec. W. A. O. J. BELL.

National Discount Company Ltd.: 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1856; cap. p.u. £4.5m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord MCCORQUODALE OF NEWTON, P.C., K.C.V.O.; Man. Dir. A. H. STANTON, M.B.E., T.D.; about 5,000 mems.

Secombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 22 Finch Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Dirs. H. D. SECCOMBE, M. BARING, D. G. CAMPION, Earl of CLARENDON (and Sec.), C. C. C. BRIDGE.

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; regd. as private co. 1932; converted to public co. 1943; cap. authorized £2,000,000; issued £1,665,189; Chair. DUNCAN MACKINNON; about 300 mems.

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. issued £7.5m.; dep. etc. £357m.; Chair. A. J. O. RITCHIE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord REMNANT, F.C.A.; Sec. P. L. SHEPARD.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 4 Bread St., London, E.C.4; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (10 per cent p.u.), subscribed by insurance cos., investment trust cos., Bank of England. Borrowing resources £100,000,000. F.C.I. is designed to assist in provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of industry in the national interest, where finance is unobtainable from ordinary market sources. Chair. Sir HUMPHREY MYNORS, Bt.; Man. G. S. NELSON; Sec. G. FRANK; 208 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.: 7 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £300,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £40 million and total resources of £123 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Gen. Man. L. V. D. TINDALE; Sec. D. R. CLARKE.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. auth. £20m.; issued and p.u. £11.5m.; Chair. ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. G. L. STANDING; 12,000 mems.

BANKING AND FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: 20 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1914; Chair. ANGUS MACKINNON, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (Brown, Shipley and Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO (Hambros Bank Ltd.).

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1919; Pres. Sir ARTHUR FORBES, G.B.E.; Vice-Pres. E. O. FAULKNER, M.B.E., R. D. FAIRBAIRN, W. T. AXFORD; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS, M.C.; 48 mem. banks.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. R. V. Low (Bank of London and South America Ltd.); Hon. Sec. A. E. ELY.

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; reputed to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS, M.C.

Corporation of Mortgage Brokers Ltd.: 6A The Forbury, Reading, Berks.; f. 1968; professional body for mortgage and finance brokers; Chair. DEREK ROYSTON SMITH, F.C.I.B., F.C.M.B.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. PHYLLIS METCALFE.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1879; Pres. L. C. MATHER, F.I.B.; 94 centres, of which 87 are in the U.K.; over 75,000 British and overseas mems.; Sec.-Gen. HENRY EASON, C.B.E., J.P., F.I.B.; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George St., Edinburgh; f. 1875; Pres. (1970-71) J. LETHAM; approx. 7,500 mems.; Sec. F. S. TAYLOR; publ. *Scottish Bankers Magazine* (quarterly).

Issuing Houses Association: 20 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MICHAEL BUCKS (N. M. Rothschild and Sons); Deputy Chair. K. C. P. BARRINGTON (Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.).

Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute: 25 Fenwick St., Liverpool L2 7LX; f. 1894; Joint Hon. Secs. C. E. E. JONES (Midland Bank Ltd.), D. J. N. CRAWFORD (Barclays Bank Ltd.).

London Discount Market Association, The: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; Chair D. C. G. JESSEL; Hon. Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

Manchester and District Bankers' Institute: Co-operative Bank, New Century House, Manchester 4; f. 1895; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord McFADZEAN; Chair. D. THOMPSON.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The Stock Exchange: London, E.C.2; f. 1801; 3,400 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 9,500 different securities with a market value of about £220,000m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on a Federated Stock Exchange or on a Stock Exchange overseas; Chair. Sir MARTIN WILKINSON; Deputy Chair. Sir EDWARD C. GOSCHEN, Bt., D.S.O., Lord RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, P.C.; Sec.-Gen. C. D. MORLEY, C.B.E.

The Northern Stock Exchange: Oldham, Lancashire; Man. H. CHEETHAM.

The Scottish Stock Exchange: Glasgow; f. 1964; formed by the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee Exchanges; Joint Secs. M. M. SLOAN (Glasgow) and W. A. STUPART (Edinburgh).

The Council of Associated Stock Exchanges: composed of the following Stock Exchanges: Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Midlands and Western, Northern, Scottish; Pres. G. E. HARDING (Northern); Sec. A. L. OWEN (Northern).

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: Lime St., London, EC3M 7HA; the coffee house opened by Edward Lloyd in the City of London before 1688 has given the name to a great Corporation, whose members transact almost every kind

of insurance. There are some 6,000 Underwriting Members, and about 250 firms of Lloyd's Brokers who have universal connections. Lloyd's Agents have been appointed all over the world and send information to Lloyd's for publication in *Lloyd's List* (est. 1734) and other journals and periodicals. Principal Clerk C. G. WASTELL.

Members of the Committee (1971): H. S. MANCE (Chair.), H. H. T. HUDSON (Deputy Chair.), L. R. DEW (Deputy Chair.), L. W. A. CHAPPELL, M.C., T.D., K. J. COLES, J. N. CRESSWELL, L. C. J. DAVIES, J. G. EAST, I. H. F. FINDLAY, J. GIBB, A. W. HIGGINS, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., J.P., R. A. F. JOHNSTON, R. J. KILN, T. B. LANGTON, M.C., O. J. LEWIS, P. T. WRIGHT.

Blackburn Assurance Co. Ltd.: 151 Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2; f. 1839; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. HENRY INGHAM; Gen. Manager and Actuary N. PETERSON; Sec. W. ALAN MAY.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, 13; f. 1886; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. JOHN F. JEFFERSON; Gen. Man. D. HAMILTON SHAW.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord GEDDES, C.B.E., D.L.; Gen. Manager JAMES B. H. PEGLER; Sec. and Actuary R. I. MACINTOSH.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1861; cap. auth. £27.5m., p.u. £24.3m.; Chair. R. C. BROOKS, O.B.E., M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

British General Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1904; cap. auth. £1,000,000; issued £700,000; p.u. £175,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.: 26 George St., Edinburgh; Chief Administrative Office: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1823; cap. p.u. £100,000; res. £50,000; Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1880; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1862; cap. p.u. £120,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1809; cap. auth. £6m.; subs. and p.u. £4,500,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. and Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1836; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1871; cap. authorized £1,000,000; issued £660,000; called up £200,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36-39 Lime St., London, E.C.3; f. 1859; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Underwriter S. J. CHARLTON.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

- Union Assurance Society Ltd.:** St. Helen's, 1 Under-shaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1714; cap. authorized and subs. £450,000; p.u. £450,000; gen. res. £500,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDLANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.
- Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.:** Miller St., Manchester M60 0AL; f. 1867; cap. p.u. £52,500; assets £517m.; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. SEELEY, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.
- Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 32 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1905; cap. auth. £2m.; Chair. D. C. CANN; Joint Gen. Man. L. B. REYNOLDS and J. E. TURNER.
- Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2; f. 1904; cap. p.u. £13.7m.; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN Bt.; Gen. Mans. H. J. A. HARBOUR, F.R.I.C.S., A. R. N. RATCLIFF, F.I.A.; Sec. H. J. H. SMITH, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.
- Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.:** Aldwych House, London, W.C.2; f. 1887; cap. p.u. £100,000 (1968); Chair. Sir JAMES R. BROWN, LL.D.; Gen. Man. A. W. GRANT, M.C., T.D., LL.B.
- Equitable Life Assurance Society:** 4 Coleman St., London, EC2R 5AP; f. 1762; Pres. FORD I. GEDDES; Gen. Man. and Actuary M. E. OGBORN.
- Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.:** 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. Sir JOHN WITT; Gen. Man. and Actuary N. BENZ; Sec. H. M. STEWART.
- Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £1.5m.; p.u. £1.25m.; Chair. H. L. LIGHT; Man. Dir. H. G. JAGO; Sec. M. W. S. DANE.
- Friends' Provident and Century Life Office:** 7 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1832; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.
- Century Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 7 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £750,000; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.
- General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £26.7m.; Gov. Sir STANLEY NORIE-MILLER, Bt., M.C., D.L., J.P.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. A. MACDONALD, F.C.I.S.
- Yorkshire General Life Assurance Company Ltd.:** 2 Rougier St., York; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £200,000; Chair. Lord POLWARTH; Deputy Chair. W. W. HICKS BEACH, Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. C. R. FISHER; Actuary C. G. MYERS, F.I.A., F.F.A.
- Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Rougier St., York; and General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., C.A.; Deputy Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM, D. CROCKATT; Gen. Man. D. A. BLAIKIE; Sec. I. A. CHAMBERS.
- Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd.:** General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1877; cap. p.u. £150,000; Sec. L. W. MANSFIELD.
- Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.:** 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSOM; Gen. Man. L. T. WOOD.
- Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946; wholly owned and administered by the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.; cap. p.u. £760,000; all classes of insurance; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSOM; Gen. Man. L. T. WOOD.
- Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.:** Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., EC4N 4TP; f. 1836; cap. auth. £3m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer P. CAHILL, C.B.E.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.
- British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP; inc. 1946; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. H. PEET, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.
- Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.:** Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP; f. 1910; cap. issued £400,000; p.u. £400,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. H. PEET, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.
- Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.:** Barrington House, 59 Gresham St., London, E.C.2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. CAHILL, O.B.E.; Man. and Actuary M. W. MELTON, M.A., F.I.A.
- Life Association of Scotland Ltd.:** 10 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 1-2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. issued £400,000, p.u. £100,000; total assets £31,000,000; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Manager and Actuary F. C. SIBBALD, F.F.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. J. M. SOUNESS, F.F.A.
- Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society:** Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4DB; f. 1843; Chair. G. S. MALLINSON; Sec. H. F. FISHER, O.B.E., F.I.A.; Treas. C. J. HUMPHREYS.
- London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1HE; f. 1869; cap. p.u. (1967) £1m.; Chair. LEWIS G. WHYTE, F.F.A.; Man. Dir. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.; Sec. J. M. D. COOPER.
- London Life Association Ltd., The:** 81 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1806; Pres. Sir LESLIE FARRER; Actuary and Man. A. K. TUDOR, F.I.A.; Sec. A. L. LODGE, LL.B.
- Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society:** 1 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1852; Chair. C. E. WRANGHAM, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Manager H. C. H. CARPENTER, F.I.A.
- Municipal Mutual Insurance, Ltd.:** 22 Old Queen St., London, S.W.1; f. 1903; Chair. Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN, K.B.E., LL.D., J.P.; Gen. Man. A. J. WATSON.
- National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association, Ltd.:** National Employers House, Bury St., London, EC3A 5AS; f. 1914; Chair. Sir TOM HOOD, K.B.E., C.B., D.L., F.C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. W. F. FRANKS, F.I.A.S., A.C.I.I.; Gen. Managers M. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, M.C. (Overseas), J. D. MILLAR, A.C.I.I. (U.K. and Eire).
- National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.:** Church Street, Stratford-on-Avon; f. 1910; Chair. J. H. GRAY; Gen. Manager R. F. SPENCER, A.C.I.I.
- National Mutual Life Assurance Society:** 1 Bow Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1830; Chair. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of ROTHES; Actuary and Manager M. H. ORAM, T.D., M.A., F.I.A.; Joint Actuary D. S. ROSE, F.I.A.; Sec. and Investment Manager R. G. GLENN, J.P., F.C.I.I.
- National Provident Institution:** 48 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JOHN L. HARVEY, M.B.E.; Manager and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; a mutual office (no shareholders); Pres. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Manager B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary P. W. SHARMAN, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1864; cap. p.u. £750,000; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Chief Marine Underwriter P. G. L. CASE, F.C.I.I.; Marine Underwriter R. POWELL, C.B.E., T.D., A.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; London Administrative Office: 51/54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; cap. auth. and issued £6m.; f. 1797; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1824; cap. auth. £6m.; cap. issued £1,200,000; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William St., London, EC4N 7BT; f. 1931; cap. auth. (1966) £1.5m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P.; Gen. Man. J. L. SAGE.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1864; cap. auth. £2.1m.; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, T.D., M.A.; Deputy Chair. S. C. MCINTYRE, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.; Dirs. D. J. COWIE, F.I.A., A.S.A., E. F. J. PLUMRIDGE, F.I.A., W. L. GRANT, F.C.I.I., T. A. MORRIS, F.C.I.S., W. CATER, D. L. MORRISON.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1782; cap. p.u. £10,048,217; total assets £250m.; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.C.A.; Gen. Man. W. C. HARRIS, Sec. J. G. MAUNDER.

London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.: 4-5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1869; cap. issued and p.u. £250,000; total assets £20,585,044; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.C.A.; Man. Dir. D. J. R. EVANS, F.C.I.I.; Sec. J. G. MAUNDER.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4-5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1863; auth. cap. £1,500,000, p.u. £163,500; total assets £9,430,169; Chair. D. J. R. EVANS; Man. K. R. BELCHER.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. Sir ALEX ABEL SMITH; Deputy Chair. and Managing Dir. J. M. ROBERTSON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Stramongate, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; cap. p.u. £2.23m.; Chair. PETER F. SCOTT; Gen. Man. D. W. HOLLOWAY.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; f. 1848; cap. auth. (Sept. 1970) £12.5m.; Chair. K. A. USHERWOOD, C.B.E., M.A., F.I.A.; Chief Gen. Man. R. H. OWEN, F.I.A.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester 1; f. 1858; cap. auth. £1,008,000; Gen. Mans. D. B. BERRY, F.I.A., R. J. BRYCE, F.I.A.; Sec. P. M. WILLIAMS.

Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: 17 Billiter St., London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. p.u. (1967) £750,400; Chair O. V. HOARE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. and Assoc. Dir. J. C. S. LEPINE; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. K. S. HALL.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1968 by amalgamation of Guardian Assurance Company Ltd. and Royal Exchange Assurance; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON. There are 18 affiliated companies, two are incorporated in Hong Kong.

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1808; Chair. WILLOUGHBY R. NORMAN; Deputy Chair. M. A. WILKINSON; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1854; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1908; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Cambrian Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3 3DN; f. 1934; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1903; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: 13 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YL, Scotland; f. 1805; Chair. Sir JOHN N. TOOTHILL, C.B.E., LL.D., F.C.W.A.; Deputy Chair. N. M. LAW, F.F.A.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. W. THOMSON.

Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1802; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1821; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C., and ANGUS MACKINNON, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Vice-Chair. L. W. ROBSON, F.C.A., F.C.W.A.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Licenses and General Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair. A. R. D. GILBY, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. J. G. GASKELL, T.D.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.

Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1906; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

National Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1854; Chair. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Man. E. D. LYE; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1881; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1720; Gov. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Sub-Gov. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy-Gov. C. E. A. HAMBRO; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

State Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

United British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1915; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John St., Liverpool 2; f. 1845; cap. p.u. (1969) £29m.; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. A. A. HORSFORD.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1806; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. A. A. HORSFORD.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 North John St., Liverpool 2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. (1969) £1,062,000; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. A. A. HORSFORD.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North St., Liverpool 2; f. 1861; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. A. A. HORSFORD.

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Forum House, 15-18 Lime St., London, EC3M 7AP; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; res. £1,440,607; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Man. B. K. WILLIAMS; Dep. Man. and Sec. N. R. HAYDEN; Underwriter A. H. VERNON.

Royal Liver Friendly Society: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3; f. 1850; Sec. J. ROWLANDS; Treas. C. H. EATON.

Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: 18 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1861; assets exceed £240m.; Chair. E. H. HAYNES, F.I.A.

Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd.: 220-226 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1A 1AY; f. 1891; Pres. Gen. ERIK WICKBERG; Chair. and Man. Dir. Lieut.-Commissioner ARTHUR E. CARR; Gen. Man. Col. FREDERICK A. GRANT.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society: 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; London Office: 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2; f. 1826; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord BILSLAND, K.T.; Gen. Man. A. TREVOR HAYNES, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. T. S. JENKINS, M.A., F.I.A.

Scottish Life Assurance Co.: 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; f. 1968; incorporating The Scottish Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (f. 1881); Chair. CHARLES R. MUNRO, C.A.; Deputy Chair. P. W. TURCAN, W.S.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. G. WALLACE, F.F.A.; Deputy Gen. Man. J. M. DENHOLM, F.F.A.; Sec. W. M. MORRISON, F.F.A.

Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, The: 109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2; f. 1883; Chair. T. R. PATTERSON, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Gen. Man. and Actuary R. E. MACDONALD, M.A., F.F.A.; Deputy Gen. Man. D. D. MCKINNON, B.SC., F.F.A.

Scottish Provident Institution, The: 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YA; London Office: 3 Lombard St., EC3V 9AE; f. 1837; funds exceed £130m.; Chair. J. M. ROSS, F.F.A., F.R.S.E.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. MACHARG, M.A., F.F.A.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society: 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; London Office: 28 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1815; Gen. Man. T. M. SPRINGBETT, F.I.A.

Standard Life Assurance Co.: 3 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C.4; f. 1825; Chair. T. N. Risk; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. B. Dow, M.A., F.F.A.

Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.: Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. R. E. FLEMING; Chief Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES; Principal subsidiaries include:

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. R. E. FLEMING; Chief Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Beacon Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1883; cap. p.u. £405,000; Chair. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

British Law Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1888; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. C. F. PENRUDDOCK; Manager S. BETTESWORTH; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Law Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 114 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PR; f. 1845; cap. p.u. £500,000; Chair. S. F. VILLIERS-SMITH; Vice-Chair. J. D. FLOYD; Man. and Sec. P. GOHNS.

London Assurance, The: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1720; Gov. R. E. FLEMING, M.C.; Gen. Chief Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Planet Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1920; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, L2 3QH; f. 1875; cap. p.u. £750,000; Man. and Underwriter J. R. BROCKLEHURST.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: 63 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. R. E. FLEMING; Chief Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 107 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; Chair. C. G. RANDOLPH; Vice-Chairs. R. M. M. PRYOR, M.B.E., P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. K. C. ASLET, F.I.A.

United Kingdom Provident Institution: 33-36 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1840; Chair. and Managing Dir. S. G. BROOKSBANK, F.C.A.; Sec. and Accountant P. KEMP, A.C.I.I.

Vehicle and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bushey House, High St., Bushey, Herts.; f. 1923; Chair. L. M. KERSHAW, F.C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. AMOS, A.C.I.I.; (seeking liquidation March 1971).

Pioneer Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 16 Crosby Rd., North, Liverpool, L22 0NY; f. 1891; cap. auth. (1963) £100,000; Chair. L. M. KERSHAW, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. S. CLAYTON, F.I.A.; Sec. D. BLEAZARD, B.A., F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Wesleyan and General Assurance Society: Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham 4; f. 1841; Chair. D. R. WOODGATE, M.COM., F.I.A.; Gen. Mans. H. J. JONES, F.C.I.I. and F. W. TROUT, F.F.A., A.L.A.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

British Insurance Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917; Objects: Protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 297 mems.; Chair. B. ROBERTS (Norwich Union); Deputy Chair. K. M. BEVINS (Royal), A. MACDONALD (General Accident); Sec.-Gen. R. T. D. WILMOT.

Accident Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.

Accident Offices Association (Overseas): Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting life assurance business; 8 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. F. C. SIBBALD, F.F.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A. (A.S.L.O.).

Chartered Insurance Institute, The: 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; (consists of 83 local Insurance Institutes in Great Britain); f. 1897; inc. 1912; Pres. ALLAN GRANT, T.D., M.C., LL.B., F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. A. L. COCKERELL, O.B.E., B.A., F.C.I.I.; approx. 50,000 mems.

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermay House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. J. H. E. HOWORTH, Deputy Chair. A. A. MACLAREN; Joint Secs. J. F. BROADWAY, P. G. T. WALKER.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TL; f. 1901; Chair. H. F. FISHER, O.B.E., F.L.A.; Vice-Chair. R. E. BEARD, O.B.E., F.I.A., B.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. D. J. MASON; assoc. offices 21.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime St., London, EC3M 5DA; f. 1884; Chair. S. J. CHARLTON; Deputy Chair. W. J. CLAYDON; Man. and Sec. A. C. HULL; the institute is representative of Marine Insurance Companies operating in the London market.

Life Offices' Association, The: Aldermay House, Queen St. London, E.C.4; (which has established with the Associated Scottish Life Offices a Joint Standing Committee); f. 1889; Object: The advancement of the business and the protection of the interests of ordinary life assurance; 86 mems.; Chair. G. V. BAYLEY (National Provident Institution); Chief Exec. R. W. BOSS; Sec. T. H. M. OPPE.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1802; Chair. R. POWELL, C.B.E., T.D., F.C.I.I.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

Faculty of Actuaries, The: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 446 Fellows; Pres. D. W. A. DONALD, O.B.E., T.D., F.F.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A.; publ. *Transactions* (irregular).

Institute of Actuaries, The: Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7QJ; f. 1848; Royal Charter 1884; 1,427 Fellows; Pres. R. S. SKERMAN; Hon. Secs. P. R. FRANCIS, C. J. CORNWALL; Sec. N. J. PAGE; publs. *Year Book, Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

273 foreign insurance companies are represented in the United Kingdom.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4; was formed in 1860 to provide a means whereby the opinions of its member chambers on matters of policy affecting industry and commerce could be co-ordinated and presented at the national level. Approximately 100 U.K. Chambers are affiliated to the Association, together with 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord EBBISHAM; Deputy Pres. H. ECCLES-WILLIAMS; Dir. A. C. F. HEY.

Confederation of British Industry: 21 Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry and management. Advises the Government on all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of 11,500 companies, 250 Trade Associations and Employers' Organizations; most of the nationalized industries are Associate Members; Pres. JOHN PARTRIDGE; Dir.-Gen. W. O. CAMPBELL ADAMSON.

Institute of Directors: 10 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; Royal Charter 1906; over 43,000 mems.; Pres. Sir DEREK PRITCHARD; Dir. Gen. Sir RICHARD POWELL, M.C., Sec. JOHN F. STADDON, F.C.A., A.T.I.L.; publ. *The Director* (monthly), etc.

National Chamber of Trade: 3 Hyde Park Place, London, W.2; f. 1897; 450,000 mems.; affiliates local Chambers of Trade and Traders' Associations in most towns in the British Isles. Gen. Sec. J. B. PEGNALL, F.C.C.S.

Smaller Businesses Association Limited by Guarantee: 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1; f. 1964; formerly The Society of Independent Manufacturers; 2,300 mems.; Exec. Council Chair. C. J. DAVIRIS; Gen. Sec. J. H. STEVENSON.

EXPORT

British Council for the Promotion of International Trade: 73 Basinghall St., London, E.C.2; f. 1952; non-profit-making organization aiming to promote East-West trade; Pres. Lord BOYD ORR; Chair. Prof. JOAN ROBINSON; publ. *Trade Partners*.

British National Export Council: 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1; f. 1964 by the Government and sponsored by British industrial, trade, financial and labour organizations to keep the overall export picture under constant review, to stimulate further export effort and to co-ordinate the work done in particular markets by B.N.E.C.'s 11 area councils and committees; 250 mems.; Chair. Sir PETER ALLEN; Dir.-Gen. P. F. D. TENNANT, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Export Council for Europe: 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1; f. 1960 with the support of the Government as an independent self-governing voluntary organization to promote the sale of British goods and services to Europe; incorporated 1965 as one of the area organizations of the British National Export Council; Chair. E. J. W. HELLMUTH; Chief Exec. J. F. PARR.

Institute of Export: Export House, 14 Hallam St., London, W1N 6HT; f. 1935 as a professional educational organization devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. Sir DEREK PRITCHARD; Dir.-Gen. A. J. DAY, M.I.E.X.; publ. *Export* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aluminium Federation: Broadway House, 60 Calthorpe Rd., Five Ways, Birmingham B15 1TN; f. 1962; Dir. H. R. MURRAY-SHAW.

Asbestos Association Ltd.: f. 1918; Secs. Baker, Rooke and Co., C.A., 2 and 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2; 10 companies are mems; Secs. Kidsons, Taylor and Co., Manchester

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Association of British Launderers and Cleaners, Ltd.: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2; f. 1886; Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, F.C.C.S.

Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.: 69 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; Sec. F. T. ATKINS.

Association of Chemical and Allied Employers: 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1; Sec. S. CHAPMAN.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: Kandahar House, 71 Meadows, Dundee DD1 1EE, Angus; f. 1918; Dir. D. A. BORRIE; 27 mems., 14 associate mems.

British Federation of Master Printers: 11 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4DX; f. 1909; Dir. L. E. KENYON, C.B.E.; approx. 3,700 mems.

British Hotels and Restaurants Association: 20 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1; f. 1907; Dir. and Sec. ERIC D. CROFT, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W.2; Dir. K. ROMER-LEE.

British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Dir. SAM H. JERRETT, Sec. DERICK TURNER.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 9 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1918; Dir. R. W. PARKS; some 200 mems. and more than 30 Scottish mems. affiliated.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: 19 The Crescent, Ilford; Dir. K. NEWMAN; Sec. H. D. COWAN.

British Shipping Federation Ltd.: (see Transport section).

British Textile Employers' Association (Cotton, Man-made and Allied Fibres): 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, M2 7ED; f. 1969; Industrial Dir. G. B. FIELDING, C.B.E.; Commercial Dir. C. HENNIKER-HEATON, C.B.E.; Sec. J. PLATT.

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation: Dickens House, 15 Took's Court, London, E.C.4; Sec. R. H. BURDON-COOPER.

British Trawlers' Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull; Sec. I. C. THORBURN.

Cable Makers' Association, The: 15 Took's Court, Cursitor St., London, E.C.4; f. 1898; Sec. E. H. ADAMS.

Caterers' Association of Great Britain: Victoria House, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Sec. J. D. G. HOOPER.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; Dir. Rear Adm. C. K. T. WHEEN, C.B.; Sec. Cmdr. H. J. PINNOCK, R.N.

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool: Dock Board Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3; Chair. J. R. LEGGATE; Sec.-Gen. R. F. HUNT.

Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers: 1 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2; Dir. M. LAMBERT.

Employers' Side of the Wallpaper Makers' Industrial Council: King's House, King Street West, Manchester 3.

Engineering Employers' Federation: Broadway House, Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1896; Dir.-Gen. E. M. JUKES, Q.C.; Sec. H. K. MITCHELL.

Federated Quarry Owners of Great Britain: Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2; Sec. N. J. PARROTT.

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Romney House, Tufton St., London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Chair. A. T. B. SHAND; Dir. D. V. GAULTER, M.A., Barr. at Law; Gen. Sec. P. R. O'DAY, B.L.

Film Laboratory Association Ltd.: Second Floor, 19-20 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; Sec. W. STRACHAN.

Film Production Association of Great Britain: 25 Green St., London, W1Y 3FD; Pres. CLIFFORD BARCLAY; Dir. GWYNETH DUNWOODY; Gen. Sec. J. P. H. WALTON, B.Sc., F.C.I.S.; Dir. of Labour Relations E. G. DERRINGTON.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Dir. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE.

Gypsum Mining Association: Ferguson House, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Lead Employers' Council: 33 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Leather Producers' Association: Leather Trade House, 9 St. Thomas St., London, S.E.1; f. 1919; Sec. P. A. T. SMITH.

Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation: 69 North End, Croydon, CR0 1TG; Sec. C. M. SECRETT.

National Association of Port Employers: Three Quays, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3; f. 1920; Gen. Manager E. BAINBRIDGE.

National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers: 8 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh EH3 6EQ; f. 1929; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers: P.O.B. 16, Coventry; Sec. N. B. PETTERSEN, M.B.E.

National Farmers' Union: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1908; 59 county and over a thousand local branches in England and Wales; Pres. GWILYM TECWYN WILLIAMS, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. J. K. KNOWLES, C.B.E.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AD; f. 1878; Sec. H. L. FOSTER; 16,000 mems.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades: Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, London, N.20; f. 1915; Pres. W. E. DODSWORTH; Sec. W. E. A. ROBINSON.

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation: Fleming House, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1912; Dir. and Sec. I. A. SUTHERLAND, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.

Oil Companies Conciliation Committee: 93 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association: 236-237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2; Sec. A. BABBAGE.

Sand and Gravel Association of Great Britain: 48 Park St., London, W1Y 4HE; Dir. J. G. ORR, M.A.

Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association: 41 Oswald St., Glasgow; Sec. G. H. T. MACLEOD.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 8 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh EH3 6ER; f. 1917; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

Scottish Woollen Trade Mark Association Ltd.: 27 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

Sheffield Lighter Trades Employers' Association: Light Trades House, Melbourne Ave., S10 2QJ; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. I. D. SUTHERLAND.

Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association: 21 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1967 from the amalgamation of the Shipbuilding Conference, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Dry Dock Owners' & Repairers' Central Council; Dir. N. A. SLOAN, Q.C.; Joint Secs. R. D. BROWN, A. G. ROBERTSON, C. H. STANSFIELD.

Silica and Moulding Sands Association: Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, W.C.1; Sec. G. K. TIMPERLEY, M.B.E., C.I.CERAM.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Southern Brick Federation Ltd.: Lee House, London Wall, London, E.C.2; Sec. G. L. ECCLESHALL.

Surgical Textiles Conference: Higham Hill Road, London, E.17; Sec. K. W. ROTHWELL (Leslies Ltd.).

Timber Container Confederation (TIMCON): Malcolme House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex; Sec. M. W. PAYNTER, F.C.C.S.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: Clareville House, Witcomb St., London, W.C.2; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

Trustee Savings Banks Employers' Council: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W.1N 7DG.

Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council: Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford, Yorks.; f. 1919; Dir. E. S. BOOTH.

OTHER GROUPS

Brewers' Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W.1H oBB; f. 1904; Chair. F. DOUGLAS NICHOLSON, T.D., D.L.; Dir. Rear-Adm. C. D. MADDEN, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS, A.C.I.S.; publ. *The Brewing Trade Review* (monthly), *The Brewers' Almanack* (annually).

British Brush Manufacturers' Association: Greenhill House, 90-93 Cowcross St., London, E.C.1; f. 1908; sections include the Brush Export Group (62 subscribers); Sec. R. F. KNOX, A.C.I.S.; 225 members.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.: 8 Leicester St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; Man. Dir. JOHN P. WATERFIELD.

British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean St., London, W.1V 5HB; Dir. P. GLENIE-SMITH; Overseas Man. B. E. WALLIS.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 17 Berners St., London, W.1P 4DY; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL.

British Sugar Refiners' Association: Plantation House Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3; Sec. R. C. HUGHES.

Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1910; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.A.

Conference of Omnibus Companies: 172 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1; f. 1941; Chair. S. J. B. SKYRNE; Sec. R. L. HOWLETT.

Co-operative Union Ltd.: Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester, M6O OAS; f. 1869; national association of 600 British Co-operative Societies, with 13,000,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. R. SOUTHERN, C.B.E.

Corsetry Manufacturers' Association: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1914; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.A.

Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association: 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; Sec. T. A. McLOUGHLIN.

Electrical Contractors' Association: 55 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1901; Dir. and Sec. B. E. GRAY.

Farmers' Union of Wales: Queen's Square, Aberystwyth; f. 1955; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. MYRDDIN EVANS; Sec. EVAN LEWIS; publ. *Y tir* (The Land).

Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers (1960): 55-61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; Dir. The Hon. W. G. M. SPENS, M.B.E., A.C.A., Sec. J. L. CARTER.

Federation of Home and Export Tobacco Manufacturers Ltd.: Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; Sec. H. B. GRICE.

Federation of Municipal Passenger Transport Employers: Friars House, Friars Place, Chelmsford, Essex; Sec. R. E. HYSLOP.

Flat Glass Association: 6 Mount Row, London, W.1Y 6DY; Sec. L. F. BRETT, F.C.I.S.

Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association: Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1; Dir. G. F. CUTTING, M.B.E., B.COM., A.C.I.S.; Sec. Miss L. M. CONWAY, M.B.E.

Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd.: 21 Arlington St., London, S.W.1; f. 1878; Chief Exec. C. L. COPELAND; Sec. E. T. J. HURLE.

Motor Agents' Association, Ltd.: 201 Great Portland St., London, W.1N 6AB; f. 1913; Dir. Gen. F. E. HIGHAM; Sec. J. R. BOAST; 18,900 mems.; publ. *Motor Trade Executive* (monthly).

National Federation of Clay Industries: Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1928; Dir. G. K. TIMPERLEY, M.B.E., C.I.CERAM.

National Federation of Demolition Contractors: Ramillies Buildings, 1-8 Hills Place, London, W.1; f. 1941; over 150 mems.; Sec. W. G. F. THOMPSON.

National Federation of Roofing Contractors: West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds, LS1 5DE; f. 1944; Pres. W. CATHERALL; Sec. A. K. DAVIDSON, M.B.E.

National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation: 7 Gregory Blvd., Nottingham NG7 6NB; f. 1919; Pres. Prof. A. F. DAVENPORT, J.P.; Dir. A. KERSHAW, T.D., F.C.V.A., F.A.C.C.A.; Sec. J. P. HARRISON, A.C.W.A.; 600 mems.

National Ironfounding Employers' Federation: 8 Frederick's Place, London, E.C.2; f. 1918; approx. 250 mems.; Pres. E. A. FAWCETT, Vice-Pres. A. W. W. TAYLOR, F. C. BAKER, D. ROBERTSON.

Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., E.C.4; f. 1836; Pres. ERIC W. CHEADLE; Dir. DOUGLAS LOWNDES; Dep. Dir. NORMAN RICHARDS, M.A.

Scottish National Federation of Building Trades' Employers: 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, C.3; Dir. H. A. GRAEME LAPSLEY, B.L.

Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1913; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.A.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: Clareville House, Whitcomb St., London, W.C.2 7DL; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board and the British Airways Corporations will be found in the section on Transport.)

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; Chair. Lord MELCHETT; Deputy Chair. W. F. CARTWRIGHT, M. LITTMAN, Q.C., Dr. H. M. FINNISTON, F.R.S., A. J. PEACH; Man. Dirs. of Product Divisions: Special Steel Division H. P. FORDER; Constructional Engineering Division E. P. CALLAGHER; Strip Mills Division S. H. R. GRAY; General Steels Division H. MORLEY; Tubes Division J. G. STEWART; Chemicals Division E. M. SUMMERS.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects.

Chairman: Lord ROBENS, (until July 1971).

ELECTRICITY

The statutory bodies comprising the electricity service in England and Wales are the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the twelve Area Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, S.W.1; the main functions of the Council are to advise the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on all questions affecting the Electricity Supply Industry, and to promote and assist the maintenance and development by the Generating and Area Boards of an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply.

Chairman: Sir NORMAN ELLIOTT, C.B.E., J.P.

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1; the Board is responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards, who distribute it to their consumers. As an administrative arrangement England and Wales are divided into five Regions.

Chairman: Sir STANLEY BROWN.

GAS COUNCIL

59 Bryanston St., Marble Arch, London, W1A 2AZ.

Established under the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on questions affecting the gas industry and to promote and assist the efficient exercise and performance by the Area Boards of their functions. The Gas Act, 1965, gave the Council enlarged powers, including the right to manufacture or acquire gas in Great Britain or elsewhere and to supply gas in bulk to Area Boards.

There are twelve Area Gas Boards, whose Chairmen are members of the Gas Council. The main function of the Boards is to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated, and economical gas supply for their areas.

Chairman: SIR HENRY JONES, K.B.E., M.A., HON.LL.D., HON.D.SC., C.ENG., F.I.C.E., M.I.CHEM.E., F.I.G.A.S.E.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trades Union Congress: 23-28 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1; founded 1868 by the voluntary association of a number of trade unions for the purpose of defending trade union rights against attacks then pending. Its original membership of less than 120,000 has grown until to-day it has a membership of 8,875,381, while the scope of its activity has been greatly enlarged. It not only formulates, through its governing body (the General Council), the main policies of trade unionism, but takes part in consultations with other leading economic and industrial bodies, and with Government departments, on topics affecting the lives of wage-earners and salaried employees. Among the principal joint consultative bodies of which it is a member are the National Economic Development Council and the National Joint Advisory Council which advises the Government on manpower questions. The T.U.C. has also formed a joint committee with the Confederation of British Industry to discuss matters of national concern.

The T.U.C. is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and nominates the British Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Organisation.

Its General Council is elected annually by ballot of the unions attending Congress, exercising voting power according to the number of their members.

Chairman: (1970-71) Lord COOPER.

Gen. Secretary: VICTOR FEATHER, C.B.E.

Asst. Gen. Secretary: LIONEL MURRAY, O.B.E.

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3, Scotland; f. 1897; 836,862 Scottish trade unionists affiliated through 85 Scottish and British trade unions and 44 Scottish trades councils; Gen. Sec. JAMES JACK, C.B.E., J.P.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C., Affiliated 50 organizations, with a total membership of 257,417; Sec. L. HODGSON.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.

150 unions with a total membership of 9,402,170 were affiliated to the T.U.C. at the end of 1970. The following Table shows the number of unions, with membership, in each of the 18 Trade Groups in which affiliated Unions are organized.

TRADE GROUP	NUMBER OF UNIONS	MEMBERSHIP
1. Mining and Quarrying	3	321,940
2. Railways	3	290,111
3. Transport (other than Railways)	9	1,656,804
4. Shipbuilding	3	124,153
5. Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	13	1,465,691
6. Technical Engineering and Scientific	5	242,640
7. Electricity	1	392,401
8. Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	12	151,786
9. Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	9	380,536
10. Printing and Paper	6	391,765
11. Textiles	25	148,470
12. Clothing, Leather and Boot and Shoe	10	260,662
13. Glass, Pottery, Chemicals, Food, etc.	11	455,532
14. Agriculture	1	115,000
15. Public Employees	11	1,200,740
16. Civil Servants	14	657,808
17. Professional, Clerical and Entertainment	12	338,278
18. General Workers	2	807,853

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 10,000:

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers: Lifton House, Elington Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2; f. 1963, as result of a merger of Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and Structural Workers (f. 1834) and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association; Pres. D. MCGARVEY; Gen. Sec. J. CHALMERS; 125,323 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers: 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7; Sec. A. L. BARRETT; 10,069 mems.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)--(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators:** 55 Clapham Common South Side, Clapham, London, S.W.4; Sec. A. G. AUSTIN; 63,872 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers:** Prospect House, Alma St., Sheffield 3; f. 1840; Sec. L. CARR; 12,603 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists:** 8 Fairfield St., Manchester M1 3QL; f. 1866; Gen. Sec. CHARLES STEWART; 24,140 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers:** 9-11 Macaulay Rd., Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1860; Sec. G. F. SMITH; 174,285 mems.
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland:** The Builders, Crescent Lane, South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE H. LOWTHIAN, C.B.E.; 62,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers:** 110 Peckham Rd., London, S.E.15; f. 1967; Pres. HUGH SCANLON; Gen. Sec. J. CONWAY; 1,277,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Weavers' Association:** Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation St., Manchester 4; Gen. Sec. HARRY C. KERSHAW; 31,096 mems.
- Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:** 9 Arkwright Rd., London, N.W.3; f. 1880; Sec. R. W. BUCKTON; 29,000 mems.
- Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians:** 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; f. 1933; Sec. A. SAPPER; 15,827 mems.
- Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen:** 15 Cleve Rd., West Hampstead, London, N.W.6; Sec. S. McLAREN; 13,110 mems.
- Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs:** 15 Half Moon St., London, W.1; f. 1968 on the amalgamation of Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and Association of Scientific Workers; Gen. Sec. CLIVE JENKINS; 190,000 mems.
- Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions:** Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1904; Gen. Sec. T. DRIVER; 31,000 mems.
- Bakers' Union:** 3rd. floor, Station House, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts.; f. 1861; Gen. Sec. S. GRETTON; 48,000 mems.
- British Actors' Equity Association:** 8 Harley Street, London, W.1; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E.; 18,445 mems.
- Ceramic and Allied Trades Union (formerly National Society of Pottery Workers):** 5 Hillcrest St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. ALFRED DULSON; 30,361 mems.
- Chemical Workers' Union:** 155 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11; f. 1912; Sec. BOB EDWARDS, M.P.; 16,071 mems.
- Civil and Public Services Association:** 215 Balham High Rd., London, S.W.17; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. L. KENDALL; 173,822 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*; circ. 162,000.
- Civil Service Union:** 15-21 Hatton Wall, London E.C.1; Sec. J. O. N. VICKERS, M.A.; 28,674 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (monthly).
- Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union:** 22 Worple Rd., London, S.W.19; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. ROY GRANTHAM; 120,079 mems.
- Confederation of Health Service Employees:** Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. F. J. LYNCH; 90,000 mems.
- Constructional Engineering Union:** 140 Lower Marsh, Waterloo, London, S.E.1; f. 1924; Sec. E. MARSDEN; 27,278 mems.
- Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association:** Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey; Sec. G. H. DOUGHTY; 75,754 mems.
- Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication Union/Plumbing Trades Union:** Hayes Court, Hayes, Bromley, BR2 7AU; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; National Sec. (Plumbing Section) CHARLES LOVELL, M.R.P.A.; 400,000 mems.
- Electrical Power Engineers' Association:** Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. H. NORTON, O.B.E.; 27,241 mems.
- Entertainment Trades Alliance:** Kings Court, 2 Goodge St., London, W.1; f. 1966; Pres. Sir TOM O'BRIEN; Gen. Sec. G. T. RHYS.
- Fire Brigades Union:** 59 Fulham High St., London, S.W.6; Sec. TERENCE PARRY, O.B.E.; 30,500 mems.
- Greater London Council Staff Association:** Room 380, The County Hall, London, S.E.1; Gen. Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 12,112 mems.
- Inland Revenue Staff Federation:** 7 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1892; Sec. C. T. H. PLANT, O.B.E.; 46,946 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly).
- Iron and Steel Trades Confederation:** Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. D. H. DAVIES; 120,000 mems.
- Medical Practitioners' Union:** 55-56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1914; Gen. Sec. Dr. P. S. GREAVES; 5,560 mems.; publ. *Medical World*.
- Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association:** Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High St., London, E1 7PU; f. 1936; Sec. D. S. TENNANT, C.B.E.; 20,000 mems.
- Ministry of Labour Staff Association:** 244 Tolworth Rise, South Surbiton, Surrey; Gen. Sec. J. L. TINDALL; 15,279 mems.
- Musicians' Union:** 29 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1.
- National and Local Government Officers Association:** 8 Harewood Row, London, N.W.1; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. W. C. ANDERSON, C.B.E.; 400,000 mems.
- National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers:** Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Sec. J. CRAWFORD; 27,078 mems.
- National Association of Operative Plasterers:** Clanrye, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1860; Sec. A. DUNNE, O.B.E.; 14,427 mems.
- National Graphical Association:** 63-67 Bromham Rd., Bedford; f. 1963 with the amalgamation of the London Typographical Society and the Typographical Association, also incorporates National Union of Press Telegraphists (1965), National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers (1967) and Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (1969); Gen. Sec. JOHN BONFIELD; 110,000 mems.; publ. *Print*.
- National Society of Metal Mechanics:** 70 Lionel St., Birmingham, 3; f. 1872; Sec. F. BRIGGS; 47,503 mems.
- National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers:** Headland House, 308 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. Lord COLLISON, C.B.E.; 115,000 mems.
- National Union of Bank Employees:** 2 Holly Rd., Grosvenor Rd., Twickenham; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. A. G. BROOKS; 76,462 mems.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Rd. West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. H. C. SMITH; 18,707 mems.

National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton; f. 1874; 70,000 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford 1, Yorks.; Gen. Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.; 57,267 mems.

National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9; f. 1865; Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E.; 61,517 mems.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. Lord COOPER, J.P.; 830,000 mems.

National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester; Sec. H. L. GIBSON; 60,863 mems.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 59A St. John's Road, London, S.W.11; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. J. P. BROWN, J.P.; 35,294 mems.

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; Sec. K. MORGAN; 23,363 mems.

National Union of Mineworkers: 222 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; Pres. Sir SIDNEY FORD, M.B.E.; Sec. L. DALY; 344,030 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, London, S.E.3; f. 1907; Sec. ALAN FISHER; 283,471 mems.; publ. *Public Employees' Journal* (monthly).

National Union of Railwaymen: Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. S. F. GREENE, C.B.E.; 198,713 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM HOGARTH; 62,500 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Copper Smiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers: 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, N.W.3; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. W. BUCK; 75,000 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 14 Kensington Square, London W.8; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. J. MACGOUGAN; 113,928 mems.

National Union of Textile and Allied Workers: 81 Fountain St., Manchester M2 2EE; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH KING, J.P.; 23,174 mems.

National Union of Vehicle Builders: 44 Hathersage Rd., Manchester M13 0FH; Gen. Sec. A. ROBERTS; 82,418 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W5 1ER; Gen. Sec. Lord DELACOURT-SMITH; 106,934 mems.

Post Office Management Staffs Association: 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.; Sec. L. F. PRATT; 16,000 mems.

Prison Officers' Association: Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N.9; Gen. Sec. F. G. CASTELL; 125,585 mems.

Scottish Commercial Motormen's Union: 308 Albert Drive Glasgow, S.1; Sec. A. H. KITSON, J.P.; 21,000 mems.

Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers: "Baxterlee", 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.; Sec. W. MOWBRAY; 11,562 mems.

Society of Graphical and Allied Trades: 13-16 Borough Rd., St. Georges Circus, London, S.E.1; f. 1966 by a merger of the National Society of Operative Printers and

Assistants and the National Union of Printing, Book-binding and Paper Workers; Gen. Secs. R. W. BRIGIN-SHAW, T. J. SMITH; 232,000 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers: 54 Doughty St., London, WC1N 2NA; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. L. KNAPP; 16,000 mems.; publ. *Slade Journal* (quarterly); circ. 6,500.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 218 Upper St., London, N1 1RS; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES D. GRIEVE; 18,830 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. JACK JONES; 1,475,556 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs Association: 10 Melton Street, Euston London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. PERCY COLDRICK; 70,259 mems.

Union of Insurance Staffs: Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; Sec. M. W. REYNOLDS; 17,000 mems.; publ. *Cover Note* (monthly).

Union of Post Office Workers: U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1920; affiliated to the Labour Party; Sec. T. JACKSON; 195,062 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Rd., Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6LJ; Gen. Sec. A. W. ALLEN, C.B.E.; 320,000 mems.

United Road Transport Union: 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 17,253 mems.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.

National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers: 653 Commercial Road, London, E.14; Sec. S. G. WOOD; 6,921 mems.

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. EDWARD BRITTON, C.B.E., M.A.; 318,000 mems.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Entertainment Unions: 2 Soho Square, London W1V 6DD; Pres. Sir TOM O'BRIEN; Sec. G. H. ELVIN, F.C.I.S.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions: 140/142 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.7; about 1,900,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. G. BARRATT, O.B.E.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E., M.A.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford 1; Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives: Federal House, Cedars Rd., London, S.W.4; f. 1918; 11 affiliated unions; about 400,000 mems.; Pres. G. H. LOWTHIAN, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. HARRY WEAVER.

National Federation of Furniture Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, N.W.9; Gen. Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E.

National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers: 45A Lincoln St., Basford, Nottingham; Pres. W. BEE; Sec. J. CHARLESWORTH; 7,500 mems.

National Federation of Professional Workers: Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.; f. 1920; about 1,350,000 workers; Gen. Sec. JOHN FRYD.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: 60 Doughty St., London, W.C.1; 384,307 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. G. EASTWOOD.

United Textile Factory Workers' Association: Weavers' Offices, Bartlam Place, Oldham, Lancashire; about 180,000 mems.; Sec. J. MILHENCH.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

British Productivity Council: (formerly Anglo-American Council on Productivity; U.K. Section); Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4; representative of management and Trade Unions in the U.K.; Dir. Sir NIGEL POETT; publs. *Target*, *Productivity Reports*.

Commission on Industrial Relations: 22 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1969 to work towards the improvement and extension of satisfactory arrangements for handling industrial relations; Chair. The Rt. Hon. GEORGE WOODCOCK, C.B.E.; mems. LESLIE BLAKEMAN, C.B.E., ALLAN FLANDERS, WILL PAYNTER; part-time mems. A. W. H. ALLEN, C.B.E., J. R. H. EDWARDS, C.B.E.; Sec. N. SINGLETON, C.B.

Iron and Steel Advisory Committee: Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1967; to discuss problems in nationalized and private sectors of the iron and steel industry; Chair. Minister of Industry, Dept. of Trade and Industry.

Monopolies Commission: 8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Board of Trade under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Acts, 1948 and 1953, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956 and by the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965; Chair. Sir ASHTON ROSKILL, Q.C.; Sec. Miss E. L. PHILLIPS, C.M.G.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, S.W.1; f. 1962; familiarly known as *Neddy*, the NEDC is the independent forum for economic consultation between government, management, and unions. The Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies, f. 1964) developed from the NEDC, examine the efficiency and forecasts of key individual industries in the private sector. The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) provides the professional staff for the NEDC and EDCs. Mem. *Government:* Rt. Hon. ANTHONY BARBER, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chair.), Rt. Hon. ROBERT CARR, Rt. Hon. JOHN E. DAVIES; *Management:* W. O. CAMPBELL ADAMSON, Lord KEARTON, Sir KENNETH KEITH, Sir ARTHUR NORMAN, JOHN PARTRIDGE, Sir STEPHEN BROWN; *Trade Unions:* A. W. ALLEN, Lord COOPER, VICTOR FEATHER, Sir SIDNEY GREENE, J. L. JONES; *Independents:* Sir STEWART MITCHELL, Prof. W. G. MCCLELLAND

Director-General: Sir FREDERICK CATHERWOOD.

Industrial Director: R. E. CLOSE.

Economic Director: D. K. STOUT.

Administrative Secretary: J. L. EDWARDS.

Head of Public Relations: W. KEYSER.

National Joint Advisory Council: Department of Employment, 8 St. James's Sq., London, S.W.1; f. 1939, reconstituted 1946 to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest; mems.: reps. from private and nationalized industry and the trade unions; committees are set up from time to time to examine matters in detail; and there is a permanent Joint Standing Committee which acts as a steering committee.

National Research Development Corporation: (see below, Industrial Research Associations).

Regional Economic Planning Councils: Department of the Environment, Whitehall, London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to advise the Government on regional policies; Secretariats are provided for the eight Councils and Boards in England by the Department of the Environment; there is similar planning machinery in Scotland and Wales.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

Science Research Council: see under Atomic Energy, below.

British Cast Iron Research Association: Alvechurch, Birmingham; f. 1921; 907 mems.; Dir. H. MORROGH, C.B.E., F.I.M., F.I.B.F., D.S.C.(HON.), F.R.S.

British Coal Utilisation Research Association: Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1938; Dir.-Gen. Dr. L. C. F. BLACKMAN, PH.D., D.I.C., F.R.I.C., A.I.CERAM., F.INST.F.; publs. *Monthly Bulletin Gazette* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

British Coke Research Association: Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; f. 1944; Dir. J. P. GRAHAM, B.S.C., F.INST.F.

British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; formed 1919, amalgamation 1947; 700 mems.; Dir. A. W. HOLMES, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

British Glass Industry Research Association: Northumberland Rd., Sheffield S10 2UA; f. 1955; Chair. B. J. LIVINGSTON, M.A.

British Hat and Allied Feltmakers Research Association: Stanley House, Manchester Road, Audenshaw, Manchester; f. 1947; Dir. T. BARR, PH.D., B.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.S.D.C., F.T.I.

British Hydromechanics Research Association: Cranfield, Bedford; f. 1947; Dir. L. E. PROSSER, O.B.E., A.K.C., B.S.C.(ENG.), F.I.MECH.E., M.I.W.E., M.INST.M.C.; Asst. Dirs. G. A. J. YOUNG, B.S.C.(ENG.), H. S. STEPHENS, M.I.NF.SC., A.M.I.E.D., MEM.A.S.M.E., MEM.A.S.L.E., M. J. FISHER, B.S.C.; Sec. R. CHADWICK, F.C.I.S.

British Institute of Management: Management House, Parker St., London, WC2B 5PT; f. 1947; 13,500 mem. companies, 33,000 individuals; Dir.-Gen. JOHN MARSH, C.B.E., D.S.C.; publs. *Management Abstracts*, *Management Today*.

British Internal Combustion Engine Research Institute Ltd.: 111-112 Buckingham Ave., Slough Bucks.; f. 1943; Dir. W. P. MANSFIELD, A.K.C., PH.D., B.S.C. (HONS.), C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., M.S.A.E.

British Iron and Steel Research Association (BISRA): 24 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1944; 330 mems.; co-operative research in all aspects of iron and steel making; Dir. R. S. BARNES, D.S.C., F.I.P., F.I.M.; Senior Asst. Dir. E. W. VOICE, B.S.C., A.INST.GAS.E., F.INST.P.; Sec. N. A. EVERETT, F.C.A.

British Jute Trade Research Association: Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland; f. 1946; Dir. H. P. STOUT, B.A., PH.D., F.T.I., A.INST.P.

British Launderers' Research Association: The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4; f. 1920; Dir. J. LEICESTER, C.ENG., M.I.CHEM.E., A.I.MAR.E., F.R.I.C., F.T.I.

British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association: Milton Park, Egham, Surrey; f. 1920; 290 mems.; Dir. R. L. SYKES, PH.D., F.R.I.C.; Sec. H. R. EDGE, A.F.C., M.B.I.M.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, The: Euston St., London, NW1 2EU; f. 1919; 570 mems.; Dir. A. J. KENNEDY, D.S.C., PH.D., M.I.E.E., F.I.M., F.INST.P.; Sec. B. D. DOIG.

British Ship Research Association: Wallsend Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland; f. 1944; Dir. of Research Dr. R. HURST, G.M.; Admin. Dir. and Sec. J. C. ASHER, B.S.C.(ECON).

Building Research Station: Garston, Watford, WD2 7JR; est. 1921; Dir. J. B. DICK, M.A., B.S.C., F.INST.P.; publs. *B.R.S. News*, *Current Papers*, *B.R.S. Digests* and *Building Science Abstracts* (monthly), *Information 1971*, *Overseas Building Notes*.

Coal Tar Research Association: Oxford Rd., Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorks.; f. 1949; Dir. D. McNEIL, O.B.E., B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E.; publs. *Review of Coal Tar Technology* (six-monthly), *Coal Tar Data Book*.

Consumers' Association: 14 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2; non-profit-making independent organization testing and reporting on consumer goods and services; over 600,000 mems.; Dir. PETER GOLDMAN, C.B.E.; Chair. Mrs. ROY JENKINS; publs. *Which?* (monthly), *Motoring Which?* (quarterly), *Money Which?* (quarterly).

Cotton Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association: Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester 20; f. 1919, renamed and reconstituted 1961 by amalgamation of the British Cotton Industry Research Association and the British Rayon Research Association; Pres. Sir CYRIL E. HARRISON; Chair. JOHN H. SPENCER; Hon. Treas. D. D. HAROUN, I.P.; Dir. of Research D. W. HILL, C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., F.T.I.; research in cotton, silk, man-made and synthetic fibres.

Electrical Research Association: Cleeve Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1920; Dir. B. C. LINDLEY, B.S.C.(ENG), PH.D., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P., F.INST.D.; publs. *ERA Journal* (three a year), *News of ERA* (monthly).

Flour Milling and Baking Research Association: Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts. and Old London Rd., St. Albans, Herts.; f. 1967 from the merger of the Research Association of British Flour-Millers and the British Baking Industries Research Association; Chair. R. N. CANNON, O.B.E.; Dir. G. A. H. ELTON, D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Gelatino and Glue Research Association: Laboratories: Warwick St., Birmingham 12; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. A. COURTS, D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association: 7 Gregory Blvd., Nottingham, NG7 6LD; f. 1949; Dir. W. A. DUTTON, F.T.I.; Sec. N. F. COOPER, A.C.I.S.; publ. *Hosiery Abstracts* (monthly).

Lace Research Association: Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham, NG8 4GH; f. 1949; Dir. of Research D. I. GRIGGS, B.S.C.

Linen Industry Research Association: The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; f. 1919; Chair. M. F. GORDON, M.A.; Dir. of Research H. A. C. TODD, B.S.C., F.T.I., F.S.S.; Sec. H. S. EATON.

Machine Tool Industry Research Association: Hurdfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering: Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.; f. 1942; Dir. C. J. MOSS, B.S.C., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., A.I.A.G.R.E.; Sec. I. J. A. GUNN, A.A.C.C.A.

National Research Development Corporation: Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1949; an independent public corporation which promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities, and

elsewhere, advancing money where necessary to bring them to a commercially viable stage; assists industrial development; library of 2,000 vols., and 200 periodicals; Chair. Sir FRANK SCHON, D.C.L.; Man. Dir. J. C. DUCKWORTH, M.A., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P., F.INST.F.; Sec. R. A. E. WALKER, F.C.I.P.A.; publs. *Inventions for Industry* (every six months), reports and pamphlets.

Production Engineering Research Association (PERA): Melton Mowbray, Leics.; f. 1946; a joint foundation by industry and government to carry out production research and provide advice and information on all aspects of manufacturing and management; a non-profit organization open to firms engaged in manufacturing production; Dir. of Research Dr. D. F. GALLOWAY.

Road Research Laboratory: Crowthorne, Berkshire; estab. 1933; from 1965 controlled by the Ministry of Transport; research on road materials and construction, road traffic and safety; 55,500 books and pamphlets and 950 journals in library; Dir. D. J. LYONS, B.S.C., C.ENG., F.R.A.E.S., M.INST.H.E.; publs. *Annual Reports*, *Text Books*, *Technical Papers*, *R.R.L. Reports* and *Road Notes*.

Research Association for the Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging Industries (PIRA): Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey and Welcomes Rd., Kenley, Surrey; f. 1967; Dir. G. L. RIDDELL, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers: The Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Rd., Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1926; Dir. Dr. G. de W. ANDERSON, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., A.R.P.S.

Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain: Shawbury, Shrewsbury SY4 4NR; f. 1919; formerly Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers; Chair. H. JACKSON, M.Sc.; Dir. of Research WILLIAM F. WATSON, PH.D., D.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.P.I.; publ. *Rapra Abstracts* (monthly), etc.

Sira Institute: R & D Centre for Measurement, Control and Automation, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5EH; f. 1918; Dir. S. S. CARLISLE, M.Sc., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P.; Dep. Dir. R. E. FISCHBACHER, B.S.C., A.R.C.S.T., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., M.INST.M.C., F.R.S.A.; Sec. S. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, B.A., A.I.A.C.; publ. *Metron* (monthly), *Sira Review*, *Sira News*, etc.

Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association (SATRA): Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering, Northants; f. 1919; Dir. A. R. PAYNE, D.S.C., C.ENG., M.I.MECH.E., F.I.R.I., F.INST.P.; Sec. JOHN BUTCHER, A.M.B.I.M., A.I.A.C., M.I.O.M.

Spring Research Association: Doncaster St., Sheffield S3 7BB; f. 1946; Dir. J. A. BENNETT, B.S.C., A.INST.P.

Welding Institute, The: Abington Hall, Cambridge, CB1 6AL; London office: 54 Princes Gate, S.W.7; f. 1968; formerly British Welding Research Institute and Institute of Welding; 1,500 Research mems.; 5,000 Professional mems.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. RICHARD WECK, C.B.E.; publs. *Research Bulletin* (monthly), *Metal Construction* (monthly), *Journal*.

Welwyn Hall Research Association: The Hall, Church St., Welwyn, Herts.; f. 1948; Dir. W. G. B. MILLS, B.S.C., C.ENG., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E., F.P.I.

Wool Industries Research Association: Wira, Headingley Lane, Leeds LS6 1BW; f. 1918; Dir. B. E. KING, B.S.C., PH.D., M.I.E.E., F.T.I.; Research Dir. S. L. ANDERSON, M.Sc., F.INST.P., F.T.I.; publs. *Wira News* (restricted circulation), *Annual Report and Accounts*, *Wira Reports* (confined to Ordinary Members), etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

British Railways Board: 222 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1; Chair. Sir HENRY JOHNSON, C.B.E.; Dep. Chair. and Chief Executive (Railways) W. G. THORPE; Vice-Chair. J. M. W. BOSWORTH; Chief Sec. J. R. HAMMOND, M.B.E.

In January, 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. Under the 1968 Transport Act it is required to operate as a viable commercial concern and to this end various changes have been made in organization and financial structure. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of five Regional Boards.

British Rail, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, N.W.1; Gen. Man. R. L. E. LAWRENCE, O.B.E., E.R.D.

British Rail, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W.2; Gen. Man. J. BONHAM-CARTER, D.S.O., O.B.E.

British Rail, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1; Gen. Man. L. W. IBBOTSON, M.B.E.

British Rail, Eastern Region: York; Gen. Man. Brig. K. HARGREAVES, C.B.E., T.D., D.L.

British Rail, Scottish Region: Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Rd., Glasgow, C.4, Scotland; Gen. Man. G. W. STEWART, C.V.O.

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE

London Transport Executive: 55 Broadway, London, S.W.1; operates London's red buses and underground trains; est. 1970 as a public authority with overall policy and financial control vested in the Greater London Council; Chair. Sir MAURICE HOLMES; Vice-Chair. ANTHONY BULL, O.B.E.; mems. full-time: R. M. ROBBINS, K. G. SHAVE, RALPH BENNETT, H. J. H. C. HILDRETH.

ROADS

Total road mileage in Great Britain was 206,126 in April 1969:

Motorways	622 miles
Trunk Roads	8,352 "
Principal Roads	20,220 "
Other Roads	176,922 "

Passenger traffic is handled by municipal companies and private coach services; the handling of freight is controlled partly privately and partly by a public body, the Transport Holding Company.

National Freight Corporation (British Road Services Ltd., Containerway and Roadferry Ltd., B.R.S. Parcels Ltd., National Carriers Ltd., Freightliners Limited and other companies): Argosy House, 215 Great Portland St., London, W1N 6BD; f. 1969 as independent body responsible to the Ministry of Transport; Chair Sir REGINALD WILSON.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5RF; f. 1932; membership includes 100 national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord CHESHAM, P.C.; Dir. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain holding A or B licences. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain; Chair. W. McMILLAN; Dir.-Gen. G. K. NEWMAN, M.A. Number of mems. 18,000; publ. *Road Way* (monthly).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Fanum House, Leicester Square, London WC2H 7LY; over 4,000,000 mems.; f. 1905; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount BRENTFORD; Dir.-Gen. A. C. DURIE; Sec. W. LYNCH.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; club (full members) and service for motorists (associate members); Chair. WILFRID ANDREWS, C.B.E.; Sec. Commander D. P. LITTLE, R.N.; Dir. Assoc. Section Capt. (E.) W. GREGSON, C.B.E., R.N.R.; House Sec. Lt.-Col. J. D. NIXON, M.C.

Royal Scottish Automobile Club (R.S.A.C.): 11 Blythwood Square, Glasgow, C.2; 8,000 mems.; Sec. Major R. TENNANT REID, M.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,400 miles of Inland Waterways in Great Britain, of which some 2,000 miles are under the control of British Waterways. These are of varying dimensions, from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating craft with a carrying capacity of 50-600 tons, to canals taking boats 7 ft. wide.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir FRANK PRICE; Vice-Chair. Sir JOHN HAWTON, K.C.B.; Sec. T. T. LUCKOUCK.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are about 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Milford Haven, Medway, Southampton, Manchester, Clyde, Tees and Hartlepool, Hull, Bristol, Immingham and the Tyne ports are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared). Nineteen ports, including Hull, Southampton and the ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Port Authority. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir CLIFFORD DOVE, C.B.E., E.R.D.; Man. Dir. S. JOHNSON, C.B.E.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1878; national organization of ship-owners; Pres. Sir J. N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., J.P. (Ocean Steamship Co. Ltd.); Dir. L. J. H. HORNER, O.B.E.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London E.C.3; world market for chartering tramp shipping, for the sale and purchase of ships; for the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

chartering of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair BRIAN F. TURNER; Sec. D. J. WALKER.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, C.2; Regd. 1935; Chair. Viscount RUNCIMAN; Sec. R. MILLER, C.A.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd.: Beaufort House, St. Botolph St., London, E.1; Regd. 1931; Chair. W. J. CAMPBELL; Sec. N. C. CAMPBELL.

Associated Container Transportation: 136 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by Ben Line, Blue Star, Cunard, Ellermans and Harrison Line; Chair. Sir BASIL SMALLPEICE.

Atlantic Container Line: Cunard Bldg., Liverpool L3 1DY; international consortium for North Atlantic traffic.

Bank Line Ltd., The: 21 Bury St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; Managers: ANDREW WEIR AND CO. LTD.; Sec. J. G. YOUNG, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.C.A.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd., The: 10 North St. David St., Edinburgh EH2 1YD; Managers WM. THOMSON AND CO.; Chair. Sir J. D. W. THOMSON, Bt.; Joint Man. Dirs. M. F. STRACHAN, H. R. MACLEOD, W. R. E. THOMSON, F. D. D. THOMSON, Hon. N. D. G. GABRAITH.

Bibby Line: Martins Bank Building, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1807; Managers BIBBY BROS. AND CO.; Sec. R. K. SCOTT.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1920; Chair. R. A. VESTY; Dep. Chair. E. H. VESTY; Dirs. G. H. TROTT, C.B.E., W. T. RAE; Sec. G. F. HUNT, F.C.I.S.

BP Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Moore Lane, London, E.C.2; inc. 1915; Chair A. E. C. DRAKE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. A. MEDCRAFT; Sec. K. H. PARKE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1955 when The Clan Line Steamers and Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. (q.v. separately below) merged; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QJ; f. 1856; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. B. ADAMS; Sec. A. Y. THOMSON, C.A.

Thos. and Jno. Brocklebank Ltd.: Cunard Building, Liverpool 3; Chair. PHILIP E. BATES; Man. Dir. T. H. TELFORD; Sec. H. M. GOULDEN, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 66 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Managers JOHN SWIRE AND SONS LTD., Eastern Agents BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Union House, 9 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Clan Line Steamers Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Vice-Chair. Lord ROTHERWICK.

Common Bros. (Management) Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dirs. J. W. COMMON, G. A. COMMON, C. FOX; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Lowland Tanker Co. Ltd., The Vallum Shipping Co. Ltd., Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., The Burnside Shipping Co. Ltd., The Hopemount Shipping Co. Ltd.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: Cleveland House, St. James Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1878; Chair. Sir BASIL SMALLPEICE, K.C.V.O.; Deputy Chair. R. H. SENIOR, P. H. SHIRLEY; Sec. F. LEACH, B.A., F.C.I.S.

Donaldson Bros. and Black Ltd.: Head Office: 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; f. 1854; Chair. FRED A. DONALDSON; Sec. S. THOM.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: 12/20 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; Dirs. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D. (Chair. and Man. Dir.), Sir JOHN R. ELLERMAN, Bt., J. A. TAYLOR, Col. G. W. BAYLEY, O.B.E., F. C. HITCH, D. A. LLOYD, R. A. LLOYD.

Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd.: Commercial Rd., Hull; Chair. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D.; Man. Dir. G. W. BAYLEY, O.B.E., E.R.D.; Gen. Man. J. R. FEWLASS; Sec. W. BEECH.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1888; Chair. N. P. BIGGS; Man. Dirs. E. F. CHOPPEN, Dr. A. W. PEARCE; Dirs. A. S. ASHTON, G. F. BOWEN, Dr. A. R. W. BADDELY; Sec. J. H. ROTHERA.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P. & O. Buildings, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1895; a member of the P. & O. Group; Chair. C. A. W. DAWES, M.C.; Deputy Chair. H. T. BEAZLEY; Sec. A. M. ALCOCK.

Furness Withy and Co. Ltd.: Furness House, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; Chair. J. A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. J. D. PITCAIRN, M.A., F.C.C.S.

Fyffes Line (Fyffes Group Ltd.): 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly, London, W.1; inc. 1901; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. Officer A. J. ELLIS; Sec. F. E. DARTER.

General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Tower Hill, London, E.C.3; f. 1824; Chair. D. L. J. MORTELMAN; Sec. E. H. D. SMEETON.

Hain-Nourse Ltd., The: 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; Chair. E. P. STUART-WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. J. C. GOODWIN.

J. and G. Harrison Ltd.: steamship owners and merchants; 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1874; Joint Man. Dirs. D. T. HARRISON-SLEAP, R. F. L. HARRISON; Sec. J. HUSTON.

H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.: 12 Princes Sq., 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.1; f. 1963; Dirs. H. HOGARTH, A. C. HOGARTH, G. S. BROWN, J. M. MACLEOD, J. P. WALKINSHAW, W. M. SCOTT.

Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 53 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Managing Dir. C. W. WARWICK; Managing Dir. J. M. HOULDER; Sec. C. F. W. DODGE.

A. Johnson & Co. (London) Ltd.: Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; container freight services.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. S. PHILLIPS.

Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3; f. 1845; Gen. Manager W. LOUGH; Manager D. A. BARBER; Sec. C. L. CARPENTER.

Larrinaga Steamship Co. Ltd.: Corn Exchange Building, Brunswick St., Liverpool L2 7QE; f. 1850; Chair. RAMON DE LARRINAGA; Sec. T. A. NUGENT.

Manchester Liners Ltd.: Manchester Liners House, P.O.B. 189, Manchester M5 2XA; f. 1898; Chair. R. B. STOKER, M.A.; Man. Dir. W. A. L. ROBERTS; Dir. and Sec. M. PATTINSON, M.A., F.C.A.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1873; a member of the P. & O. Group; Dirs. C. A. W. DAWES, M.C. (Chair.), H. T. BEAZLEY (Deputy Chair.); Sec. L. G. SANKEY.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

Ocean Steam Ship Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Man. Dirs. Sir JOHN N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., H. O. KARSTEN, M.B.E., G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., R. O. C. SWAYNE, M.C., J. L. ALEXANDER, H. B. CHRIMES, R. H. HOBHOUSE, K. ST. JOHNSTON, R. J. F. TAYLOR, M. B. GLASIER, C.B.E., F. L. LANE, C.B.E., W. H. MCNEILL, C.B.E.; Dir. P. J. D. TOOSEY, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sec. A. J. WHITE.

Blue Funnel Line: India Buildings, Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Man. Dirs. J. UTLEY, R. H. HOBHOUSE; Dirs. J. L. ALEXANDER, H. R. DISLEY, H. W. GARTON, G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., C. D. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Sir JOHN N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., K. ST. JOHNSTON.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1932; Chair F. L. LANE, C.B.E.

Glen Line Ltd.: 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3; Chair. and Man. W. H. MCNEILL, C.B.E.

Henderson Line Ltd.: 80 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.1; Chair. F. L. LANE, C.B.E.

Overseas Containers Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1965; consortium owned by P. & O., Alfred Holt & Co. (the Blue Funnel Line), Furness, Withy, and British and Commonwealth Shipping; Chair. Sir ANDREW CRIGHTON.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The: Pacific Building, James St., Liverpool L69 2BJ; f. 1840; Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Dir. and Man. W. R. MACRAE.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: Beaufort House, 2 Gravel Lane, London, E.1; f. 1837; Chair. Sir D. F. ANDERSON; Deputy Chair. Sir FREDERIC HARMER, C.M.G., F. I. GEDDES, M.B.E.; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.

Port Line Ltd.: Cleveland House, St. James Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1914; Chair. N. S. THOMPSON; Man. Dir. D. G. HOLLEBONE, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Sec. F. LEACH.

Sir R. Ropner and Co. Ltd.: 140 Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington, Durham; f. 1875; Senior Dir. Col. Sir LEONARD ROPNER, Bt., M.C., T.D., D.L.; Sec. C. RINGWOOD, A.C.I.S.

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.: 56 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1932; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. W. R. BARLOW.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: 14-19 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. R. RUSSELL; Deputy Chair. J. A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. W. M. GRIERSON.

Shell International Marine Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services on behalf of, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. F. S. McFADZEAN; Man. Dir. J. H. KIRBY; Sec. W. J. SMITH.

Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; owns and manages tankers of Royal Dutch/Shell Group under British flag; Chair. J. H. KIRBY; Man. Dir. B. E. BLAKELY; Sec. L. T. W. SAWYER.

Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff; 18 London St., London, E.C.3; f. 1906; Chair. C. R. CHATTERTON.

Frank C. Strick and Co. Ltd.: 12-20 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; ship managers; Chair. W. A. WATTS; Dirs. E. P. HOPE-SMITH, D. F. R. PHILLIPS, P. A. GROVE-WHITE (secretary).

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1853; Chair. Sir NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Man. Dir. A. E. LEMON; Sec. C. H. LEMON.

United Molasses Co. Ltd. (Athol Line): Bowater House East, 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1935; Chair. A. S. WINGATE-SAUL; Exec. Vice-Chair. J. V. HOYLE; Man. Dir. G. W. SCOTT; Sec. N. A. BIRRELL, F.C.A.

ASSOCIATIONS

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1878; Pres. F. E. HILL; Vice-Pres. Sir JOHN NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E.; Chair. Sections: J. F. DENHOLM (Deep Sea Tramp), P. A. MEDCRAFT (Oil Tanker), D. S. CLARABUT, D.S.C. (Coasting and Short Sea Tramp), Capt. H. K. SALVESEN (Whaler), D. M. ROBINSON, J.P. (Documentary Cttee.), J. H. KIRBY (Lights Advisory Cttee.); Dirs. L. J. H. HORNER, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. WATSON, M.B.E.; Sec. H. DAVY.

British Shipping Federation Ltd., The: 146-150 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; Chair. R. A. HUSKISSON; Vice-Chair. R. J. BLOXAM, M. A. NICOLSON; Dir. J. K. RICE-OXLEY.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: Equity and Law House, 47 Castle St., Liverpool L2 9UB; f. 1858; Chair. T. H. TELFORD; Sec. R. LESLIE ADAM.

National Maritime Board: 110 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917, re-constituted 1920; Joint Chair. R. A. HUSKISSON (Employers), L. F. EDMONDSON, (Employees).

Ocean Travel Development: Nuffield House, Piccadilly, London, W.1V 9AJ; f. 1958; 30 mems.; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Dir. JOHN LANCASTER-SMITH; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. H. PESTELL.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airports Authority: 2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1966; responsible for the London airports and Prestwick Airport; Chair. PETER MASEFIELD; Chief Exec. GEORGE HOLE; Gen. Mans. C. D. WALDRON (Heathrow), L. W. GREEN (Gatwick), D. LIVINGSTON (Prestwick), R. J. BONNER (Stansted).

STATE AIRLINES

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Head Office: B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex; operates scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services and charter services; countries and territories served include Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East, North, West, East, Central and South Africa, North and South America, the Caribbean, Fiji, Hawaii; also operates complete round-the-world services; fleet of 26 Boeing 707, 27 VC 10 and 6 Boeing 747; Chair. Mr. KEITH GRANVILLE; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir ARTHUR NORMAN; Sec. and Solicitor R. M. FORREST.

Associated Companies of B.O.A.C.: Air Mauritius Ltd., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Fiji Airways Ltd., Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd., Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Ltd., New Hebrides Airways Ltd., Turkish Airlines, and various hotel interests.

British European Airways Corporation: Head Office: Beeline House, Ruislip, Middlesex; London Office: West London Air Terminal, Cromwell Rd., S.W.7; f. 1946; operates domestic services throughout the United Kingdom and overseas to European countries and to Turkey, Malta, Cyprus; fleet of 21 Trident 1, 15 Trident 2, 18 BAC 1-11, 13 Vanguard, 2 Comet 4B, 25 Viscount and 2 Heron; Chair. Sir HENRY MARKING, C.B.E., M.C., M.INST.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

Subsidiary and Associated Companies of B.E.A.:
Gibraltar Airways Ltd., Cyprus Airways Ltd., Malta Airways Co. Ltd., International Aeradio Ltd., Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (S.I.T.A.), Airport Catering Services Ltd., College of Air Training, Airways Housing Trust Ltd., B.E.A. Helicopters Ltd., British Air Services Ltd., Silver Wing Surface Arrangements Ltd., B.E.A. Airtours Ltd.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

Air Holdings Ltd.: Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1962; Chair R. L. CUMMING; aviation and travel; holding company for the following:

Aviation Traders (Engineering).
British Air Ferries.
Airwork Services Ltd.
Air Holdings (Finance) Ltd.
Air Holdings (Sales) Ltd.
SAFE Air Ltd. (New Zealand).
Fairways Travel Ltd.
Kemp's Aerial Surveys Ltd.
Leroy Tours Ltd.
Whitehall Holidays Ltd.
Lyons Tours Ltd.
Exeter Airport Ltd.
Olley Travel Service Ltd.

British Air Services:

Cambrian Airways Ltd.: Glamorgan (Rhoose) Airport, near Barry, Glam. CF6 9ZL; scheduled airline operator; fleet of 3 BAC 1-11 and 10 Viscounts; Chair. J. DAVIES; Acting Man. Dir. D. J. DAVIES.

Northeast Airlines Ltd.: Hodford House, High St., Hounslow, Middlesex; formerly B.K.S.; scheduled services from Leeds/Bradford to Dublin, Belfast, Jersey and Guernsey, and from London to Bilbao, San Sebastian, Bordeaux, Klagenfurt and Luxembourg; fleet of 2 Trident 1E, 1 Britannia 102 and 6 Viscount 806X; Chair. C. A. HERRING; Man. Dir. B. J. T. CALLEN.

British Island Airways Ltd.: Congreve House, 86 Station Rd., Redhill, Surrey; scheduled short-haul passenger and air cargo services to London, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Southampton, Exeter, Dublin, Belfast, Blackpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paris, Hanover and Düsseldorf; contract charter and ad-hoc work; fleet of 8 Dart Heralds and 4 C47 freighters; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER; Dirs. J. A. THOMSON, A. E. LEMON,

N. MOUNTAIN, A. E. BRISTOW, Major J. R. C. RILEY; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British Midland Airways Ltd.: East Midlands Airport, Castle Donington, near Derby, and 78 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; scheduled services to the Channel Islands, Ireland, the Continent and Spain; cargo and charter flights; fleet of 3 BAC 1-11 and 5 Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. R. PAINE; Sec. Miss M. AGER, M.B.E.

Caledonian/BUA: Gatwick Airport, London, Horley, Surrey; associate companies: Sierra Leone Airways, Gambia Airways; scheduled passenger services to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast (Interjet), South America, East, Central and West Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Holland, Tunisia, Italy, Spain, Jersey and France (Silver Arrow Rail/Air service to Paris); all freight Africargo service between Europe and Africa; world-wide inclusive tours, group, military and cargo charters; fleet of 7 Boeing 707, 4 VC10 and 20 BAC 1-11; Chair. and Man. Dir. ADAM THOMSON.

Channel Airways Ltd.: Airways House, London (Stansted) Airport, Stansted, Essex; scheduled services to Rotterdam, Ostend, Channel Islands, and Rimini; IT and ad-hoc charter services; fleet of 2 Tridents, 2 BAC 1-11, 5 Comet IVB, 5 Viscount (812), 3 Heron, 1 Dove; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. J. JONES, A.F.C.; Dep. Man. Dir. BERNARD F. COLLINS, M.B.E., A.F.R.A.E.S.; Co. Sec. and Exec. Dir. Captain A. E. HUGO PARSONS, D.F.C.

Dan-Air Services Ltd.: Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; charter and IT services operating from Gatwick, Luton, Birmingham, Manchester, Tees-side, Glasgow, Bristol, and Cardiff; domestic schedule services linking Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle; international schedule services to Norway, Holland, Belgium and also Isle of Man and Jersey; fleet of 9 Comet 4, 4 BAC 1-11, 2 Ambassador, 1 Nord 262; Dirs. F. E. F. NEWMAN, M.C. (Chair.), A. J. SNUDDEN (Man.), M. O'REGAN (Financial).

Loganair: Glasgow Airport, Abbotsinch, Paisley, Renfrewshire; Scottish domestic services and a service to Norway; fleet of 2 Aztecs, 3 Islanders, 1 Skyvan, 1 Beech 18; Dirs. D. MCINTOSH, A.F.C., A.M.INST.T., J. G. ROBERTSON, J. M. HARTER.

Skyways Coach Air Ltd.: 7 Berkeley St., London, W.1.

There are 61 foreign airlines serving the United Kingdom.

TOURISM

British Tourist Authority: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1929; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER GLEN; Britain's national tourist organization.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: The British Tourist Authority, 144 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels 1.

Denmark: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 46, 1002, Copenhagen K.

France: The British Tourist Authority, 6 Place Vendôme, 75-Paris 1er.

Holland: The British Tourist Authority, 6-8 Nieuwe Spiegelstraat, Amsterdam C.

Italy: The British Tourist Authority, 40 via Torino, 00184 Rome.

Federal Germany: The British Tourist Authority, Neue Mainzer Strasse 22, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 1. The British Tourist Authority, 2 Hamburg 13, Postfach 2655.

Spain: The British Tourist Authority, Torre de Madrid 6-4, Plaza de España, Madrid 13.

Sweden: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 40097, S-10342 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: The British Tourist Authority, 8001 Zürich, 78/V Limmatquai.

Other offices are maintained in New York, Chicago, Dallas (Texas), Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto, Vancouver, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Capetown and Tokyo.

Scottish Tourist Board: Rutland Place, West End, Edinburgh 1; Chief Exec. L. BORLEY; Sec. W. R. ROSS.

Wales Tourist Board: Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 3YZ.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: Head Office: River House, 48 High St., Belfast BT1 2DS; London: 11 Berkeley St., W.1.; Glasgow: 141 Bath St., Glasgow C.2; Dublin: 42 Harcourt St., Dublin 2.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Education and Science: 38 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1; Paymaster-General with responsibility for the arts Rt. Hon. The Viscount ECCLES, K.C.V.O.

Arts Council of Great Britain: 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU; f. 1940 to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts, to increase their accessibility to the public and to co-operate with government departments, local authorities, etc.; Chair. Lord GOODMAN; Sec.-Gen. HUGH WILLATT.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

The National Theatre: The Old Vic, Waterloo Rd., London, S.E.1; f. 1963; classical and modern drama; temporary address pending completion of new building on South Bank, London; Dir. Sir LAURENCE OLIVIER; Admin.

Dir. FRANK DUNLOP; Gen. Man. ANTHONY EASTERBROOK.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre: Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespearean drama; the company performs Shakespearean and modern plays at the Aldwych Theatre, London; Artistic Dir. TREVOR NUNN.

Nottingham Playhouse: classical and modern; Dir. STUART BURGE.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Dir. WILLIAM GASKILL.

Royal Opera House, The: Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; opera and ballet; Gen. Administrator JOHN TOOLEY; Dirs. COLIN DAVIS, C.B.E., PETER HALL, M.A., C.B.E.; Dir. Royal Ballet, KENNETH MACMILLAN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

London Symphony Orchestra: 1 Montague St., London, WC1B 5BT; Gen. Man. HAROLD LAWRENCE; Principal Conductor ANDRÉ PREVIN.

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

New Philharmonia Orchestra: 61 Carey Street, London, W.C.2; Principal Conductor OTTO KLEMPERER.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 70 Wigmore St., London, W.1; Gen. Man. RAYMOND FEN; Principal Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Gervis Place, Bournemouth BH1 2AW; Artistic Adviser GEORGE HURST.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 60 Newhall St., Birmingham 3; Principal Conductor LOUIS FREMAUX.

Hallé Orchestra: 30 Cross St., Manchester 2; f. 1858; Gen. Man. CLIVE F. SMART.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope St., Liverpool L1 9BP; Musical Dir. CHARLES GROVES.

Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: Osborne House, 28 Osborne Rd., Newcastle 1; Principal Conductor RUDOLF SCHWARZ.

Scottish National Orchestra: 150 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2; Gen. Man. ROBERT PONSONBY; Principal Conductor ALEXANDER GIBSON.

B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra: Delaware Rd., Maida Vale, London, W9 2LG; Principal Conductor COLIN DAVIS (from September 1971, PIERRE BOULEZ); each of the B.B.C.'s regional services also has its own orchestra.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA): 11 Charles II St., London, S.W.1; f. 1954; Chair. Sir JOHN HILL; Deputy Chair. Sir CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.; Member for Production Dr. N. L. FRANKLIN, O.B.E.; Member for Weapons Research and Development Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS BARNETT, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Sec. D. E. H. PEIRSON, C.B.E.
London: central administration, public relations and overseas collaboration.

Group Headquarters:

Reactor Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Production Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. T. TUOHY, C.B.E.

Radiochemical Centre: Amersham, Bucks.; Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE.

Research: Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berks.; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL.

Weapons: Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

The Authority deals with every aspect of nuclear energy other than certain matters relating to nuclear weapons. It undertakes research; it is the sole importer of uranium; it sells fuel to the electricity authorities, processes the spent fuel elements, and buys back plutonium extracted from them. (Separate electricity authorities implement the civil nuclear power programme.) In 1965 the functions of the Authority were extended to include the undertaking of scientific research and development in matters not connected with atomic energy, when required to do so by the Minister of Technology.

Atomic Energy Research Establishment: Harwell, nr. Didcot, Berks.; f. 1945; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL.

Research is mainly concerned with materials, their properties and the effects upon them of radiation. The work includes many branches of physics, chemistry and metallurgy, and also electronics, health physics, engineering and chemical engineering. There are five research reactors and several particle accelerators at Harwell.

Harwell Postgraduate Education Centre: f. 1963; Man. J. N. HULL.

Calder Operation School: Calder Bridge, Cumberland; Man. E. WILLIAMSON.

Culham Laboratory: Abingdon, Berks.; Head of Laboratory Dr. R. S. PEASE.

Research in nuclear fusion as a source of industrial power, and in plasma physics.

Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment: Dounreay, Caithness, Scotland; f. 1956; Dir. P. W. MUMMERY, O.B.E.

Site of the 14 MW(E) Dounreay fast reactor, and a 250 MW(E) prototype fast reactor, the latter now approaching completion. Supporting activities include the fabrication and reprocessing of M.T.R. fuel, and a comprehensive irradiation service, using D.F.R.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith: Dorchester, Dorset; Dir. D. W. FRY.

Centre for studies in reactor physics, including nuclear data evaluation, heat transfer and fluid dynamics, reactor control, nucleonic instrumentation and the assessment of reactor core performance. New reactor concepts are investigated here and new applications for nuclear reactors. Site of the 100 MW(E) prototype steam-generating heavy

water reactor and the European Nuclear Energy Agency high temperature gas-cooled reactor, Dragon.

Radiochemical Centre: Amersham, Bucks.; Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE.

Produces and markets radioisotopes.

Atomic Weapons Research Establishment: Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. Dr. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

Development of nuclear warheads and research and development for the civil energy programme.

Engineering and Materials Laboratory: Risley; Head of Laboratories J. M. HUTCHEON.

Investigation of physical and chemical properties of reactor materials combined with Engineering Laboratory work.

Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories: Springfields, Salwick, Preston; Head of Laboratories J. HARPER.

Development of fuels and for thermal and fast nuclear reactors.

Production Group: Risley, Warrington, Lancs.; Man. Dir. T. TUOHY.

Nuclear fuel services, Group headquarters.

Reactor Group: Risley, Warrington, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Reactor design and development. Group headquarters.

Reactor Development Laboratories: Windscale, Sellafield, Cumberland; Head of Laboratories K. SADDINGTON, O.B.E.

Development of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system and associated work. It is also engaged on the development of plutonium fuels for fast reactors.

Windscale and Calder Works: Sellafield, Cumberland.

Operation of chemical plants for reprocessing irradiated fuels and the nuclear power station.

Capenhurst Works: Cheshire; Gen. Man. W. R. A. TAYLOR, O.B.E.

Authority factory for the supply of enriched uranium.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ROGAN, O.B.E.

Uranium ore treatment and fuel element manufacture.

Chapelcross Works: Annan, Dumfriesshire; operation of nuclear power station; Gen. Man. Windscale and Calder and Chapelcross G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

Blacknest Centre for Seismological Research: near Aldermaston; also headquarters of Aldermaston Project for the Application of Computers to Engineering (APACE).

Foulness Establishment: Foulness Essex; Laboratory experiments and field trials in aid of nuclear weapons.

Orfordness Establishment: Orfordness, Suffolk; Development and application of environmental testing in the nuclear weapon and other fields.

RESEARCH REACTORS

Harwell

"GLEEP", first British reactor; started 1947; graphite-moderated air-cooled low-energy pile; used for materials testing, research with an oscillator and on biological irradiations.

"LIDO" swimming-pool reactor, 200 kW, started 1956.

"DIDO" heavy-water (DDO) reactor, 15MW, with maximum neutron flux 2×10^{14} neutrons per cm.² per second, for studies requiring high-energy flux, and for isotope production, started 1956.

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"PLUTO" heavy-water reactor, 20 MW (H), similar to "DIDO", for materials studies, critical 1958.

"DAPHNE" 100-watt experimental reactor, cooled and moderated with heavy water; to simulate "DIDO" and "PLUTO".

Aldermaston

"HERALD" (Heterogeneous Experimental Reactor Aldermaston), started 1959; 5-MW light-water reactor.

"HORACE" 10-watt experimental reactor to obtain basic information for "HERALD".

"VERA" 100-watt reactor to use for experimental studies on fast reactor systems.

"VIPER" pulsed fast reactor, for research on the effects of intense pulses of neutron and gamma radiation.

Winfrith

"ZENITH" 100-watt graphite-moderated reactor for investigating high-temperature, gas-cooled systems; started 1959.

"JUNO" 100-watt heavy or light water moderated reactor; started 1964.

"NESTOR" 10-kW light-water reactor to provide neutrons for sub-critical assemblies; started 1961.

"DIMPLE" Deuterium-moderated pile low-energy heavy-water pile for thermal reactor studies; started Harwell, re-erected Winfrith 1961.

"HECTOR" small experimental reactor fuelled with enriched uranium aluminium alloy; oscillator reactor, to study reactivity measurements on materials and fuel elements.

"ZEBRA" 100-watt experimental reactor with a flexible system designed primarily to investigate the physics of large fast reactors.

POWER REACTORS

Calder (Calderbridge): Two stations, four reactors; station "A" completed 1956, station "B" completed 1958; power 225 MW (H) per reactor; fuelled with natural uranium, cooled with carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite.

Chapelcross (Annan): Four reactors; first reactor completed 1958, second, third and fourth 1959; power 225 MW (H) per reactor; fuel, coolant and moderator as Calder.

A.G.R. (Windscale): completed 1962; power 34 MW (E); fuelled with enriched uranium oxide.

S.G.H.W.R. (Winfrith): completed 1967; power 100 MW (E).

The Power Programme. In 1955 "A Programme of Nuclear Power" was presented to Parliament outlining provisional proposals for the building of nuclear power stations to give a capacity of 1,500–2,000 MW by 1965. In March 1957 this programme was expanded to provide 5,000–6,000 MW by the end of 1965. Later this date was advanced to the end of 1966. In 1960 the policy was again reviewed and a further slowing down was decided on. Orders for new stations will be placed at a rate of roughly one a year, which has given the country about 5,000 MW of capacity in 1969. A "Second Programme of Nuclear Power" was announced in 1964 for a further 5,000 MW of capacity by 1975. Subsequently this figure was increased to 8,000 MW in October 1965. The first station of the Second Programme now under construction at Dungeness will use the British-designed Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system, chosen in May 1965, for its clear economic and technical advantages over light water reactor systems.

Co-operation. The Atomic Energy Authority has collaboration agreements with Canada, Australia, Pakistan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, France, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and Italy. The Authority is also coll-

aborating with Belgo Nulcéaire, a consortium of Belgium firms, to develop a compact nuclear marine reactor. In 1964, UKAEA and the German company, Nuklear-Chemie und-Metallurgie G.m.b.H. formed the *Nukleardienst (Nuclear Service) G.m.b.H.*, for the provision within the European community of a complete fuel service for advanced gas-cooled reactors.

Great Britain is a member of IAEA, ENEA, CERN, and CENTO. In February 1959 an agreement for exchange of information and designs was signed with EURATOM. Collaboration between twelve European countries in the development at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, of the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor experiment "DRAGON" was provided for in an agreement signed on March 23rd, 1959, under the auspices of the European Nuclear Energy Agency.

An important step was taken towards European collaboration with the achievement of a broad agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the U.K. concerning the production of enriched uranium by the gas centrifuge method (March 1969). Other European countries have expressed interest in these developments.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Stations operating:

Berkeley: Power 276 MW.

Bradwell: Power 300 MW.

Dungeness A: Power 550 MW.

Hinkley Point A: Power 500 MW.

Sizewell: Power 580 MW.

Trawsfynydd: Power 500 MW.

Oldbury-on-Severn: Power 600 MW.

Stations under construction:

Wylfa: Power 1,180 MW; start-up date 1971.

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1973.

Hinkley Point B: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1972.

Hartlepool: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1974.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Stations operating:

Hunterston A: Power 300 MW.

Stations under construction:

Hunterston B: Power 1,250 MW; start-up date 1973.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Science Research Council: State House, High Holborn, London, WC1R 4TA; f. 1965; Chair. Sir BRIAN FLOWERS, F.R.S.

The Council was founded with the object of carrying out and encouraging research and development in science and technology; to provide and operate large-scale facilities for universities, technical colleges and other scientific institutions; to make grants for postgraduate instruction and to disseminate knowledge in science and technology. SRC is also responsible for the management of the national civil scientific space research programme and for support for the European Space Research Organization (ESRO). Astronomy and space research is carried out at the Royal Greenwich Observatory, the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, the Radio and Space Research Station and the Astrophysics Research Unit.

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Nuclear activities include the operation of a 7-GeV proton synchrotron NIMROD at the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory, and a 5-GeV electron synchrotron NINA at the Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory.

The Council is also responsible for the co-ordination of the scientific aspect of British participation in C.E.R.N.

Rutherford High Energy Laboratory: Chilton, Didcot, Berks.; Dir. G. H. STAFFORD, PH.D.

Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory: Nr. Warrington, Lancs; Dir. Prof. A. ASHMORE, PH.D.

UNIVERSITIES

The Open University: Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks.; c. 110 teachers; c. 25,000 students.

University of Aberdeen: Aberdeen; 841 teachers, 5,899 students.

University of Aston in Birmingham: Birmingham; 390 teachers, 2,768 students.

Bath University of Technology: Bath; 260 teachers, 2,150 students.

University of Birmingham: Edgbaston, Birmingham; 976 teachers, 6,583 students.

University of Bradford: Bradford; 378 teachers, 3,600 students.

University of Bristol: Bristol; 1,900 teachers, 6,207 students.

Brunel University: Uxbridge, Middlesex; 229 teachers, 2,250 students.

University of Cambridge: Cambridge; 1,230 teachers, 10,367 students.

The City University: London, E.C.1; 290 teachers, 2,500 students.

University of Dundee: Dundee; 408 teachers, 2,424 students.

University of Durham: Durham; 345 teachers, 3,349 students.

University of East Anglia: Norwich; 267 teachers, 2,750 students.

University of Edinburgh: Edinburgh; 1,300 teachers, 10,565 students.

University of Essex: Colchester; 195 teachers, 1,850 students.

University of Exeter: Exeter; 344 teachers, 3,300 students.

University of Glasgow: Glasgow; 1,662 teachers, 9,131 students.

Heriot-Watt University: Edinburgh, Scotland; 222 teachers, 2,454 students.

University of Hull: Hull; 439 teachers, 3,840 students.

University of Keele: Keele, Staffs.; 209 teachers, 1,699 students.

University of Kent at Canterbury: Canterbury; 300 teachers, 2,120 students.

University of Lancaster: Lancaster; 200 teachers, 2,350 students.

University of Leeds: Leeds 2; 8,475 students.

University of Leicester: Leicester; 350 teachers, 3,450 students.

University of Liverpool: Liverpool; 1,135 teachers, 6,597 students.

University of London: London; 1,435 teachers, 71,473 students.

Loughborough University of Technology: Loughborough; 280 teachers, 2,442 students.

Victoria University of Manchester: Manchester; 1,633 teachers, 12,061 students.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle; 900 teachers, 5,602 students.

University of Nottingham: Nottingham; 542 teachers, 5,159 students.

University of Oxford: Oxford; 1,100 teachers, 10,834 students.

University of Reading: Reading; 545 teachers, 4,909 students.

University of St. Andrews: St. Andrews; 271 teachers, 2,500 students.

University of Salford: Salford; 430 teachers, 3,675 students.

University of Sheffield: Sheffield; 779 teachers, 5,629 students.

University of Southampton: Southampton; 561 teachers, 4,320 students.

University of Stirling: Stirling; 160 teachers, 634 students.

University of Strathclyde: Glasgow; 640 teachers, 5,080 students.

University of Surrey: Guildford, Surrey; 284 teachers, 2,373 students.

University of Sussex: Brighton; 519 teachers, 3,850 students.

University of Wales: Cardiff; 13,682 students.

University of Warwick: Coventry; 200 teachers, 1,900 students.

University of York: York; 230 teachers, 2,300 students.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island is occupied by the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature and very little snow, fog or thunder. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Recent History

In the post-war period the Northern Ireland Government has concentrated on raising the standard of public services to the same level as those in Great Britain. This has brought about the co-ordinated development of schools, hospitals, houses and roads based on the introduction of new industries and increasing productivity in established industries.

Relations between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland have improved over recent years and arrangements are in progress for co-operation in matters of mutual benefit such as tourism and the production of electricity.

The Government of Terence O'Neill was dissolved on February 4th, 1969, after numerous cabinet resignations following 3 months of riots and demonstrations. In General Elections held on February 24th Capt. O'Neill's moderate supporters gained 26 of the 51 parliamentary seats, but the Unionist party was split between moderates and conservatives.

Following the serious disturbances in March and April, Captain O'Neill resigned and a new Government was formed on May 1st under Major Chichester-Clark. Reforms were announced in June and between September and December these became law. Two of the measures passed dealt with community relations—one established a Department of Community Relations under a Cabinet Minister and the other established a Community Relations Committee. Local Government reform was covered by two acts, one of which abolished all forms of plural voting and implemented the principle of universal adult suffrage in local government elections, and the other provided for a three member commission to make recommendations regarding the boundaries of the wards for local government elections. A final measure provided for the appointment of a Commissioner, independent of Government control, with powers to deal with complaints of injustice suffered as a result of maladministration by local authorities, New Towns Commissions, and certain public bodies. In June 1970 the report of the body set up to review local government re-organization was published and in July a bill was introduced to create a Central Housing Authority.

In July and August 1969 serious renewed violence broke out in Belfast and Londonderry between Catholics and Protestants. The violence continued in 1970 and 1971

with numerous bomb explosions and several deaths. In July 1970 the Government passed two measures to deal with the emergency—the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Bill and the Prevention of Incitement to Hatred Bill.

Government

Legislative functions are exercised by Parliament which consists of the Senate and the House of Commons. Parliament has power to legislate in its own area alone. All other affairs of state such as foreign policy and defence are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament. Senators are elected by the Commons on a proportional representation basis. Members of the Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term by all citizens over 18 years. Any deadlock may be resolved by a joint session of both houses after a bill which has been passed twice by the Commons has been rejected by the Senate.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament as a result of the reservation of certain fiscal and legislative powers to the United Kingdom Government. Executive power is exercised by the Governor and his Ministers.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and a rapidly developing range of manufacturing industries. Long-established manufactures include linen, ships, food, drink and tobacco products, and clothing. Latterly, there have been developments in artificial fibres, carpets, and electrical and aero engineering. Great Britain is the main market for produce from Northern Ireland.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. provide services on 200 miles of railways, while Ulsterbus which is publicly owned and a number of small private bus companies operate road passenger services covering the whole country, except Belfast where the city services are provided by the Belfast Corporation Transport Department. Road freight services are provided by private operators under a government controlled licensing system.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security similar to the National Insurance and National Health Service of Great Britain.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 (to be raised to 16 in 1972) and is free in primary, secondary (intermediate), technical intermediate and special schools; fees are payable in all grammar schools but the great majority of the pupils in their secondary departments hold scholarships from the local education authorities as qualified pupils.

There are 1,278 primary (including 22 nursery) schools,

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266 secondary schools, 24 special schools, 2 universities and 1 university college.

Tourism

The Ministry of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board direct tourism. Total tourist income in 1969 amounted to £24.5 million. The total number of visitors was 1,114,000 of whom 729,000 were from Britain and 300,000 from the Republic of Ireland.

Sport

Football and rugby are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12 (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (*See* under Great Britain).

Currency and Exchange Rates

(*See* under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(1969)

AREA	POPULATION (^{'000})		BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Census 1961	Census 1966	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000
5,206 sq. miles	1,425.0	1,484.8	32,428	21.4	11,587	7.7	16,338	10.8

Belfast (capital): 399,270; Londonderry: 55,681.

EMPLOYMENT

(^{'000})

(March 1970)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	54
Mining and Quarrying	3
Manufacturing	189
Building and Contracting	53
Gas, Electricity, Water	8
Transport, Communications	25
Distributive Trades and Professional Services	139
Financial and Miscellaneous Services	53
Public Administration	40
TOTAL	564

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA UNDER CROPS (^{'000} acres)		PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)		YIELD PER ACRE (cwt.)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Wheat	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.1	32.8	32.2
Barley	138.7	136.0	196.0	179.8	28.3	26.5
Oats	72.8	57.7	73.8	57.1	20.3	19.8
Potatoes	50.3	42.8	462.0	389.0	184.0	182.0
Turnips	1.3	1.1	21.8	19.5	340.0	340.0
Mangels	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	352.0	360.0

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1968	1969		1968	1969
Cattle	1,206.9	1,243.2	Turkeys	105.0	98.9
Sheep	961.7	934.6	Geese	20.1	16.7
Pigs	1,011.9	1,032.8	Ducks	59.9	48.9
Horses	1.8	1.8	Fowl	11,873.5	12,778.0

FORESTRY

(acres)

	1967	1968	1969
Annual Planting	4,227	4,477	3,713
State Forests	136,287	145,671	147,410
Total Area Planted	85,036	90,890	94,743

FISHING

(cwt.)

	TOTAL	HERRING	COD	WHITING	OTHER WET FISH
1966	101,616	16,711	15,593	39,588	29,724
1967	139,823	28,354	19,677	66,283	25,509
1968	126,783	18,561	20,024	62,027	26,171
1969	114,886	14,796	22,789	41,795	35,506

INDUSTRY

(Net output—£'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Linen	23,870	23,660	22,314
Other Textiles	24,775	29,628	35,936
Clothing	14,566	15,544	15,064
Engineering*	53,901	56,091	57,623
Food, Drink and Tobacco	54,852	68,509	65,018
Mineral Products	6,571	6,297	6,667
Timber and Furniture	3,619	3,572	4,168
Paper, Printing and Publishing	7,025	7,596	7,974
Other Manufactures	14,820	15,682	17,953
Construction	34,828	36,617	44,937
Gas, Electricity, Water	15,881	17,950	20,120
TOTAL	254,710	281,147	297,775

* Includes shipbuilding and aircraft construction. Shipping launched (1969): 57,204 gross tons.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Electricity	(million units)	3,075.0	3,367.3	3,685.6
Gas	(million cubic ft.)	6,570	6,721	7,143

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 100p. £1 = U.S. \$2.4

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1970-71

(£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Reserved: Tax Revenue	247,380	Reserved Services	3,483
<i>of which</i> Customs and Excise	133,380	Provision for Imperial Contribution	1,000
Income Tax	114,000	Consolidated Fund	33,100
Reserved: Non-Tax Revenue	378	Supply Services	339,138
Receipts from United Kingdom Exchequer	32,400	<i>of which</i> Health and Social Services	141,633
Transferred Tax Revenue	59,795	Education	59,297
<i>of which</i> Estate Duties	2,835		
Motor Vehicle Duties, etc.	10,000		
Transferred Non-Tax Revenue	36,853		
TOTAL	376,806	TOTAL	376,721

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY OF TRADE (£'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports	551,709	659,596	727,915
Total Exports (including Re-exports)	507,040	596,071	668,883

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Live Animals	13,632	15,429	18,920
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	28,994	29,435	30,432
Other Food and Beverages	65,939	77,575	91,609
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	23,867	39,929	38,364
Coal (1967 incl. Coke and Briquettes)	20,199	20,049	18,858
Other Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	39,062	47,008	50,841
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	21,286	45,108	54,137
Other Textile Manufactures	25,494	20,446	26,517
Machinery and Electric Apparatus and Appliances	93,954	106,784	117,774
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures (excl. Gold and Coin)	46,815	51,715	62,613
Road Vehicles	60,766	81,095	80,776
Clothing and Footwear	17,522	16,149	14,074
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	94,180	108,874	123,000
EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Live Animals	22,546	18,931	19,713
Bacon and Hams	18,242	19,367	22,869
Eggs	16,513	18,083	17,874
Other Food and Beverages	44,287	56,660	64,798
Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	8,560	28,024	39,993
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	34,380	78,796	81,289
Other Textile Manufactures	76,785	34,710	47,251
Machinery, Electric and Non-electric and Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	72,840	77,116	81,507
Road Vehicles	24,954	32,325	34,581
Clothing and Footwear	36,820	50,252	55,051
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures, Twine, Cordage and Ropes; Ships and Aircraft built and repair work	97,188	123,164	127,057
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	53,924	58,643	76,902

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1968	1969	EXPORTS TO	1968	1969
Commonwealth (excluding United Kingdom) and Irish Republic	86,738	102,841	Commonwealth (excluding United Kingdom) and Irish Republic	42,387	63,132
U.S.A.	28,380	25,500	Norway	9,361	3,589
Netherlands	9,154	12,542	German Federal Republic	8,046	3,811
Belgium	4,471	4,243	Belgium	3,795	4,666
France	7,077	7,909	Italy	994	1,555
German Federal Republic	6,294	8,540	France	1,930	2,969
Iran	3,535	4,482	Netherlands	2,388	3,325
South Africa	2,963	—	U.S.A.	2,856	4,014
Finland	2,554	3,266	Canary Islands	401	799
Sweden	4,286	4,720	Switzerland	673	823
Other Foreign Countries	22,607	28,161	Other Foreign Countries	6,377	7,503
TOTAL*	178,059	202,204	TOTAL*	79,209	96,187
From and through United Kingdom	487,312	532,666	To and through United Kingdom	519,069	576,340
GRAND TOTAL	665,371	734,870	GRAND TOTAL	598,277	672,527

* Includes Parcel Post, air traffic and transit trade.

TOURISM ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Number of Tourists	960	1,038	1,117	1,114
From or Via U.K.	651	698	742	729
From Republic of Ireland	309	340	375	300
From Overseas	75	n.a.	n.a.	85
Total Value of Trade (£ million)	25.0	26.5	28.4	24.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1967	1968	1969
Passenger Journeys	('000)	n.a.	8,326	8,517
Freight, Goods and Minerals	('000 tons)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

ROADS

PUBLIC ROADS (miles)

	1968	1969	1970
Trunk: Motorway	42	42	47
All-Purpose	340	335	332
Class I	999	1,006	1,012
Class II	1,727	1,730	1,733
Class III	2,873	2,872	2,876
Unclassified	8,034	8,073	8,109
TOTAL	14,015	14,058	14,109

CURRENT LICENCES

	1968	1969
Private Cars	261,918	276,407
Goods Vehicles	42,182	41,462
Buses and Tramcars	2,204	2,357
Agricultural Tractors, etc.	27,928	26,138
Motor Cycles	18,550	16,371
Vehicles Exempt from Duty	5,450	5,768

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Ships Entered . . .	9,867	10,108	10,680	10,707
Ships Cleared . . .	9,572	10,401	10,577	10,052

CIVIL AVIATION

(Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (short tons)	MAIL (short tons)
1965	873,407	11,704	3,019
1966	1,008,024	26,364	3,874
1967	985,265	20,413	2,660
1968	984,096	23,520	2,542
1969	1,028,902	22,030	2,941

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Radio Licences	68,375	63,170	55,887
Television Licences	275,892	291,222	299,556
Telephones	131,732	143,036	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS (Full-time)	STAFF (Full-time)
Primary (including Nursery)	1,278	208,863	7,168
Secondary	266	132,599	6,850
Special	24	2,148	195
University	2	7,430	774
University College	1	223	14

Source: Government Information Service; Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST.

THE CONSTITUTION

NORTHERN IRELAND is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry were established as a separate area of government under the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of Northern Ireland has, with certain exceptions, general legislative and executive powers over the territory. It consists of the Senate, composed of one *ex-officio* member and 24 senators elected by the lower house, and the Commons, the 52 members of which are elected by popular vote. In consequence of the reservation of certain legislative and fiscal powers to the United Kingdom Government, Northern Ireland also returns 12 members of Parliament to Westminster. Money Bills must originate in the Commons, and may not be amended in the Senate. Any deadlock may be resolved by a decision of the houses in joint session after the Senate has rejected a Bill twice passed by the Commons.

The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, gives or withholds the Royal Assent to Bills passed by the Legislature of Northern Ireland. The Crown may also reserve Bills, and a Bill so reserved does not become law unless the Royal Assent is given within one year. The Governor also summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament.

EXECUTIVE

Executive powers are exercised by the Governor and the Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislature. Matters relating to the Crown, the defence of the realm, relations

with foreign powers, coinage, wireless telegraphy and the Post Office, together with certain financial matters, are reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

Services transferred to the control of the Northern Ireland Parliament include law and order, local government, health services, National Insurance and allied services, education, agriculture, transport, electricity, fisheries, harbours and industrial development.

Fiscal powers are limited, the main powers of taxation, including the customs and excise duties, income tax, surtax, and any other taxes on income, capital, or profits, being reserved to and imposed by the Imperial Parliament, at the same rates as apply elsewhere in the United Kingdom. These taxes account for approximately 70 per cent of revenues raised from Northern Ireland and are collected in the United Kingdom Exchequer. A Joint Exchequer Board allocates this amount in three portions, the first two of which are retained in the United Kingdom Exchequer, namely the actual cost of certain reserved services in Northern Ireland, and a contribution to the cost of Imperial Services generally. The amount thus retained averaged about 40 per cent of the total in pre-war years, rose to 80 per cent during the war and is at present about 2 per cent. The remainder, known as the Residuary Share of Reserved Taxes, is paid to the Northern Ireland Exchequer to meet, with the proceeds of local revenues, the cost of services administered by the Northern Ireland Government. The locally administered taxes comprise Estate Duty, Stamp Duties, Motor Vehicle Duties, Selective Employment Tax and miscellaneous items.

Local administration is broadly the same as in Great Britain except that police, civil defence and (excluding Belfast) fire services are centrally administered.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1971)

Governor: H.E. Lord GREY OF NAUNTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Government House, Hillsborough.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Major The Rt. Hon. J. D. CHICHESTER-CLARK, D.L., M.P.

Minister in the Senate and Deputy Prime Minister: The Rt. Hon. J. L. O. ANDREWS, D.L.

Minister of Finance: The Rt. Hon. H. V. KIRK, M.P.

Minister of State at the Ministry of Home Affairs: The Rt. Hon. J. D. TAYLOR, M.P.

Minister of Health and Social Services: The Rt. Hon. W. K. FITZSIMMONS, M.P.

Minister of Education: Capt. The Rt. Hon. W. J. LONG, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture: The Rt. Hon. P. R. H. O'NEILL, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Commerce: The Rt. Hon. R. H. BRADFORD, B.A., M.P.

Minister of Development: The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, D.L., M.P.

Minister of State at the Ministry of Development: The Rt. Hon. N. O. MINFORD.

Minister of Community Relations: The Rt. Hon. Dr. ROBERT SIMPSON, M.P.

Minister and Leader of the House of Commons: The Rt. Hon. J. DOBSON, M.A., M.P.

Secretary of Cabinet: Sir HAROLD BLACK.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Attorney-General: Rt. Hon. BASIL KELLY, Q.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretaries, Department of the Prime Minister: Senator D. R. McGLADDERY; Capt. The Hon. J. W. BROOKE, D.L., M.P.

Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance: S. MAGOWAN, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Commerce: Capt. The Hon. J. W. BROOKE, D.L., M.P.

PARLIAMENT

*THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

September 1970

Speaker: Major The Rt. Hon. IVAN NEILL, B.SC., D.L., M.P.

	SEATS
† Unionists	36
Nationalists	4
Labour	1
Republican Labour	1
Independent	1
Social Democratic and Labour Party	6
Protestant Unionist	2

* One vacancy at present.

† Including 3 Unofficial and Independent Unionists.

†THE SENATE

Speaker: Senator Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord GLENTORAN, H.M.L.

The Senate consists of 24 members elected by the House of Commons and one *ex-officio* member—the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Belfast. The Senate is divided as follows:

Unionist	14
Nationalist	4
Northern Ireland Labour	1
Independent Unionist	1
Social Democratic and Labour Party	1
Liberal	1

† Two vacancies at present.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Unionist Party: pursues a policy broadly similar to that of the British Conservative Party; Leader Major The Rt. Hon. JAMES D. CHICHESTER-CLARK, D.L., M.P.

Ulster Unionist Council: 3 Glengall St., Belfast; f. 1903; 1,000 mems.; Chair. Sir. GEORGE A. CLARK, Bt., E.R.D., D.L.; Sec. J. O. BAILIE.

The Nationalist Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader R. H. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Northern Ireland Labour Party: 40 Waring St., Belfast 1; associate of the British Labour Party; supports the present Constitution of Northern Ireland and aims at the building of a non-sectarian socialist state; Leader F. V. SIMPSON, M.P.

Republican Labour Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland.

Protestant Unionist Party: Belfast; right-wing, anti-Republican, Reformation Protestant; Leader Rev. IAN R. K. PAISLEY, D.D., M.P.

People's Democracy: Queen's University, Belfast; civil rights movement; Sec.-Gen. JOHN MCANERY.

Social, Democratic and Labour Party: Radical, left of centre principles with a view to the eventual re-unification of Ireland; Leader G. FITT, M.P.

Liberal Party: associate of the British Liberal Party and supporting its present policy on Northern Ireland; Chair. Rev. A. H. McELROY.

Alliance Party: moderate and non-sectarian supporting the reforms of the present government, and is also committed to supporting the present Constitution of Northern Ireland; Chair. BASIL GLASS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, deriving as it does from the Courts established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil matters and, on Assize, in criminal matters also. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county court has, in addition to its civil jurisdiction, a criminal jurisdiction that in England is exercised at quarter sessions. County court judges and recorders of boroughs accordingly exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The courts of summary jurisdiction, again, originally followed the English system, but in 1935 an alteration was made whereby most of the judicial powers of justices of the peace were transferred to

permanent paid judicial officers, known as Resident Magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. Lord MACDERMOTT, M.C.

Lords Justices of Appeal: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir LANCELOT CURRAN; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir HERBERT McVEIGH.

Judges of the High Court: The Hon. Mr. Justice LOWRY; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice JONES; The Hon. Mr. Justice MCGONIGAL, M.C.; The Hon. Mr. Justice GIBSON.

Recorders: Belfast, His Honour The Rt. Hon. Judge TOPPING, Q.C.; Londonderry, His Honour Judge LITTLE, Q.C.

County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions: Judge DAVID J. LITTLE, Q.C.; Judge W. W. B. TOPPING, Q.C.; Judge R. H. CONAGHAN, Q.C.; Judge W. JOHNSON, Q.C.; Judge J. A. BROWN, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities—Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

Roman Catholic	497,547
Presbyterian	413,113
Church of Ireland	344,800
Methodist	71,865
Other denominations	69,299
Not stated	28,418

TOTAL (Census 1961) 1,425,042

Roman Catholic Church: The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Armagh: Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L.; Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Connor: Most Rev. W. PHILBIN, Lisbreen, 73 Somerton Rd., Belfast.

Dromore: Most Rev. E. O'DOHERTY, Bishop's House, Newry, Co. Down.

Derry: Most Rev. N. FARREN, Bishop's House, St. Eugene's, Derry.

Clogher: Most Rev. P. MULLIGAN, Monaghan, Eire.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW; 572 churches; 568 ministers; 763 Sunday Schools; nearly 400,000 mems.; Moderator of the General Assembly Rt. Rev. Principal J. L. M. HAIRE, M.A., M.TH., D.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.SC., B.D.; publs. *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Daybreak* (monthly), *Womans' Work* (quarterly), *Outward Bound* (monthly).

Church of Ireland (*disestablished in 1869*): dioceses in Northern Ireland: Armagh, Down and Dromore, Connor, Derry and Raphoe, Clogher; 383 churches; 412 clergy and 350,000 to 400,000 members in those parts of the dioceses which are in Northern Ireland; parts of Armagh, Raphoe and Clogher are in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland: The Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D., PH.D., The Palace, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Dromore: Rt. Rev. G. A. QUIN, M.A.

Connor: Rt. Rev. A. H. BUTLER, D.D., M.B.E.

Derry and Raphoe: Rt. Rev. C. I. PEACOCKE, M.A.

Clogher: Rt. Rev. R. P. CROSLAND HANSON, M.A., B.D., D.D.

Kilmore: Rt. Rev. E. F. B. MOORE, PH.D., D.D.

Tuam: Rt. Rev. J. C. DUGGAN, B.A., B.D.

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. C. H. BAIN, 21 Old Cavehill Rd., Belfast BT15 5GT; Sec. Rev. H. SLOAN, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast BT9 6TD; publ. *Irish Christian Advocate*.

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast, BT9 6AW; 78 churches; 63 ministers; 7,128 mems.; Pres. W. J. ROWELL; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. THOMPSON; publ. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: 24 churches; 20 ministers; approx. 3,200 mems.; 27 Sunday Schools; Chair. Rev. E. HARPER, 12 Lynda Ave., Jordanstown, Co. Antrim; Sec. Rev. J. M. HENRY, B.A., B.D., PH.D., "Laurel Mount", 8 Shore Rd., Greenisland, Co. Antrim; publ. *The Congregationalist* (monthly).

THE PRESS

Armagh Guardian: 36 Upper English St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor Mrs. J. ROLSTON.

Armagh Observer: 26 English St., Armagh; f. 1930; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Ballymena Observer: 57-61 Church St., Ballymena; f. 1855; Unionist weekly; Editor J. WIER; circ. 15,533.

Ballymena Times: Wellington St., Ballymena, Co. Antrim; f. 1887; Unionist; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.

Banbridge Chronicle: 14 Bridge St., Banbridge; f. 1870; Independent weekly; Editor A. DOLOUGHAN.

Belfast News-Letter: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist morning; Editor COWAN WATSON; circ. 71,894.

Belfast Telegraph: Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Unionist evening; Thomson Allied Newspapers Ltd.; circ. 219,874.

Carrickfergus Advertiser: Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; Independent weekly; Editor TOM SAMWAYS; circ. 12,500.

Cityweek: 20 High St., Belfast; f. 1964; weekly; Morton Newspaper Group; circ. 20,000.

Coleraine Chronicle: 7 Abbey St., Coleraine; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor SAMUEL S. TROY.

County Down Spectator and Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Conservative; weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT; circ. 13,964.

Derry Journal: 3-7 Shipquay Street, Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist bi-weekly (Tues., Fri.); Editor T. F. CASSIDY.

Derry People: John St., Omagh; f. 1902; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Down Recorder: 118 Irish St., Downpatrick; f. 1836; Unionist; weekly; Editor COLIN CRICHTON; circ. 8,700.

Dungannon Observer: Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON; circ. 65,000.

East Antrim Times: Town Hall, Cross St., Larne; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.

Fermanagh Herald: Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.

Fermanagh News: The Diamond, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1967; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Frontier Sentinel: 76 Hill St., Newry; f. 1904; weekly, Sats.; Editor M. KEOUGH.

Impartial Reporter: 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent Unionist weekly; Editor JAMES BAKER; circ. 12,600.

Ireland's Saturday Night: 124 Royal Avenue, Belfast BT1 1EB; f. 1894; weekly, Sats.; Editor FREDERICK GAMBLE.

Irish News: Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist; morning; Editor T. O'KEEFE.

Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner: 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Conservative; Editor J. A. DEVLIN; circ. 25,100.

Leader, The: Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor G. V. BROWN; circ. 8,000.

Lisburn Herald: 32 Bow Street, Lisburn; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Editor J. H. F. MCCARRISON, M.B.E.

Lisburn Standard: Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1876; Unionist weekly; Editor I. W. GRAHAM.

Londonderry Sentinel: Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 14,226.

Lurgan and Portadown Examiner: Irish St., Dungannon; f. 1930; Nationalist; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Lurgan Herald: 10 Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1960; weekly, Thurs.

Lurgan Mail: Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1890; Independent; weekly; Editor LEWIS MALCOLM; circ. 9,233.

Mid-Ulster Mail: Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Chair. Mrs. S. GLASGOW; Editor T. M. CORRIGAN; Sec. J. MCKEOWN; circ. 9,659.

Mid-Ulster Observer: James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1953; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times: Main St., Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 11,630.

Newry Reporter: 4 Margaret St., Newry; f. 1867; Independent; weekly; Editor G. DUFFY; circ. 12,295.

Newry Telegraph: 80A Hill St., Newry; f. 1812; Independent; weekly; Editor R. L. HODGETT.

Newtownards Chronicle: 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor ROBERT MCNINCH; circ. 10,924.

Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT.

Northern Constitution: Railway Rd., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent; weekly; Editor R. ACHESON; circ. 22,065.

Portadown News and County Armagh Advertiser: 9-15 Thomas St., Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist; weekly; Editor W. D. SLOAN; circ. 8,971.

Portadown Times: 7 Thomas Street, Portadown; f. 1922; Unionist weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 11,080.

Rathfriland, Mourne and District Outlook: Castle St., Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Friday; independent; Editor E. T. BRADY; circ. 8,000.

Strabane Chronicle and Tyrone and Donegal Advertiser: 10 John St., Omagh; f. 1896; Nationalist; weekly, Sats; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Strabane Weekly News: 25 and 27 High St., Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 3,765.

Sunday News: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2GB; f. 1965; Independent; weekly.

Tyrone Constitution: 25 and 27 High St., Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,307.

Tyrone Courier and Dungannon News: George St., Dungannon; f. 1880; Independent weekly; Editor E. J. RICHARDSON; circ. 9,154.

Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard: Scotch Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 8,830.

Ulster Herald: John Street, Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh); Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Ulster Star: Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist; weekly; Editor GORDON HANNA; circ. 13,412.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland Lord DUNLEATH, T.D., D.L.; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland, B. WALDO MAGUIRE.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national radio programmes broadcast throughout the U.K., supplementing Radio 4 with some 16 hours a week of local programmes.

TRANSMITTERS

Radio 1: 247m.; **Radio 2:** 1,500m. and VHF; **Radio 3:** 464m., 194m., and VHF; **Radio 4:** 224m., and VHF.

VHF transmitter frequencies are as follows:

VHF (MHz)	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4
Ballycastle	89.0	91.2	93.4
Brougher Mountain (Enniskillen)	88.9	91.1	93.3
Divis	90.1	92.3	95.4
Kilkeel	88.8	91.0	93.2
Larne	89.1	91.3	93.5
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7
Maddybennymore (Portrush)	88.7	90.9	93.1
Newry	88.6	90.8	93.0

TELEVISION

The B.B.C. has two television studios in Belfast presenting daily news and sports broadcasts as well as current affairs features and occasional local plays. Facilities include a four camera television outside broadcast unit, videotape recording and a film unit which contributes to both networks and B.B.C. regional services. With transmitters at Ballycastle, Divis, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Londonderry, Newry and Portrush, more than 99 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland are within the reception area of B.B.C.-1 transmitting on 405 lines. A duplicate service in colour on 625 lines is at present transmitted from Divis, but plans are in hand for the duplication of the service in other parts of the country. B.B.C.-2 in colour is transmitted from Divis and from Limavady and by the end of 1970 the Londonderry station should also be in service.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG. The programme contractor is:

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON; all the week.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es).)

BANKS

Belfast Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.: 2 Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 1NX; f. 1947; capital owned by the Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.; auth. cap. £250,000; p.u. cap. £100,000; Man. L. B. R. FORSYTH, LL.B.

Northern Bank Ltd.: Victoria St., Belfast; f. 1824; cap. auth. £6m.; p.u. £6m.; Dirs. W. L. STEPHENS, D.S.C., V.R.O., D.L. (Chair.), J. B. NEWLAND, W. S. WILSON, D. RUSSELL, H. M. GABBEY (Man. Dirs.), COLM BARNES, Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E., The Most Hon. The Marquis of HAMILTON, E. D. HILL, M.A., G. B. SMYTH, E. R. WALKER; Sec. J. J. HOLLAND.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Waring St., Belfast, BT1 2ER; est. 1836, a member of National Westminster Group; cap. p.u. £2.25m.; Chair. Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN, E.R.D., J.P., D.L., LL.D.; Deputy Chair. D. McC. WATSON, LL.B., F.C.A., H. S. CORSCADDEN, LL.D.; Dir. and Chief Exec. A. E. G. BRAIN, O.B.E., T.D.

Bank of Ireland: Head Office: Dublin; Belfast Office: Donegall Place; f. 1783; cap. p.u. £11m.; Governor JOHN A. RYAN.

Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd.: (incorporated in Ireland); Head Office in Cork; a member of Allied Irish Banks Group; 31 High St., Belfast; cap. subscribed and p.u. £1.94m.; Gen. Man. M. J. FENTON.

Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd.: Head Office: 5 College Street, Dublin; Belfast Office: 2 Royal Avenue; f. 1825; auth. cap. £4,080,000; issued and fully p.u. cap. £1,130,000; Reserve Fund £1,990,000; Chair. J. W. FREEMAN.

SAVINGS BANKS

Belfast Savings Bank: Arthur Street, Belfast; f. 1816; funds £125m.; Gen. Man. W. E. TYRRELL, O.B.E., F.S.B.I., A.I.B.

Enniskillen Savings Bank: 20 Church St., Enniskillen, Fermanagh; f. 1825; assets £3.75m.; Chair. Lt.-Col. G. E. LIDDLE, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Actuary K. R. SAUNDERSON.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1DU; f. 1939; Chair. JAMES A. FAULKNER, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. A. MILLER; publ. *Ulster Savings Bulletin*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Belfast Stock Exchange: 10 High St., Belfast 1; f. 1895; 34 mems.; Chair. R. McMULLAN; Sec. ROBERT BELL, F.C.C.S.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland: 10 Donegall Square South, Belfast; cap. p.u. £100,750; Chair. Sir C. N. L. STRONGE; Man. P. M. WILSON; all classes except life.

Ulster Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Linen Hall St., Belfast; f. 1867; Dirs. A. MACDONALD (Chair.), W. H. HARTLEY, H. G. MERRIMAN; Sec. A. J. SWIFT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and Northern Ireland Boot Trades' Assn. (Repair Section): f. 1909; 146 mems.; Sec. H. HARRISON, 313 Antrim Rd., Belfast.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Assn.: Chair. REGINALD W. BERKELEY, C.B.E., J.P., M.INST.T., 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast; Sec. JAMES P. HOUSTON, A.M.INST.T., 65 Pilot St., Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Assn.: f. 1929; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Assn.: f. 1928; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Inc.), The: 12 Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 1LY; f. 1956; 18 mems.; Sec. J. H. ANDREWS, F.C.A.

Central Council of the Irish Linen Industry Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1959; 15 mems.; Chair. JOHN M. GRAY, M.B.E., E.R.D.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland Ltd.: 9 Upper Queen St., Belfast; f. 1945; Dir. M. R. WHITHAM, F.C.I.S.; Sec. G. BURNISON, LL.B., F.C.C.S.

Flax Spinners' Assn. Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1866; 18 mems.; Chair. D. P. MONTEITH; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Handkerchief and Embroidery Assn.: 108 Great Victoria St., Belfast BT2 7AX; f. 1918; 30 mems.; Chair. JOHN B. BRYSON; Sec. R. E. McCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Irish Linen Merchants' Assn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1918; 34 mems.; Chair. K. T. STURGESS, F.C.A.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1922; 27 mems.; Chair. A. KNIGHTON-SMITH; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Lambeg Industrial Research Association: The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim; f. 1919; Chair. M. F. GORDON, M.A.; Dir. of Research H. A. C. TODD, B.Sc., F.T.I., F.S.S.; Sec. H. S. EATON.

Motor Agents' Asscn. Ltd.: (Ulster Division), 224 Antrim Rd., Belfast 15; Chair. G. SIMPSON; Div. Sec. J. R. WHITESIDE.

Northern Ireland Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asscn. Ltd.: 10 Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GD; f. 1895; 140 mems.; Sec. H. MARTIN.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (N.I. Branch): 7 College Square North, Belfast BT1 6AR; Chair. M. C. MCAULEY, F.R.I.C.S.; Hon. Sec. V. A. PERKINS, A.R.I.C.S.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910; 32 mems.; shirt, collar and pyjama manufacturing firms; Sec. WILLIAM LONG, B.A., 8 Shipquay St., Londonderry.

Trade Hemstitchers' Asscn.: 108 Great Victoria St., Belfast BT2 7AX; f. 1918; 26 mems.; Chair. G. R. WOODS; Sec. R. E. McCURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: 73 University St., Belfast BT7 1HL; Sec. C. S. RITCHIE, Ph.C.

Ulster Farmers' Union: f. 1918; 18 Donegall Square East, Belfast, BT1 5HT; 26,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. H. GILLAND; publ. *Farmers' Journal* (monthly).

Ulster Society of Chartered Accountants: f. 1907; 996 mems.; Chair. J. T. MONTGOMERY, F.C.A.; Hon. Sec. W. B. WILSON, F.C.A.; 6 Callender St., Belfast; Librarian Mrs. M. S. ARNEILL.

TRADE UNIONS

The organization of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organizations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers: A.E.U. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; District Sec. J. GRAHAM; Divisional Organizer C. D. HULL, J.P.; Asst. Divisional Organizer J. LUNEY.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Irish Sec. N. KENNEDY; Branch Sec. GEORGE HAMILL, 17 Orchard Street, Londonderry.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: No. 1 District Sec. and Organiser S. McBRATNEY, 40 North Street, Belfast; No. 2 District Sec. and Organiser M. FAY, 19 Thomas Street, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers: 122 North St., Belfast; 882 mems. in Northern Ireland; Sec.-Gen. G. T. ROYD.

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (N.I. Area Council): Candaw House, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; f. 1890; 3,970 mems.; Area Sec. J. HAROLD BINKS, J.P.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also H.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railway Workshops: District Sec. R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 14 Jamieson St., Belfast.

Electrical Trades' Union: Area Sec. W. A. IRWIN; Area Official J. COSBY, 279 Antrim Rd., Belfast 15.

General and Municipal Workers Union: 40 North St., Belfast; District Organizers T. H. MINNIS, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., T. D. DOUGLAS.

Irish National Teachers' Organization: Gen. Sec. Senator J. BROSDNAN, M.A., 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 83 High St., Belfast; f. 1868; 14,020 mems.; publs. *An Muinteoir Naisiunta* (monthly), *The Northern Teacher* (bi-annually).

Nat. Amal. Union of Life Assurance Workers: 68 Looiland Gardens, Belfast; Sec. R. H. PHENIX.

National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees: Waring House, 4 Waring St., Belfast 1; f. 1890; 500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. W. McCULLOUGH.

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 32 Beechlaw Park, Dunmurry; 1,077 mems.; Sec.-Gen. S. MAWHINNEY.

National Union of Journalists: 47 Wheatfield Gardens, Belfast 14; Sec. T. F. SHARKIE.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast 2; 13,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. MACGOOGAN.

Printing and Kindred Trades Fed.: 110 North Street, Belfast 1; Sec. WILLIAM WALKER.

Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Asscn.: f. 1882; 26,296 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. OMBLER, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne; District Sec. and Organiser H. BLACK, 18 Lower Donegall Street, Belfast.

Ulster Teachers' Union: 72 High St., Belfast, BT1 2BE; f. 1919; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRIAN K. TOMS; publs. *U.T.U. News* (monthly, except July and August).

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; Area Organizers W. J. HAMILTON, J.P., GEORGE MATTHEWS, D. WYLIE, J.P.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd.: 1 York Rd., Belfast, BT15 1NG; operates rail service for passenger traffic over approximately 202 miles of railway track in Northern Ireland, serving Belfast-Londonderry-Portrush-Bangor-Larne Harbour (for Stranraer Ferry), Portadown, thence to Dublin (C.I.E.); the Company are agents for British Transport Ship Management (Scotland) Ltd. who operate the Larne-Stranraer cross-Channel service.

ROADS

Ulsterbus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast 3; embodies the road passenger services of the former Ulster Transport Authority, and is responsible for all public transport in Northern Ireland with certain exceptions including municipal transport in the City of Belfast. A fleet of approximately 1,100 omnibuses operates daily scheduled services throughout the province. A wide variety extended and short tours are also operated during the summer season together with week-end tours operated during the winter season to cater for the tourist industry.

There are some 13,700 miles of roads of all classes in Northern Ireland, including 46 miles of motorway.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Area Office: Fanum House, 108-110 Gt. Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7AT.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 65 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JR; Man. W. THOMPSON.

SHIPPING

This consists mainly of coasting, colliery and tramping services. There are a number of shipping companies, including:

Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast, BT1 3EL; 4 vessels totalling 10,817 tons gross.

British Rail Shipping Services: 24 Donegall Place, Belfast 1; freight, car and passenger services Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne; Man. A. B. STREET.

Craig, H., and Co. Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Dirs. C. NEILL, R. REID, A. HOLMES, E. BINKS; 3 vessels.

G. Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria St., Belfast; 7 vessels; services to Canada, U.S.A., U.K., Baltic and Continents.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast BT1 2BH; coal importers; 9 vessels, total 11,725 tons gross; Chair. Dr. DENIS REBBECK, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. K. WILSON, F.C.A.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; coasting services; Man. Dir. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.

The Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.: (see G. Heyn and Sons, Ltd. the managing company).

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Northern Ireland:

Aer Lingus, B.E.A., Northeast, British Midland, B.U.A., British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways.

TOURISM

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: 10 Royal Ave., Belfast; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; Chair. W. L. STEPHENS, D.S.C., D.L.; Gen. Man. R. J. FRIZZELL, O.B.E., B.A.

Ulster Tourist Development Association, Ltd.: 6 Royal Ave., Belfast BT1 1DQ; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. R. L. CARTER; Sec. JOHN SCOTT.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: Bedford House, Bedford St., Belfast, BT2 7FX; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and performance; N.I. Government grant of £220,000 (1970-71); Dir. J. K. JAMISON.

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: f. 1966; replaced part-time City of Belfast Orchestra; Man. JAMES ALLAWAY.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Northern Ireland Festival of Arts: Queens' University, Belfast; f. 1964; Festival 1971 takes place Oct. 29th-Nov. 13th; the organization also runs other events throughout the year, publishes a monthly newspaper, runs the Queen's Art Gallery and the Queen's Film Theatre; Patron Sir TYRONE GUTHRIE; Dir. MICHAEL EMMERSON, Festival House, 20 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5BN.

UNIVERSITIES

New University of Ulster: Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; 170 teachers, 1,400 students.

Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast; 566 teachers, 6,387 students.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumberland coast of England and Northern Ireland.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1966 Census)		
	Total	Males	Females
145,325 acres (227 square miles)	50,423	23,226	27,197

Douglas: 19,517

Ramsey: 3,880

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968	684	13.4	394	7.8	868	17.2

EMPLOYMENT (1966)

AGRICULTURE	FISHING	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	BUILDING TRADES	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	TOURISM
1,749	120	1,584	932	2,805	10,343	2,991

AGRICULTURE

	CROPS (acres)		
	1967	1968	1969
Cereals and Vegetables	18,245	17,460	16,475
Grass . . .	58,188	59,614	61,246
Rough Grazing . .	43,994	44,933	44,941

	LIVESTOCK		
	1967	1968	1969
Cattle . . .	31,690	31,336	32,073
Sheep . . .	122,924	119,938	113,269
Pigs . . .	3,765	3,636	3,810
Poultry . . .	153,537	145,528	147,485

HERRING FISHING

YEAR	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (in crans*)	VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Total
1967 . . .	65	8	10,973	57,137
1968 . . .	54	6	18,216	91,304
1969 . . .	71	3	28,244	135,824

* 1 cran = 3½ cwt.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings

£1 = 2.40 U.S. dollars.

BUDGET

(1970-71 estimates)

REVENUE (major items)		EXPENDITURE (major items)	
	£		£
Customs Duties	5,117,000	Police Service	231,360
Income Tax	3,200,000	Agriculture and Fisheries	750,120
Superannuation Contributions	106,750	Airports Board	376,360
Airports Board	158,380	Education	2,074,100
Social Services	2,599,000	Harbours	354,770
Harbour Revenues	126,360	Health Services	2,584,380
National Health Service Contributions	200,000	Highways	604,590
Borrowing	1,327,160	Local Government	1,699,210
		Social Services	4,121,980
		Tourist Board	284,670
		Contribution to United Kingdom Govern- ment	209,700

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1969)

PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	
	(Number)		(Number)
Horses	120	Horses	41
Sheep for breeding	276	Sheep for Breeding	1,841
Cattle for breeding	367	Cattle for Slaughter	1,609
Calves	1,804	Cattle for Breeding	107
Pig Carcases	2,008	Pigs	17
Bacon	747	Sheep Carcases	16,453
Wheat	4,548	Oats	2,178
Vegetables	823	Turnips	1,021
Potatoes	225	Cheese	460
Eggs	259,440	Potatoes (Seed)	4,529
		Kippers	507
		Salted Herring	3,492
		Shellfish Meat	250
			(minimum)

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilizers, fish, and sundries and exports of metallic ores and concentrates, tweeds, herring and processed shellfish meat.

TOURISM

YEAR	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1968.	149,934	344,765	494,699
1969.	136,749	396,059	532,808
1970.	n.a.	346,925	n.a.

TRANSPORT ROADS

	CARS, VANS AND LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING PLANT MACHINERY	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES
1967-68	15,663	1,875	1,386	900
1968-69.	17,084	1,770	1,431	870
1969-70	18,849	1,679	1,444	933

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

SHIPPING

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1967-68 .	704,167	240,749
1968-69 .	755,965	252,660
1969-70 .	878,913	265,402

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1967 . .	403,087	4,086
1968 . .	381,229	4,453

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS
1965	7,877	2,690	13,570
1966	8,420	2,281	14,002
1967	8,819	2,469	14,965

EDUCATION

(1969)

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Number of Schools . .	32	4	2
Number of Students . .	4,300	2,787	1,871

Source: Government Office, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the administrative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the first Deemster, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the

Governor and five members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits the budget estimates in private to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir PETER HYLGA GAWNE STALLARD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A.

The First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

The Attorney-General: D. D. LAY.

Members appointed by the Lieut-Governor: Sir RALPH C. S. STEVENSON, G.C.M.G., J.P.; J. B. BOLTON, J.P.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. H. NICHOLLS, O.B.E., J.P., J. A. NIVISON, C. C. MCFEE, H. H. RADCLIFFE, T. F. CORKILL.

Clerk: W. B. KENNAUGH (Govt. Sec.).

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: H. C. KERRISH, O.B.E., C.P.

Secretary: T. E. KERMEEN, A.C.C.S.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Castletown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in December 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

Airports Board: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; Chair. Lt.-Cmdr. C. L. P. VEREKE; Sec. N. L. CLAGUE.

Assessment Board: Govt. Bldgs., Douglas; Chair. H. H. RADCLIFFE, J.P., M.L.C.; Clerk T. H. CORLETT, A.R.V.A.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, ETC.)

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: 16 Buck's Rd., Douglas; Chair. E. N. CROWE, J.P., M.H.K.; Sec. C. D. JAMESON.

Board of Education: Strand St., Douglas; Chair. G. V. H. KNEALE, M.H.K.; Dir. of Education F. BICKERSTAFF, B.SC.

Board of Social Security: Hill St., Douglas; Chair. J. C. NIVISON, J.P., M.I.C.; Administrator and Sec. W. H. CAIN.

Electricity Board: Harcroft, Douglas; Chair. T. C. FARAGHER, M.H.K., J.P.; Engineer and Sec. H. WILLIAMSON, C.ENG., F.I.E.E.

Harbour Board: Sea Terminal Bldg., Douglas; Chair. R. MACDONALD, M.H.K.; Sec. G. R. KERRUISH.

Health Services Board: 3 Harris Terrace, Douglas; Chair. C. C. MCFEE, M.L.C., J.P.; Administrator C. J. QUAYLE.

Highway Board: Athol St., Douglas; Chair. R. E. S. KERRUISH; Sec. G. R. WOOLAMS.

Isle of Man Forestry, Mines and Lands Board: 46 Athol St., Douglas; Chair. P. A. SPITTALL, M.H.K.; Sec. J. T. HARRISON.

Isle of Man Local Government Board: Murray House, Douglas; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE, M.H.K.; Administrator and Sec. P. H. NEWBOLD.

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; Chair. Sir H. SUGDIN, M.H.K.; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; Chair. W. E. QUAYLE, J.P., M.H.K.; Man. and Sec. L. BOND, E.R.D., T.D.

Water Board: 16 Circular Rd., Douglas; Chair. J. R. CREER, M.H.K.; Eng. and Man. J. PEACOCK, B.ENG., C.ENG., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.; Sec. and C.F.O. J. I. TURNBULL, B.SC.

tions: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends; also Christian Science, Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

Courier, The: 19 Parliament St., Ramsey; f. 1884; weekly, Fri.; Editor L. COWIN.

Weekly Diary of Current Events: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1928; Fridays, May to September; Independent; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Isle of Man Examiner: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1880; Independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE.

Isle of Man Tuesday Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1890; Independent; Editor R. KELLY.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1861; Independent; Editor R. KELLY.

Mona's Herald: 26 Ridgeway St., Douglas; f. 1833; weekly; Independent; Editor J. ROSS GAGGS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market St., Douglas.

Norris Modern Press Ltd.: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Times Press: Athol St., Douglas.

Victoria Press Ltd.: Kensington Lane, Douglas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown with its own Legislature and its own judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff and the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

Second Deemster: R. K. EASON, LL.B.

Judge of Appeal: R. M. BINGHAM, Q.C.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 17 parishes in the Isle of Man.

Diocese: Sodor and Man.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Right Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A., Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

There are also congregations of the following denomina-

RADIO

Manx Radio, Isle of Man Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: Douglas, Isle of Man; Government concessionaires for local commercial broadcasting; studios and offices at Douglas Head, Douglas; stations at Foxdale (MF) and Snaefell (VHF); Chair. G. V. H. KNEALE, M.H.K.; Gen. Man. PETER KNEALE.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Television Authority.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.(s).=branch(es)).

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £500,000; dep. £17m.; Bankers to Isle of Man Government; a member of the National Westminster Group; Chair. H. C. PEARSON.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, 30 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. R. NAYLOR; br. at Ramsey (Man. S. C. PUGH).

Martins Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 9, Douglas; brs. at Castle-town, Onchan, Peel, Port Erin and Ramsey; Man. J. E. CROWE.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 40 Victoria St., Douglas; brs. at Peel, and Ramsey; Man. D. BERRY.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(FINANCE, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. E. MARTIN.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; brs. at Castletown, Peel, Port St. Mary, Ramsey; Man. P. H. PRICE.

SAVINGS BANKS

Isle of Man Bank for Savings, The: 32 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees W. C. BRIDSON.

Liverpool Trustee Savings Bank, The: Douglas Branch, P.O.B. 1, 78 Strand St., Douglas; f. 1951; Man. A. FILSON.

INSURANCE

Tower Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1928; mem. of Royal Insurance Group; Chair. J. S. KERMODE; Man. and Sec. T. E. OSBORNE; all classes.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; operates the Manx Electric Railway between Douglas and Ramsey and the Snaefell Mountain Railway between Laxey and the summit of Snaefell; 46 miles of track; Chair. Sir H. SUGDEN, M.H.K.; Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Athol St., Douglas; Surveyor-General W. E. VICK, C.ENG., F.I.MUN.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAMS.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. The roads are kept in excellent condition and some form the course for the International T.T. races.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 12b Walpole Ave., Douglas.

Royal Automobile Club (RAC): 7 Parade Street, Douglas.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; the Company's fleet consists of eight passenger vessels ranging from 2,485 to 3,104 tonnage, and three cargo vessels from 446 to 1,048 tons gross. Regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas, and during the summer a double daily service is run between Liverpool and Douglas. There are also bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast. In addition there are a limited number of day excursions from Heysham and Llandudno to Douglas and from Liverpool to Llandudno during the summer season. Chair. J. B. GARSIDE; Sec. S. R. SHIMMIN.

Ramsay Steamship Company Ltd.: 24 West Quay, Ramsey; f. 1913; cargo services.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve the Isle of Man: British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways and Dan-Air.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems.; Chair. W. E. QUAYLE, J.P., M.H.K.; Man. L. BOND, E.R.D., T.D.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the N.W. coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Norman Conquest.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and

imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low at 4s. in the pound.

In addition to the U.K. public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate January 1 (New Year's Day), May 9 (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS (1968)

AREA	POPULATION (1961)	BIRTHS	DEATHS
28,717 acres	63,345	1,079	859

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

There are approximately 24,500 acres of land under cultivation. The principal industry is agriculture—potatoes, tomatoes, dairy and cattle farming.

FINANCE BUDGET (£)

	1967	1968	1969
Revenue .	12,221,607	13,071,992	14,176,051

	1967	1968	1969
Expenditure .	7,482,384	10,143,901	9,896,938

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1969 £
Food	8,649,430
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,181,377
Beverages and Tobacco	3,142,328
Fuel	1,872,547
Chemicals	2,316,141
TOTAL	25,161,823

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1969 £
Potatoes	3,177,977
Tomatoes	2,188,001
Cattle	53,327

TRANSPORT ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED DECEMBER 1969

Auto-cycles	1,715	Taxis	238	Buses and Coaches	381
Motor Cycles	1,159	Vans	2,402	Tractors	1,736
Private Cars	29,688	Lorries	1,877		

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(JERSEY)

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS*
(1969)

SAIL	STEAM	MOTOR	YACHTS	DUMB-BARGE
2	—	19	753	1

* Excludes fishing boats.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS		PASSENGERS	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
1966 .	2,297	2,291	154,410	311,814
1967 .	2,464	2,464	186,354	188,781
1968 .	3,155	3,150	238,711	233,743

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT		PASSENGERS	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
1966 . .	21,589	21,589	527,678	525,644
1967 . .	17,628	17,623	546,700	545,163
1968 . .	24,768	24,770	543,745	540,796

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorised by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and C-in-C, Jersey: H.E. Air Chief Marshal Sir JOHN DAVIS, G.C.B., O.B.E.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.G.: Lt. Commr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir ROBERT LE MASURIER, D.S.C.

Deputy Bailiff: H. F. C. ERAUT.

Dean of Jersey: (vacant).

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: P. L. CRILL.

Solicitor-General: V. A. TOMES.

Judicial Greffier: S. W. BISSON, Royal Court, Jersey.

Deputy Judicial Greffier: J. E. LE CORNU, Greffe Office, Jersey.

Viscount: H. V. BENEST.

STATES DEPARTMENTS

States Treasury: Royal Square, St. Helier; Treas. F. N. PADGHAM.

Income Tax: Royal Square, St. Helier; Comptroller G. H. HAMON.

States Analyst's Department: Laboratory, Pier Road, St. Helier; Official Analyst D. A. R. DAVIES, B.S.C., F.R.I.C.

States Telephone Department: Minden Place, St. Helier; Telephone Manager H. W. COPPOCK.

Technical Instruction, Agriculture: Experimental Farm, Glenham Farm, Trinity; Dir. R. E. JOHNSTON, B.S.C., N.D.H.

Social Security Committee: Comptroller J. H. LEES, F.C.I.S., M.I.O.M. (Dip.).

Public Health Department: Pier Road, St. Helier; Medical Officer Dr. W. WILLIAMS.

Aliens' Office: Victoria Chambers, Conway Street, St. Helier; Chief Aliens Officer ALAN J. LE BRUN.

Harbour Master: R. S. TAYLOR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats elected by an Electoral College. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases.

A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases. He also acts as an Examining Magistrate in criminal matters.

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(JERSEY)

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey (vacant); twelve ancient parishes (eight 12th century, one 13th century, three 14th century); seven new parishes; six district churches; served by twenty-three clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall St.; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant, St. Helier; there are ten other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Jersey Evening Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier, Jersey; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Governing Dir. A. G. HARRISON, C.B.E.; Editor M. G. LUCAS; News Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 20,630.

Jersey Weekly Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; Governing Dir. A. G. HARRISON, C.B.E.; News Editor O. LE FEUVRE; circ. 3,956.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

B.B.C. and I.T.A. programmes are received from England. O.R.T.F. programmes are received from France.

B.B.C.: Radio and Television (*see* Great Britain).

I.T.A.: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. Senator W. H. KRICHEFSKI, O.B.E.

O.R.T.F.: Radio and Television (*see* France).

FINANCE

(br.(s). = branch(es); m. = million.)

BANKS

The banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. J. A. DAVIES; brs. at Halkett Place, St. Brelade and Georgetown.

First National City Bank: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. G. B. FINNERAN.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. R. W. C. FITZ; brs. at St. Brelade and Five Oaks.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, also Hill St., St. Helier; Mans. H. W. HALL (Library Place), D. W. NICOLLE (Hill St.).

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 11 Royal Sq., also at Broad St. and Library Place, St. Helier; Man. H. L. DUBRAS (Royal Sq.), G. C. JOYCE (Broad St.), A. R. JONES (Library Place).

Williams & Glyn's Bank Investments (Jersey) Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; Man. C. D. GRANT.

SAVINGS BANK

Jersey Savings Bank: New St., St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £41m.; brs. at St. Brelade and Georgetown; Actuary H. ARTHUR, A.I.B. DIPL.

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 28 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; L. J. LE BRETON; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

R. A. Rossborough Ltd.: 19 Royal Sq., St. Helier.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 630 mems.; Pres. J. W. HOLLAND; Sec. Mrs. S. LE BROcq.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 5 Esplanade, St. Helier.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 27 The Parade, St. Helier.

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 4,600 ft. of cargo working quays, with ten berths in dredged portion (7 ft. 6 in.) and eight drying berths. Range of tide 9–40 ft. Unloading facilities include twenty-one electric cranes of 3 to 30 tons, and two 15-ton mobile cranes.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Weymouth and Jersey from late April to early October, twice weekly November to February; thrice weekly March and early April.

Gunard Steamship Co.: regular cargo service from Bristol and Liverpool to Jersey and Guernsey. Sailings every seven to nine days.

CIVIL AVIATION

Channel Islands Airways Ltd. (Inc. in Jersey): Head Office, The Airport, Jersey; nationalised and made part of B.E.A. in April 1947; Manager J. M. KEENE-MILLER.

The following airlines serve Jersey: Aer Lingus, Aurigny Air Services, B.E.A., Northeast, British Midland, B.U.A., British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways, Dan-Air, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; over 600,000 tourists visited Jersey in 1969; Pres. C. S. DUPRÉ; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINDAINE, F.C.I.S.

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(GUERNSEY)

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

(1969)

AREA	POPULATION*	BIRTHS	DEATHS
15,654 acres	46,343	837	643

* Estimated.

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE

BUDGET (1968)

(£)

Guernsey Revenue	5,952,574	Guernsey Expenditure	7,450,701
Guernsey Revenue in respect of Alderney	160,574	Guernsey Expenditure in respect of Alderney	198,492
TOTAL	6,113,148	TOTAL	7,649,193

EXTERNAL TRADE

(tons except where stated)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Coal	36,145	33,102	44,536	Tomatoes (net weight)	50,450	49,200	51,503
Petrol and Oil (gallons)	44,656,054	48,025,402	48,761,460	Flowers and Fern (net weight)	4,050	4,700	9,412
				Stone (net weight)	95,922	92,222	59,959

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED 1969

MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
16,772	2,774	3,418

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

(1969)

PASSENGERS	ARRIVALS
By Sea	90,947
By Air	144,593

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- (b) Twelve *Conseillers* elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years)
- (c) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- (d) Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- (e) Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- (f) Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- (b) The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- (c) The 12 Conseillers.
- (d) The 10 Rectors.
- (e) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- (f) The 33 People's Deputies.
- (g) Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.
- (h) Four Alderney representatives for the election of Conseillers only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey:
Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.

Secretary and A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor: Capt.
M. H. T. MELLISH, O.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir WILLIAM ARNOLD, Kt., C.B.E.

Deputy Bailiff: J. H. LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: E. P. SHANKS.

Solicitor-General: C. K. FROSSARD.

States Supervisor: L. A. GUILLEMETTE, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

A stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

A Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, has now been constituted.

RELIGION

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. F. W. COGMAN) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The Church of England is represented by 10 Rectors and 6 Vicars and 2 other Clergy.

The Church of England is the Established Church.

The Roman Catholic Church: is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port, Dean Canon J. REA

The Presbyterian Church: is represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port.

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elim and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief F. S. ROUSSEL.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1902; Independent; Editor F. S. ROUSSEL.

Channel Island Sunday News: Hirzel Court, St. Peter Port; f. 1970; Independent; Editor JOHN WANSTALL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br(s). = branch(es).)

BANKING

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. BOATSWAIN; sub-br. at St. Sampson's.

Martins Bank Ltd.: 1 Fountain St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. H. C. YATES.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. R. M. STRAW; also The Bridge, St. Sampson's; sub-br. at St. Martin's; agency at Alderney.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. V. HOOLEY; also sub-brs. at St. Martin's, St. Sampson's, St. Peter's, Alderney and Sark.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 33 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. R. C. CATESBY; 29 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. A. M. GILKES; also at St. Sampson's (South and North) and sub brs. at St. Martin's, St. Peter's and Alderney.

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(GUERNSEY)

SAVINGS BANK

Guernsey Savings Bank: 24 High St., St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's, Grande Rue, St. Martin's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; funds over £25m.; Actuary H. W. S. WHITFORD, A.I.B.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Corp'n. Ltd.: 6 New Street, St. Peter Port; Dir. L. V. BAILHACHE; all classes except life.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 420, St. Helens; f. 1861; cap. auth. £27,500,000; cap. issued £24,414,819; p.u. £24,350,000; Chair. RONALD C. BROOKS; Vice-Chair. and Chief Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS.

Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.: 6 Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port; f. 1871; Chair. M. W. JORY; Sec. G. B. FOOKS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Cross Berth, White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Chief Port Officer R. G. N. BUSH.

Automobile Association (AA): Port Office: White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

SHIPPING

British Railways: A passenger service is run from Weymouth to Guernsey daily from May to early October, and twice or thrice weekly outside this period. Frequent cargo ship service from Southampton and Weymouth.

Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.: Commodore House, St. Sampsons; passenger and cargo services to U.K., France and Jersey.

Condor Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; 2 hydrofoils of 127 and 140 passengers capacity operating between the Channel Islands and St. Malo.

O. Dorey and Sons Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; Chair. and Man. Dir. PETER L. DOREY, F.I.C.S.; general coasting and near trades; 2 vessels of 2,080 tons gross.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve Guernsey: Aurigny Air Services, B.E.A., Northeast, British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways, Channel Airways, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O.B. 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 233,343 tourists visited Guernsey during 1968; Sec. and Publicity Officer F. N. CAREY.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: G. W. BARON.

Clerk of the States: P. W. RADICE, M.A.

Clerk of the Court: G. N. P. CROMBIE, M.A., LL.B.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which is responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of nine members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The population of Alderney was 1,472 in 1961.

Transport: Alderney Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey.

Aurigny Air Services, Alderney; Services to Guernsey, Jersey and Southampton.

SARK

Dame of Sark: Dame SYBIL HATHAWAY, D.B.E.

Seneschal: B. G. JONES.

The Seigneur, or the Dame, of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The population of the island in 1961 was 560.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a service four times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. WOOD.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1961 of 98 (including Jethou).

Transport: A daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm.

JETHOU

Jethou is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions. It is open to the public from May to September.

VATICAN CITY STATE

(HOLY SEE)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20th, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus." After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilize the position of the Papacy, by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes", and to certain privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors. Until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal had changed little since the passing of the Law of Guarantees in 1871.

The Papal protest, in principle, apart from any consideration of material spoliation, was based on the Pontiff's claim for Sovereign liberty and independence, and for such a guarantee of them, both actual and apparent, as was necessary for the exercise by the Papacy of its spiritual mission and authority throughout the world. Of this it was deprived by the restriction of the Temporal Power. As things stood until 1929, the liberty and independence of the Pope was incomplete, and, lacking juridical guarantees, was at the mercy of the Italian Government. The passing of the years eliminated much of the original bitterness. In particular, Italians came to have a better understanding of the Papal claim and protest, and to realize that the position given to the Pope under the Law of Guarantees fell short in many respects of the full Sovereignty which it was necessary, from the Catholic standpoint, that he should exercise. The original aloofness, too, of Italian Catholics from national affairs was progressively modified.

The attitude of the Italian Government towards religion, the Church, and the Papacy, changed little by little, culminating in the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

Under the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given full use of property rights in and exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the Vatican State, the boundaries of which the Treaty determined. Besides the grounds used by the Pope since 1870, these boundaries were made to embrace certain extra-territorial possessions which formerly belonged to the Italian State, the whole area comprising about 160 acres. So that the world might know that the object in acquiring territory was not political power or royal splendour, the State was kept within these small limits at the express wish of the Pontiff.

In international affairs the Vatican State stands as neutral and inviolable territory. Its subjects, who number about 300, most of them employees of the Vatican and their families, are voluntary subjects, possessing freedom to depart from the State at will. A special Vicar-General, assisted by a parish priest, has charge of its spiritual affairs. In 1929, for the first time in history, direct diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy were established.

During the 1939-45 war the neutrality of the Pope and Vatican was respected by all combatants.

The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

The accession of John XXIII in 1958 marked a radical change in the approach of the Papacy to contemporary problems. In 1962 he convened the Second Vatican Council to promote the "aggiornamento" of the Church and to seek ways to bring about reconciliation and unity among the Christian Churches. His teachings in the encyclicals *Mater et Magistra* in 1961 and *Pacem in Terris* in 1963 revealed a rational and humane approach to international and religious questions and aroused great interest in both East and West. Pope John's successor, Paul VI, pledged himself to continue his predecessor's work. In January 1964 he visited the Holy Land, thus becoming the first reigning Pope to do so in the history of Christianity, and in December 1964 attended the Eucharistic Congress in India. In October 1965 Pope Paul spoke at the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and in 1966 visited the flood-stricken city of Florence. In 1967 the Pope visited Turkey and had amicable conversations with the Orthodox Patriarch and in 1968 he visited Bogotá, capital of Colombia. During 1969 the Pope went to Geneva to speak at the fiftieth anniversary conference of the International Labour Organisation, and to Uganda where he took part in ceremonies in honour of the African Martyrs. In 1970, he visited the Far East and Australia. The more important of the teaching encyclicals issued by Pope Paul include *Populorum Progressio*, concerning the peoples of developing countries, and *Humanae Vitae*, issued in July 1968, pronouncing the Pope's decision to continue the Roman Catholic Church's ban on artificial birth control.

Since 1967 the Curia has been undergoing reforms which include a greater participation by the laity, appointment of bishops as full members of the Sacred Congregations, and an increase in non-Italian appointments in order to internationalize the Curia. A decree issued in March 1968 abolished hereditary offices in the Papal Court, formerly held by certain members of the Roman nobility. A consultative body of twenty-four Italian lay experts was instituted to advise the five cardinals responsible for administration of the Vatican. Eight of its members are noblemen, and two are women. Further reforms in 1970 included the abolition of the papal gendarmery, the Noble Guard and the Palatine Guard, and in November it was decreed that all cardinals over 80 years of age would automatically lose their Curia posts and voting rights, while retaining their titles and honorary distinctions, as from January 1st, 1971.

VATICAN CITY STATE

GOVERNMENT

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Canonically speaking, the Cardinals are never absent from his Holiness's side except by special permission. Actually many of them are engaged in pastoral work, which they carry on as Archbishops and Bishops in all parts of the world; but there are others who remain in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers and these are styled Cardinals "in Curia". The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from its earliest days, when the city and, later, the neighbourhood, were apportioned among a number of bishops, priests and deacons. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom, but not by law, to seventy, though there were frequently less than that number. There are now 131 Cardinals. There are six Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of the seven suburban sees of Rome—Palestrina, Sabina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Velletri, Frascati and Ostia; this latter is usually held by the Dean of the Sacred College in addition to his own see.

At the last consistory four Oriental Patriarchs were also elected Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the Church is carried out through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, and through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes. The Pope's representative in the ecclesiastical administration of the See of Rome is the Cardinal Vicar. His representative in affairs of ordinary administration, in the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, that is, in the communications with the Catholic and the outside world, is the Cardinal Secretary of State.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with a reduction in the number of Sacred Congregations, the creation of three new organs and the reconstruction of the Secretariat of State. In May 1969 the Sacred Congregation of Rites was divided into two Congregations—one for Divine Worship and the other for the Causes of Saints.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness, Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, the 264th Roman Pontiff; b. at Concesio, Brescia, September 26th, 1897; accession June 21st, 1963. Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the

Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The Cardinals are divided into three orders; Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

*EUGÈNE TISSERANT (French), Hon. Bishop of Ostia, Porto and Santa Rufina, and Dean of the Sacred College; Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church.

*FERNANDO CENTO (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Velletri.

*AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Frascati.

GIUSEPPE FERRETTO (Italian), Penitentiarius Major, of the Title of Sabina.

GREGORIO PIETRO AGAGIANIAN (Armenian), of the Title of the Suburban Episcopal See of Albano.

PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI (Lebanese), Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites.

STEPHEN I. SIDAROISS (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

*MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA (Portuguese), Patriarch of Lisbon.

*ACHILLE LIÉNART (French).

JAMES CHARLES MCGUIGAN (Canadian), Archbishop of Toronto.

*CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

NORMAN THOMAS GILROY (Australian), Archbishop of Sydney.

JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião, Rio de Janeiro.

*JOSEPH FRINGS (German).

JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (Hungarian), Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Esztergom.

*ANTONIO CAGGIANO (Argentine), Primate of Argentina, Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

*MAURICE FELTIN (French).

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

*JAMES FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (U.S.A.).

GIACOMO LERCARO (Italian).

STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw.

*BENIAMINO DE ARRIBA Y CASTRO (Spanish).

FERNANDO QUIROGA Y PALACIOS (Spanish), Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

VALERIANO GRACIAS (Indian), Archbishop of Bombay.

*ALFREDO OTTAVIANI (Italian).

*PAOLO GIOBBE (Italian).

*JOSÉ GARIBI Y RIVERA (Mexican), Archbishop of Guadalajara.

ANTONIO MARÍA BARBIERI (Uruguayan), Archbishop of Montevideo.

CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Bishops.

JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

VATICAN CITY STATE

FRANZISKUS KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna.
JULIUS DÖPFNER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising.

*ALBERTO DI JORIO (Italian).

*FRANCESCO ROBERTI (Italian).

PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Archpriest of St. Peter's Basilica.

LUIGI TRAGLIA (Italian).

JOSEPH LEFEBVRE (French).

BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht.

RUFINO SANTOS (Philippino), Archbishop of Manila.

LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Archbishop of Dar-es-Salaam.

JOSÉ HUBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan), Archbishop of Caracas.

LUIS CONCHA (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá.

*JOSÉ DA COSTA NUNES (Portuguese).

ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes.

*EFREM FORNI (Italian).

JUAN LANDAZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.

RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ (Chilean), Archbishop of Santiago.

LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian), Archbishop of Mecklen-Brunsel.

JOSYF SLIPIYI (Ukrainian), Archbishop Major of the Ukrainians.

LORENZ JAEGER (German), Archbishop of Paderborn.

THOMAS COORAY (Ceylonese), Archbishop of Colombo.

MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Primate of Canada, Archbishop of Quebec.

JOSEPH MARIE MARTIN (French).

OWEN MCCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.

LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL (Algerian), Archbishop of Algiers.

ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

FRANJO SEPER (Yugoslav), Prefect of the Congregation.

JOHN CARMEL HEENAN (British), Archbishop of Westminster.

JEAN VILLOT (French), Secretary of State and Prefect of the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State.

PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Baltimore.

CESARE ZERBA (Italian).

AGNELO ROSSI (Brazilian), Prefect of the Congregation.

GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian), Archbishop of Milan.

WILLIAM CONWAY (Irish), Archbishop of Armagh.

*GIUSEPPE BELTRAMI (Italian).

GABRIEL GARRONE (French), Prefect of Congregation for Catholic Education.

PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Washington.

MAXIMILIAN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgian), Prefect of Congregation for the Oriental Church.

ANTONIO SAMORÉ (Italian).

FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian), Prefect of the Congregation.

JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).

PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).

*CARLO GRANO (Italian).

ANGELO DELL'ACQUA (Italian), Vicar of Rome.

DINO STAFFA (Italian).

JOHN KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.

JOHN CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.

CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.

ALFRED BENGSCHE (German), Archbishop of Berlin.

JUSTIN DARMOJUWONO (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semerang (Indonesia).

KAROL WOJTYLA (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.

MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.

ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.

PAUL YÜ PIN (Chinese), Archbishop of Nanking.

ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Porto Alegre.

JULIO ROSALES (Philippine), Archbishop of Cebu.

GORDON JOSEPH GRAY (British), Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh.

PETER THOMAS McKEEFERY (New Zealand), Archbishop of Wellington.

MIGUEL DARIO MIRANDA Y GOMEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Mexico.

JOSEPH PARECATTIL (Indian), Archbishop of Ernakulam.

JOHN FR. DEARDEN (American), Archbishop of Detroit.

FRANÇOIS MARTY (French), Archbishop of Paris.

JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA (Madagascan), Archbishop of Tananarive.

GEORGE BERNARD FLAHIFF (Canadian), Archbishop of Winnipeg.

PAUL GOUYON (French), Archbishop of Rouen.

MARIO CASARIEGO (Guatemalan), Archbishop of Guatemala.

VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.

JOSEPH MALULA (Congolese), Archbishop of Kinshasa.

PAUL MUÑOZ VEGA (Ecuadoran), Archbishop of Quito.

ANTONIO POMA (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.

JOHN I. CARBERRY (American), Archbishop of Saint Louis.

TERENCE JACOB COOKE (American), Archbishop of New York.

STEPHAN KIM SOU HWAN (Korean), Archbishop of Seoul.

ARTHUR TABERA ARAOZ (Spanish), Archbishop of Pamplona.

EUGENIO DE ARAÚYU SALES (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Salvador do Bahia.

JOSEPH HÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Cologne.

JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (American), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation.

Cardinal Deacons

*ARCADIO LARRAONA (Spanish).

*WILLIAM THEODORE HEARD (British).

*MICHAEL BROWNE (Irish).

*FEDERICO CALLORI DI VIGNALLE (Italian).

CHARLES JOURNET (Swiss).

EGIDIO VAGNOZZI (Italian), President of Prefecture for Economic Affairs.

PERICLE FELICI (Italian).

PAOLO BERTOLI (Italian), Prefect of Congregation.

SEBASTIANO BAGGIO (Italian), Archbishop of Cagliari.

SILVIO ODDI (Italian).

GIUSEPPE PAUPINI (Italian).

GIACOMO VIOLARDO (Italian).

GIOVANNI WILLEBRANDS (Dutch).

MARIO NASALLI ROCCA DI CORNELIANO (Italian).

SERGIO GUERRI (Italian).

GIOVANNI DANIELOU (French).

*Under the decree *Ingravescentem Aetatem*, these cardinals were relieved of their Curia posts and voting rights on January 1st, 1971.

VATICAN CITY STATE

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Tribunals and Offices)

As reorganized by Pope Paul VI in 1967.

I. Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Deputy for Ordinary Affairs Mgr. GIOVANNI BENELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Tusurros; Secretary of the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. AGOSTINO CASAROLI, Tit. Archbishop of Carthage.

II. The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly Congregation of the Holy Office, designed for the protection of faith and morals, for the judging of heresy, for the setting of doctrine and the use of indulgences, for dealing with impediments to marriage with non-Catholics, and here incorporating the old *Congregation of the Index* for the examination and prohibition of books dangerous to faith and otherwise pernicious. Prefect Cardinal FRANJO SEPER; Assessor Mgr. PAUL PHILIPPE, Tit. Archbishop of Heracleopolis Magna.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal CARLO CONFALONIERI; Assessor Archbishop ERNESTO CIVARDI.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Church**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal MAXIMILIAN DE FURSTENBERG; Assessor, Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza in Turkey in Asia.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation of Sacramental Discipline**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination. Prefect Cardinal ANTONIO SAMORÉ; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE CASORIA.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation of the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensations therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal JOHN J. WRIGHT; Sec. Mgr. PIETRO PALAZZINI, Tit. Archbishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia.
- (6) **The Sacred Congregation of Religious and Secular Institutions**, which makes regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI; Sec. Most Rev. EDOARDO HESTON.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples**, which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries, that is, over countries lacking a regular hierarchy. Prefect Cardinal GREGORY PETER AGAGIANIAN; Sec. Mgr. SERGIO PIGNEDOLI, Tit. Archbishop of Iconium.

- (8) **The Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship**, which has the care of rites and ceremonies. Prefect Cardinal BENNO WALTER GUT, O.S.B.; Sec. Most Rev. ANNIBALE BUGNINI.
- (9) **The Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints**, which deals with the proceedings relating to beatification and canonization. Prefect Cardinal PAOLO BERTOLI; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE FERDINANDO ANTONELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Idrice.
- (10) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal GABRIEL GARRONE; Sec. Mgr. JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER, Tit. Archbishop of Volturmo.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Christian Unity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal GIOVANNI WILLEBRANDS.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Piazza S. Calisto 16; f. 1964; Sec. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA.

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1965; Sec. Cardinal FRANZISKUS KÖNIG.

Council of the Laity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1967; to promote development in needy areas and social justice among nations, and to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Commission on Justice and Peace: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1968; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

IV Tribunals

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Prefect Cardinal DINO STAFFA; Sec. Mgr. GIOVANNI M. PINNA.

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria, Rome; Dean Mgr. BOLESŁAW FILIPIAK.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Via della Conciliazione 34, Rome. Penitentiarius Major Cardinal GIUSEPPE FERRETTO; Reg. Mgr. GIOVANNI SESSOLO.

V Offices

Apostolic Chancellery: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Chancellor Cardinal LUIGI TRAGLIA.

Prefecture of the Economy of the Holy See: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Prefect Cardinal EGIDIO VAGNOZZI.

Apostolic Chamber: Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal BENEDETTO ALOISI MASELLA; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. VITTORIO BARTOCETTI.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See.

Prefecture of the Apostolic Palace.

General Statistics Office.

The Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's: Prefect Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Sec. Mgr. PRIMO PRINCIPI, Tit. Archbishop of Tiana.

Istituto per le Opere di Religione: autonomous bank for the Vatican and for the Roman administration of the religious orders; Pres. Most Rev. PAUL C. MARCINKUS.

VATICAN CITY STATE

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ROME ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO DE ESTRADA.

Austria: Via Reno 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS REICHMANN.

Belgium: Via G. de Notaris 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT HUPPERTS.

Bolivia: Via Lima 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO ARZE QUIROGA.

Brazil: Via Dalmazia 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOBIM.

Burundi: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).

Canada: (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ROBBINS.

Chile: Via Maria Cristina 8 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ ROJAS.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Via Tolmino 31 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHI MAI.

Colombia: Lungotevere Arnaldo da Brescia (E); *Ambassador:* DARIO ECHANDÍA.

Congo: Via della Camillucia, 19/A (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE SITA.

Costa Rica: Via Monte delle Gioie 1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cuba: Via Ruggero Fauro 25 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS AMADO-BLANCO.

Dominican Republic: Via Parioli 47 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO LOGROÑO BATTLE.

Ecuador: Via B. Oriani 38 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ANTONIO PEÑAHERRERA.

El Salvador: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ethiopia: Viale Parioli 2 (E); *Ambassador:* KIDANE MARIAM HAILÉ.

Finland: Villa Lante, Passeggiate del Gianicolo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.

France: Villa Bonaparte, Via Piave 23 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ BROUILLET.

German Federal Republic: Via Giuseppe Mangili 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS BERGER.

Guatemala: Via Archimede 139 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCINENA.

Haiti: Via Panama 74 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS MARS.

Honduras: Via Ippolito Pindemonte 30 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

India: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Indonesia: Via Poggio Lamentino 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSEIN MUTAHAR.

Iran: Via Antonio Gramsci 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KHOSROW HEDAYAT.

Iraq: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ireland: Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS VINCENT COMMINS.

Italy: Via Flaminia 166 (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN FRANCO POMPEI.

Ivory Coast: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH AMICHIA.

Japan: Lungotevere Michelangelo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HISAJI HATTOSI.

Kenya: London, W.1, England (E).

Korea: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Lebanon: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NAGIB DAHAH.

Liberia: Via XXIV Maggio 14 (E); *Ambassador:* J. DUDLEY LAWRENCE.

Lithuania: Via Po 40 (L).

Luxembourg: Grand Hotel, Via delle Terme 3 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE COLLING.

Madagascar: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).

Malawi: London, W.1, England (E).

Malta: Via Francesco Densa/6-D (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAO PECCI.

Mauritius: London, England (E).

Monaco: Largo Nicola Spinelli 5 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.

Netherlands: Via Caposile 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron SWEDER G. M. VAN VOORST TOT VOORST.

Nicaragua: Via Adda 55 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO ARGUELLO MONTIEL.

Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Panama: Via Martelli 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO CALVO VELASQUEZ.

Paraguay: Via Antonio Gramsci 36 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Peru: Viale Bruno Buozzi 28 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR PROAÑO CORREA.

Philippines: Via Gian Giacomo Porro 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO L. KATIGBAK.

Poland: Via Cecilia Metella 9 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BRAZÃO.

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

San Marino: Via di Porta Angelica 63 (L); *Minister:* GIANNANDREA D'ARDIA, Principe di Cursi.

Senegal: Via dei Monti Parioli 51 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ DODDS.

Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ CAÑABATE.

Syria: Madrid, Spain (E).

Tanzania: (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY BALTAZAR NYAKI.

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN.

Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET URAN.

United Arab Republic: Via Bruxelles 61 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91 (L); *Minister:* DESMOND JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

Uruguay: Via Giovanni Aldega 2 (E); *Ambassador:* VENANCIO FLORES.

Venezuela: Via Mangili 25 (E); *Ambassador:* E. GONZALEZ.

Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 20 (E); *Minister:* VJEKOSLAV CURLJE.

Zambia: London, W.1, England (E).

The Vatican also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon and the European Economic Community.

VATICAN CITY STATE

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organization of the Church consists of:

- (1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.
- (2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos".
- (3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former having Episcopal dignity.

Accuracy cannot be guaranteed for the following particulars. They are compiled from statistics gathered from different sources and dates. They will serve, however, as a reliable outline picture.

The total population of the world is estimated at 3,280,000,000; the Catholic population at 590,040,000, about 18 per cent.

There are 10 residential Patriarchates and 1 titular: 5 Patriarchates are of the Latin Rite—Jerusalem, East Indies, West Indies, Lisbon, Venice; 6 are of the Oriental Rite—Alexandria (Coptic), Antioch (Syrian, Maronite, Melchite), Babylon (Chaldean), Cilicia (Armenian).

There are 397 residential metropolitan archbishoprics, 62 residential archbishoprics (not metropolitan), and 1,672 residential bishoprics—a total of 2,142. In addition, there are 1,953 metropolitans, archbishops and bishops with titular sees, including prelates serving as nuncios, pro-nuncios, delegates or apostolic visitors, auxiliaries or coadjutors of residential bishops, prelates or abbots nullius, apostolic administrators or prelates of Eastern Rites with personal or territorial jurisdiction. There are 124 prelacies or abbacies nullius, 10 administrations, 81 vicariates, 77 prefectures and 5 missions or districts.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis (*Official Bulletin of the Holy See*): Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Rev. ALFREDO ZANCHI.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, the Vatican; official year book.

Osservatore Romano: Vatican City; f. 1861; a daily newspaper under the direction of the Vatican, is authoritative, and its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Weekly editions in French,

Spanish, Portuguese and English. Editor RAIMONDO MANZINI.

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide. Via di Propaganda, Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Mgr. J. IRIGOYEN; publs. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. Comm. CARLO SBARDELLA.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (*Vatican Polyglot Press*): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANGELO VEDANI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria; Gen. Man. GIACOMO MARTEGANI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes G. BLAJOT, S.J.

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is located at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognized by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-one languages, but with facilities for broadcasting in at least twelve other languages on special occasions. Latin is also used extensively.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and all Catholics scattered throughout the whole world.

There is no television service (February 1971).

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana: Rome; 175 teachers, 2,858 students.

Pontificia Università S. Tomasso d'Aquino: Rome; 659 students.

Pontificia Universitas Urbaniana: Rome.

Pontificio Ateneo Antoniano: Rome; 48 professors.

Pontificio Ateneo di S. Anselmo: Rome; 35 professors; 330 students.

Pontificia Universitas Lateranensis: Rome; 171 teachers; 1,850 students.

Pontificium Ateum Salesianum: Rome; 100 teachers; 878 students.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Romania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 71°F (22°C), the winter average being 32°F (0°C). Yugoslavia is a multinational federation of six republics (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro), and two autonomous regions (Kosovo and Vojvodina). Serbo-Croat is the most widely used language, but Macedonian and Slovene are spoken regionally. Religion is completely separate from the state; about two-fifths of the population belong to the Orthodox Church and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a considerable number of Muslims, several other small Christian communities and some Jews. The flag consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade.

Recent History

Following the struggle of the Partisans against the German occupation during the Second World War, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic set up in 1945 under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Refusing to accept Soviet hegemony, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948 after which she formed closer relations with the West. Following the death of Stalin, her relations with the Soviet Union were normalized but have subsequently been subjected to periodical strain, as at the time of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, when Yugoslavia condemned Soviet actions and took active measures to strengthen her defences. Yugoslavia has for many years followed a policy of non-alignment in her foreign relations and played a prominent part in the preparations for the third non-aligned summit conference, held in Lusaka in September 1970. Earlier in the year President Tito paid official visits to eight African states.

The Constitution of 1963 and subsequent amendments of it have brought about a deliberate devolution of power from the Federation to the Constituent Republics. A resolution of the Party Conference in October 1970 indicates that President Tito intends to be succeeded by a collective Presidency.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Head of State is the President of the Republic, elected by the Federal Assembly, the supreme organ of power, who is assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers. The Assembly comprises the Chamber of Nationalities, the Economic Chamber, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Health and Social Welfare and the Socio-

Political Chamber. Each Chamber has 120 Deputies, who are elected for a four-year term. Constitutional amendments in 1967 and 1969 altered the structure and powers of the Federal Executive Council and increased the powers of the Chamber of Nationalities. A further 21 amendments, drafted in February 1971, plan to establish a collective Presidency of the Republic consisting of two representatives of the six republics and one from each of the autonomous regions. These would elect a President and a Vice-President for a term of one year.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military Service in the Army is compulsory for a minimum of eighteen months (Navy and Air Force: two years). The Armed Forces consist of an army, navy and air force, with a total peace-time strength of 238,000 (Army 200,000, Navy 18,000, Air Force 20,000). There are 19,000 Frontier Guards. Full mobilization can bring the strength of the Armed Forces up to 1,250,000. Defence expenditure for 1970 was estimated at 8,340 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

In spite of the rapid development of heavy and light industry since the end of the Second World War, nearly half the population is employed in agriculture. In recent years, agricultural production has been helped by the extension of mechanization. The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards, and abundant livestock. As a result of record harvests in 1966, 1967 and 1969, wheat imports have ceased and the country is self-sufficient in chemical fertilizers. In the industrial sector there has been a marked increase in the production of electric power, crude oil and its derivatives, non-ferrous metals, paper, food and other consumer goods. In 1965 extensive reforms were introduced with the aim of consolidating the leading role of self-management and reorientating the economy away from central control and establishing a free market economy. The reforms of 1965 were succeeded by a temporary slowdown in economic growth but the re-stimulation of the economy after the middle of 1968 led to a rapid expansion and estimated growth rate in 1969 of 10 per cent. This was accompanied by a sharp rise in imports and a growth in the visible trade deficit, partly offset by an increase in invisible receipts. The indicative plan for the period 1971-75, aims to hold the growth rate at between 6 and 8 per cent and to balance external payments. Another measure to strengthen the balance of payments position was the devaluation of the dinar to a rate of 15 to the U.S. dollar in January 1971. Yugoslavia has participated in certain activities of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) since 1965, and became a full member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1966. The EEC has become one of Yugoslavia's most important trading partners, accounting, in 1970, for 30 per cent of her total trade, and in March 1970 Yugoslavia became the first communist country to conclude a trade agreement with the Community.

YUGOSLAVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has 10,688 km. of railways. There are about 19,000 km. of asphalt, concrete, or similar roads, and over 47,000 km. of macadamized roads; both figures are increasing as many new roads are currently under construction. The state airline, Jugoslovenski Aerotransport, provides internal and international services. The Yugoslav shipping lines have a fleet of 355 vessels totalling 1,367,000 tons (December 1968). The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor. The Danube is the chief inland waterway, the chief ports being Novi Sad and Belgrade. The Yugoslav-Romanian Iron Gates power and navigation project on the Danube was inaugurated in September 1964.

Social Welfare

All employed persons and their families are covered by general social insurance schemes. This form of insurance is obligatory and is enforced by law. Insurance provides for health insurance, money and grants in kind in case of sickness, accidents at work or elsewhere, disablement, old-age and death. There were, in 1968, 4,256,000 directly insured persons, with 7,057,299 dependants. The social insurance funds are managed by the insured persons themselves organized in communal, republican and federal social insurance associations. Insured persons are entitled to medical examinations, treatment in case of illness, maternity care, medicines, orthopaedic aids and artificial limbs and other medical services in health institutions and at their homes, including compensation in money during sick leave, rehabilitation and preventive care. The duration of this form of insurance is unlimited. The right to most benefits is acquired on the day of insurance, i.e. the day of employment.

There were in 1968 105,807 hospital beds, 3,532 general clinics and 2,161 dental clinics, as well as a wide network of medical guidance centres, children's clinics and anti-tubercular dispensaries. The number of doctors has increased from 14,354 (in 1962) to over 20,000, but there is still a shortage in some rural areas.

The right to a retirement pension and its amount depend on the total of the contributions paid into the retirement insurance funds and on the period of time over which these payments were made. Insured persons are entitled to a full pension, which is equivalent to 85 per cent of their average monthly income during the last five years of employment, after a 40-year term of employment for men and 35-year term for women regardless of age. The right to a pension is also acquired upon reaching 60 years of age (55 for women) and a 20-year term of employment, or 65 years of age and a 15-year term of employment. Women and young children enjoy special protection under the health insurance scheme. Employed women are entitled to 105 days' paid leave before and after confinement. Confinements in hospital and maternity care are free of charge, whether the woman is employed or not. Women are entitled to shorter working hours until their child is 8 months old.

There is workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. A 42-hour week is guaranteed by the Constitution. All workers are entitled to annual leave which varies from 14 to 30 days, depending on the nature of their work.

Yugoslavia has a Health Convention with Great Britain by which nationals of one country may obtain free medical treatment in the other country.

Education

The entire educational system is organized at republican and local authority level. Elementary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15, when Yugoslav children attend the "eight-year school". Various types of secondary education are available to all who are able to qualify, but it is the vocational and technical schools which are most popular and attract the bulk of the country's youth. Alternatively, a child may attend a general secondary school (gymnasium) where he follows a four-year course which will take him up to university entrance. At the secondary level there are also a number of art schools, apprentice schools and teacher-training schools, which train teachers for the elementary schools over a period of 5 years. Those who have attended the technical schools may pursue their education further at one of the two-year post-secondary schools, which were created in response to the needs of industry and the social services for people trained above the secondary level. Higher education is run on a very open system and is available to all who can qualify, irrespective of their school background. Apart from the seven universities and the post-secondary schools, there are also a number of schools of higher learning for teachers who have completed the courses at training schools. There are special facilities for adult education at evening schools, and in part-time studies.

Tourism

Tourist features are the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the Adriatic resorts, of which Dubrovnik is the best known, the Federal capital of Belgrade and the other republican capitals Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Titograd and Skopje.

Yugoslavia is rapidly expanding her tourist industry which is becoming an important source of foreign currency. The annual growth rate of the industry is between 25-30 per cent and in 1969 nearly 4,800,000 foreign tourists visited the country. The UN projects for the development of the Southern and Northern Adriatic plan a considerable increase in hotel accommodation supported by new non-seasonal openings for employment.

Sport

The main sports are football, athletics, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays 1971

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1 (Labour Day), July 4 (Fighters' Day), November 29 and 30 (Republic Days).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the dinar of 100 paras. It was devalued by 20 per cent in January 1971.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 paras; 1 new dinar.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 old dinars; 5, 10, 50, 100 new dinars.

Exchange rate: 36.0 new dinars = £1 sterling.

15.0 new dinars = \$1 U.S.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1969)

	YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	MACEDONIA	MONTE- NEGRO
Area (sq. km.) .	255,804	88,361	56,538	20,251	51,129	25,713	13,812
Population* .	20,351,000	8,264,000	4,384,000	1,702,000	3,862,000	1,597,000	542,000

*Estimates

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1965)

Belgrade (capital) .	697,000	Split . . .	114,000
Zagreb . . .	503,000	Niš . . .	98,000
Skopje . . .	228,000	Maribor . . .	94,000
Sarajevo . . .	227,000	Osijek . . .	84,000
Ljubljana . . .	182,000	Priština . . .	46,000
Novi Sad . . .	126,000	Titograd . . .	42,000
Rijeka . . .	116,000		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965 . . .	405,158	20.6	174,301	8.6	170,549	8.6
1966 . . .	399,802	20.3	168,789	8.6	159,370	8.1
1967 . . .	389,640	19.5	169,282	8.5	170,060	8.7
1968 . . .	383,202	19.5	170,470	8.5	174,550	8.7
1969 . . .	380,397	18.7	175,269	8.6	172,585	8.9

EMPLOYMENT

(Annual average in '000)

	1967	1968	1969
Industry and Mining	1,352	1,349	1,399
Agriculture and Forestry	345	321	319
Construction	312	323	336
Transport and Communications	249	255	260
Trade, Hotels and Catering	366	379	408
Crafts	237	242	246
Housing and Public Utilities	111	115	108
Cultural Activities and Social Welfare	428	440	458
Public and Government Services	161	163	168
TOTAL	3,561	3,587	3,702

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1969—'000 hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED LAND					PASTURE	MARSH, FISHERIES, ETC.
	All	Arable	Fruit	Vineyard	Meadow		
14,707	10,165	7,550	439	256	1,928	4,474	67

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 tons)		YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Wheat . . .	2,010	2,024	4,360	4,880	22	24.2
Rye. . . .	132	124	1,380	1,353	10.4	10.9
Barley . . .	312	300	450	458	14.4	15.3
Maize . . .	2,460	2,403	6,810	7,821	27.6	32.6
Tobacco . . .	57	54	44	47	7.7	8.7
Hemp	17	16	7	84	43	51
Sugar Beet . . .	79	96	2,910	3,636	369	381
Potatoes . . .	332	330	2,890	3,144	86	94
Clover	231	230	984	1,113	38	43

FRUIT TREES AND YIELDS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Area ('000 hectares) . . .	437	440	440	442
TREES OF BEARING AGE ('000)				
Apples	14,100	14,600	15,200	15,954
Pears	6,920	7,200	7,550	7,653
Plums	67,500	68,300	69,500	70,138
Peaches	3,730	3,790	3,850	3,991
YIELD ('000 tons)				
Apples	214	301	304	483
Pears	84	87	99	111
Plums	723	705	721	1,292
Peaches	47	54	49	58

VINEYARDS AND GRAPES

	1967	1968	1969
Area ('000 hectares)	257	256	255
Vines of bearing age . . . (millions)	1,580	1,570	1,567
Yield ('000 tons)	1,058	1,270	1,499

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

('000)

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1965 . . .	1,109	5,219	9,433	6,985	31,429
1966 . . .	1,131	5,584	9,868	6,985	31,685
1967 . . .	1,134	5,710	10,329	5,525	35,153
1968 . . .	1,126	5,693	10,346	5,865	35,974
1969 . . .	1,109	5,261	9,730	5,093	37,142
1970* . . .	1,076	5,029	8,974	5,544	40,854

* Estimates

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Meat . . . ('000 tons)	709	780	858	806
Crude Fats . . . { " " }	147	186	205	184
Wool . . . { " " }	13.5	13.8	13.5	12.7
Milk . . . (million litres)	2,615	2,712	2,736	2,722
Eggs . . . (millions)	1,996	2,126	2,186	2,476

* Estimates.

FORESTRY

GROWING STOCK

('000 cubic metres)

Socially-owned Forests . . .	734,420
Privately-owned Forests . . .	249,058
TOTAL . . .	983,478

INDUSTRIAL CUTTING

('000 cubic metres)

	1967	1968	1969
Round Wood . . .	6,231	6,063	6,371
Hewn and Split Timber . . .	61	48	47
Stacked Timber . . .	4,456	4,838	4,468
TOTAL . . .	10,748	10,949	10,886

FISHING

(tons)

	1968	1969
Freshwater Fish . . .	15,007	16,960
Seafish . . .	29,958	27,100
Shellfish . . .	964	998

MINING

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Coal . . .	26,467	26,732	26,496
Crude Petroleum . . .	2,374	2,494	2,699
Iron Ore . . .	2,579	2,720	2,721
Copper Ore . . .	5,873	7,002	8,715
Lead and Zinc Ore . . .	2,612	2,693	2,928
Bauxite . . .	2,131	2,072	2,127

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Electrical Energy	million kWh	17,174	18,702	20,641	23,375
Petrol	'000 tons	788	886	935	1,003
Pig Iron	" "	1,143	1,177	1,201	1,198
Steel	" "	1,867	1,832	1,924	2,047
Electrolytic Copper	" "	63	66	70	82
Refined Lead	" "	98	94	95	107
Zinc	" "	51	53	79	81
Aluminium	" "	42	45	48	48
Iron Castings	" "	289	253	259	306
Steel Castings	" "	36	30	32	39
Industrial Machinery	" "	67	59	60	70
Agricultural Machinery	" "	30	26	24	25
Tractors	number	8,668	8,793	10,929	10,818
Lorries	"	8,870	9,657	10,465	11,097
Wagons	"	4,242	2,372	2,684	4,228
Bicycles	thousands	345	289	263	315
Rotating Machines	MW	1,304	854	1,282	976
Power Transformers	'000 kV.	2,759	4,671	5,068	5,045
Electro-Heating Apparatus	tons	25,838	27,940	30,664	38,627
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	542	592	589	696
Calcined Soda	" "	94	98	100	109
Bricks	millions	1,508	1,630	1,856	2,052
Roofing Tiles	"	344	342	303	286
Mechanical Woodpulp	'000 tons	90	96	110	105
Cellulose	" "	317	360	358	370
Newsprint	" "	53	62	73	69
Cotton Yarn	" "	93	93	95	96
Woollen Yarn	" "	35	32	30	34
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	416	378	401	415
Sole Leather	'000 tons	8.9	9.4	6.1	4.1
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	11.0	10.4	10.8	12.3
Sugar	'000 tons	576	451	398	473
Canned Vegetables	tons	52,063	45,702	47,684	58,534
Canned Meat	"	44,539	52,685	50,011	48,220
Canned Fish	"	19,871	17,524	19,530	19,343
Edible Oil	"	104,161	114,978	120,013	121,346

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70

		PLANNED FOR 1970
Electricity	million kWh	30,500
Coal	'000 metric tons	41,500
Crude Petroleum	" " "	3,200
Crude Steel	" " "	3,200
Copper	" " "	80
Aluminium	" " "	100

FINANCE

1 dinar = 100 para.

100 new dinars = £2.78 sterling = U.S. \$6.67.

36 new dinars = £1 sterling; 15 new dinars = U.S. \$1.

In 1966 the currency was reformed, the new dinar being equal to 100 at the old rate.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FEDERAL BUDGETS (million new dinars)

REVENUE	1968	1969	EXPENDITURE	1968	1969
Direct Taxes	5,775	5,390	Investment	2,371	2,433
Indirect Taxes	8,640	9,976	Culture and Education	1,478	1,688
Stamp Duties	583	725	Social Services, Health	1,483	1,727
Import Duties	2,822	2,912	Defence	6,434	6,277
Other	2,610	2,851	State Administration		
			Judiciary	3,914	4,530
			Other	4,487	4,837
TOTAL	20,430	21,854	TOTAL	20,167	21,492

Currency in circulation (December 1969): 11,935 million new dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1969: 1,006.5 million new dinars.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Individual Consumption	2,305	2,963	4,016	5,116
Collective Consumption	540	633	720	843
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,585	2,038	2,179	2,220
Increase in Stocks	238	643	1,076	1,318
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-88	-177	29	-865
GROSS MATERIAL PRODUCT	4,580	6,100	7,951	9,906
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	1,257	1,649	2,230	2,851
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	1,855	2,475	3,054	3,528
Construction	347	485	568	697
Transport and communications	380	475	638	784
Trade	497	682	1,031	1,483
Miscellaneous	244	326	428	554
Less consumption of fixed capital	-381	-512	-594	-731
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	4,199	5,588	7,357	9,175

No National Accounts have been available since 1966.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES 1968 (million dinars)

	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Export (FOB) and Import (CIF)	15,796	22,460	-6,664
Non-monetary gold	12	—	12
Freight, transportation and insurance	4,147	1,976	2,171
Investment income	100	972	- 872
Other services	4,756	900	3,856
Total	24,811	26,308	-1,497

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million new dinars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	19,692	21,371	22,460	26,672
Exports	15,251	15,645	15,796	18,431

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (million new dinars)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food and live animals	2,182	1,551	1,767
Beverages and tobacco	96	47	75
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,487	2,479	3,303
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,063	1,224	1,294
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	370	240	90
Chemicals	2,091	2,354	2,759
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	5,022	5,340	6,802
Machinery and transport equipment	7,142	8,063	9,045
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	875	1,160	1,533

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food and live animals	2,565	2,742	3,073
Beverages and tobacco	637	522	537
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,328	1,584	1,772
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	181	156	181
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	29	27	34
Chemicals	927	960	1,144
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	3,509	4,049	5,396
Machinery and transport equipment	3,183	3,444	3,755
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,172	2,304	2,531

COUNTRIES (million new dinars)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
<i>Europe</i>	16,873.2	18,452.9	21,762.6	12,590.5	12,407.2	14,632.1
Austria	734.2	1,044.0	1,274.3	601.1	556.6	580.6
Czechoslovakia	1,183.4	1,288.4	1,498.3	628.8	685.1	784.9
France	1,008.4	815.7	970.6	341.2	363.5	609.1
Italy	2,850.4	3,357.8	3,996.3	2,813.5	2,206.6	2,837.0
Great Britain	1,139.5	1,089.3	1,492.3	573.7	759.0	1,062.2
U.S.S.R.	2,047.9	2,353.4	2,102.3	2,740.4	2,593.9	2,580.1
Federal Rep. of Germany	3,574.3	4,007.9	4,858.9	1,202.7	1,515.4	2,023.3
<i>Asia</i>	1,312.2	1,375.3	1,822.3	1,232.8	1,322.9	1,345.4
Burma	7.2	0.2	32.5	40.7	54.8	50.5
India	339.0	252.2	434.8	278.0	327.8	494.5
Iraq	91.1	150.0	234.0	25.0	39.5	53.2
Israel	128.5	116.5	109.5	142.9	129.2	122.9
Japan	229.4	497.8	223.0	51.7	29.8	31.0
Malaysia	88.9	84.7	158.8	8.3	28.8	11.5
Pakistan	101.0	73.1	141.1	82.0	297.1	169.1
Turkey	26.2	27.4	67.9	64.3	46.5	50.7
<i>Africa</i>	607.4	597.8	902.5	569.3	656.5	715.6
Algeria	40.0	50.6	49.1	38.4	16.7	43.9
U.A.R.	223.3	196.6	371.3	253.0	348.3	270.2
<i>North and Central America</i>	1,123	1,219.3	1,258.5	1,643	1,275.4	1,557.8
U.S.A.	990	1,129.4	1,155.8	1,549	1,116.4	1,166.0
<i>South America</i>	621	486.2	572.2	124	127.1	148.3
Brazil	257	182.2	255.6	46	36.8	40.9

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1967	1968	1969
Austria	539,439	521,652	594,000
Czechoslovakia	253,365	310,045	454,000
France	285,609	243,332	268,000
German Federal Republic	739,759	798,302	1,114,000
Italy	504,374	623,602	758,000
United Kingdom	249,850	206,818	225,000
U.S.A.	122,069	114,276	164,000
Others	1,246,069	1,069,403	1,169,000
TOTAL	3,687,169	3,887,430	4,746,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Length of Track . . . ('000 km.)	11.6	11.4	10.7	10.5
Normal Gauge . . . (" ")	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2
Narrow Gauge . . . (" ")	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3
Locomotives ('000)	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Passenger Coaches . . . (")	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Wagons (")	71.2	68.6	64.6	63.3
Passengers (million)	213.2	195.9	182.9	163.2
Passenger-kilometres ('000 million)	12.1	10.8	10.3	10.5
Goods Carried . . . (million tons)	71.6	68.7	68.4	70.2
Ton-kilometres . . . ('000 million)	17.5	16.3	16.4	17.7

ROAD VEHICLES

	1966	1967	1968	1969
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:				
Motor Cycles	112,318	112,920	107,004	111,881
Passenger Cars	253,344	355,254	439,892	562,509
Buses	9,836	11,228	12,339	13,263
Lorries	70,115	85,487	90,555	95,318
Special Vehicles	7,379	8,108	8,498	9,504
Tractors	21,274	23,421	23,868	26,344
PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT:				
Number of Vehicles	18,595	20,210	21,969	23,802
Vehicle-kilometres Run (million)	833	945	1,079	1,219
Passengers Carried (million)	295	373	418	478
Passenger-kilometres (million)	7,986	9,599	10,686	12,547
Goods Carried (million tons)	39.7	40.6	43.9	56.5
Ton-kilometres (million)	3,612	4,000	4,832	5,563

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger Vessels (number)	18	18	18
Tugs (")	247	247	253
Motor Barges (")	21	21	21
Tankers (")	137	140	178
Barges (")	629	632	652

TRAFFIC

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers ('000)	77	60	54
Goods Traffic (million tons)	11.0	12.0	12.6

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Vessels Entered . (million net reg. tons)	24.3	25.1	27.2
Exports . . . (million tons)	3.4	3.3	3.2
Imports . . . (" ")	6.0	6.1	6.1
Domestic Traffic . . (" ")	2.7	2.7	2.4

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Aircraft . . . (number)	30	30	26	31
Length of Network (kilometres)	71,660	83,250	97,905	117,485
Number of Services . . .	77	86	104	129
Kilometres Flown . . . (million)	14.6	14.9	17.0	22.1
Passengers Carried . . ('000)	591.8	638.4	744.3	1,070.0
Passenger-kilometres (million)	537.5	631.6	620.4	889.9
Cargo Carried . . . (tons)	5,551	6,689	7,071	8,179
Ton-kilometres . . . (million)	3.9	4.7	6.1	8.4

* Data include JAT, Inex Adria, Panadria and Aviogenex (from 1969).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1969)

Number of Telephones . . .	622,939
Number of Radios . . .	3,319,986
Number of Television Sets . .	1,546,460
Number of Books (Titles published)	8,708
Number of Daily Newspapers . .	23

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary (Eight-year School) . .	14,043	2,875,075	113,908
Schools for Skilled Workers . .	679	258,114	5,586
Technical and Vocational . . .	537	185,936	7,916
Teacher Training . . .	56	24,233	1,333
Teacher Training (Junior Classes) .	46	21,510	1,162
Art and Ballet . . .	44	4,795	1,082
Grammar . . .	411	183,360	9,683
Adult Education . . .	575	61,238	3,002
Institutions for Higher Education (incl. 102 University Faculties) . .	247	239,701	9,489

Source: Statistical Yearbook published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(1963)

I. THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

Articles 1-5 state that Yugoslavia is a federal state of voluntarily united and equal peoples and a socialist democratic community based on the powers of the working people and on self-government. The state flag and coat of arms are described and the capital, Belgrade, is named.

Articles 6-13 deal with the socialist system and social-economic organization in Yugoslavia. The basis of the socio-economic system of the state is described as free associated work with socially owned means of labour, self-management of the working people both in production and in distribution of the social product to the working organization and to the social community. The status, rights, and duties of working people are defined. The conditions by which working organizations and voluntary co-operatives may be founded or dissolved are stated, and the conditions pertaining to the rights to ownership of land are set out. The status of banks and the banking system are also defined.

Articles 32-70 deal with the inalienable freedoms, rights and duties of citizens which are protected by the constitution. These include: equality before the law, regardless of race, religion or sex; the right to social self-government; the right of every citizen over 18 years of age to vote; the right and freedom to work; a maximum working week of 42 hours, leisure time and annual paid holiday; a minimum personal income determined by law; health, safety and social security guarantees; freedom of thought and determination, of the press and all information media; freedom of association, speech, assembly; the freedom to express nationality and culture and to use one's own language; the equality of the languages of the people of Yugoslavia; equality of educational opportunity and compulsory attendance at elementary school for eight years; freedom of movement and abode and the inviolability of the home; privacy of communication. Every citizen is entitled to protection of his health and the social community provides special care for the mother and child and for persons unable to provide for themselves. Citizens must defend their country and must satisfy the material requirements of the social community. Life and the freedom of man are inviolable and arrests may be made only in accordance with the law; no one may be punished for any act that, before its commission, was not defined by law, and no one shall be deemed to have committed a criminal offence until this has been ascertained by a valid conviction. No citizen may be deprived of his citizenship, exiled or extradited and all citizens have the protection of the state when they are abroad.

Articles 71-95 deal with the socio-political system and state that the working people shall be the sole holder of power and government of social affairs, and that self-government by the citizens in the commune is the political foundation of the uniform socio-political system. The methods of attaining self-government are described and the powers of the Assembly, the supreme organ of the government, detailed. The conditions for election to, and membership of, the Assembly, and also the nature and extent of its duties, are outlined. The section also covers the rights and duties of the organs of the various social-political communities and also of the workers councils.

Articles 96-131 describe the socio-political communities,

namely the Commune, the District, the Autonomous Provinces, the Socialist Republic and the Federation.

Articles 132-144 describe the courts and the public prosecution, and the structure and powers of the judicial system.

Articles 145-159 deal with constitutionality and legality which are the concern of the courts and other state organs, the organs of self-government and all persons who discharge public or social functions. The constitutional courts are the safeguard of the Constitution and secure legality in accordance with it. Republican law and the Republican Constitutions must conform with the Constitution of Yugoslavia and with federal law.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERATION

Articles 160-162 describe the jurisdiction of the federal organs.

Articles 163-214 describe the Federal Assembly. The Assembly is the basic holder of the rights and duties of the Federation and the extent of its powers and jurisdiction are described in detail. It has five chambers: the Federal Chamber, the Economic Chamber, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Social Welfare and Health, the Organizational-Political Chamber. There is also the Chamber of Nationalities whose members are members of the Federal Chamber. Each Chamber is composed of 120 deputies. The Federal Chamber is a general political body whose deputies are elected by the communal assemblies and citizens directly and takes part in the management in all the jurisdictions of the Assembly. The Chambers of the working communities, whose deputies are elected by the communal assemblies, examine matters within their jurisdiction only. The Constitution also describes the rights of the Chamber of Nationalities; the election and functions of the President of the Assembly and the Presidents of the Chambers; the rights and duties of the deputies; the setting-up and the functions of committees and commissions; and the procedure for changing the Constitution. It states that deputies enjoy parliamentary immunity.

Articles 215-224 describe the election, rights and powers of the President of the Republic. He is Head of State and Commander of the Armed Forces. He promulgates the laws, has the power of appointment, grants decorations and pardons. He is elected for a period of four years and may be re-elected once. No limitation of tenure of office of President of the Republic applies to Josip Broz Tito.

Articles 225-238 describe the political-executive and administrative organs of the Federal Assembly. The Federal Executive Council is the organ of the Federal Assembly which is entrusted with political executive powers and its functions include proposing internal and foreign policy to the Assembly and introducing bills and other draft acts; preparation of the draft of the social plan of Yugoslavia and of the federal budget; the passing of decrees and directives for the enforcement of federal law. It consists of the President and members elected by the Federal Chamber from among members of the Assembly and of certain members ex officio. Provisions regarding the Federal Administration are also outlined.

YUGOSLAVIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Articles 239–240 describe the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Articles 241–251 describe the jurisdiction and composition of the Constitutional Court. It consists of a president and ten judges elected for a term of eight years by the Federal Assembly. It decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution, on the conformity of laws of the federal republics with the federal law and resolves disputes on the rights and duties and conflicts of jurisdiction.

Articles 252–257 deal with National Defence and the Yugoslav People's Army, reaffirm the duty of all citizens to defend their country and undertake military service, and draw attention to the fact that high treason is a crime against the people and is punishable as a grave criminal offence.

III. TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Articles 258–259 state that a special constitutional law shall be enacted to implement the Constitution and to provide for transition to its application. The Constitution shall be promulgated by the Federal People's Assembly.

AMENDMENTS

In April 1967 six amendments were adopted, affecting the Council of Nationalities, the Federal Executive Council and certain high offices of state.

In December 1968 thirteen additional amendments were adopted. Their main effect was to enhance the status of the autonomous provinces (Vojvodina and Kosovo), to delegate additional legislative power to the republics, and to reorganize the structure of the Federal Assembly. Thus after the elections in April 1969, the Federal Assembly was reconstituted with an enlarged and fully independent Chamber of Nationalities with 140 deputies delegated to represent republican and provincial interests, which replaced the former Federal Chamber. A directly elected Socio-Political Chamber was substituted for the former Organizational-Political Chamber. The other three chambers of working communities continue to be elected indirectly as in the past. The four chambers, other than that of Nationalities, continue to be composed of 120 deputies each.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1971)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: JOSIP BROZ TITO (elected for a four-year term of office in May 1967).

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: MITJA RIBIČIČ.

Vice-Presidents: ALEKSANDAR GRLIČKOV, Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ, MIŠO PAVIČEVIĆ.

ELECTED MEMBERS

MARKO BULČ	Ing. MIRAN MEJAK
DRAGIŠA DJOKOVIĆ	FRANJO NADJ
DUŠAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ	MARKO ORLANDIĆ
TOMA GRANFIL	NIKOLA PAVLETIĆ
TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI	BLAGOJE POPOV
IVO JERKIĆ	HAKIJA POZDERAC
MIRJANA KRSTINIĆ	ALI ŠUKRIJA
Dr. LJUBISAV MARKOVIĆ	IZET ZUBOVIĆ

STATE SECRETARIES

Foreign Affairs: MIRKO TEPAVAC.

National Defence: NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

Internal Affairs: RADOVAN STIJAČIĆ.

Economy: BORIVOJE JELIĆ.

Finance: JANKO SMOLE.

Foreign Trade: MUHAMED HADŽIĆ.

Information: DRAGOLJUB BUDIMOVSKI.

SECRETARIES

Legislation and Organization: MILENKO KANGRGA.

Federal Budget and General Affairs: VUKSAN LJUMOVIĆ.

PRESIDENTS OF FEDERAL COUNCILS

Education and Culture: VUKAŠIN MIĆUNOVIĆ.

Co-ordination of Scientific Work: Dr. DOLFE VOGELNIK.

Health and Social Welfare: NIKOLA GEORGIEVSKI.

Labour Affairs: ANTON POLAJNER.

Justice: JOSIP BRNČIĆ.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Federal Customs Authority.

Federal Geodetic Authority.

Federal Civil Air Transport Authority.

Federal Radio Communications Authority.

Federal Institute for Economic Planning.

Federal Institute for Prices.

Federal Statistical Institute.

Federal Institute for International and Technical Co-operation.

Federal Geological Institute.

Institute for Standards.

Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute.

Federal Institute for Patents.

Federal Institute for Measures and Precious Metals.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONS

Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy.

Federal Commission for Cultural Relations with other Countries.

Federal Commission for Religious Affairs.

YUGOSLAVIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Federal Commission for Physical Culture.
Federal Commission for Immigrants.
Federal Commission for Films.
Federal Directorate for Foodstuffs Reserves.
Federal Directorate for Industrial Goods Reserves.
Yugoslav Commission for UNESCO.

National Commission for UNICEF.
National Commission for Co-operation with WHO.
Yugoslav Commission for International Labour Organisation.
Yugoslav Commission for the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN BELGRADE

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Risanska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ATAOLLAH NASSER ZIA (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUK SEITI.
Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* LARBI DEMAGHLATOUS.
Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: Bulevar Revolucije 191 (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. FERNANDES.
Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. W. PEINSIPP.
Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Bolivia: Internacionalnih brigada 93 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL BOTELHO GOSALVEZ.
Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador:* DONATELLO GRIECO.
Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador:* G. PETKOV.
Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Bulgaria and Greece).
Cambodia: Gospodar Jovanova 67 (E); *Ambassador:* HUOT SAMBATH.
Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON BEB A DON.
Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Ambassador:* BRUCE M. WILLIAMS (also accred. to Bulgaria and Romania).
Central African Republic: Takovska 12 (IV); *Ambassador:* JEAN PAUL MOKODOPO.
Ceylon: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Chad: Paris, France (E).
Chile: Molerova 86 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL BARRIA.
China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TSENG TAO.
Colombia: Vlakovićeveva 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO LEAL MORALES.
Congo (Kinshasa): Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ATEMBINA.
Cuba: Nemanjina 4/IV (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ.
Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).
Czechoslovakia: Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF NALÉPKA.
Denmark: Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador:* TYGE DAHLGAARD (also accred. to Albania).
Ecuador: Jove Ilića 83 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAMON VEINTIMILLA RAMIREZ.
Ethiopia: Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador:* WOLDE YOHANNES SHITTA.

Finland: Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador:* OLLI BERGMAN (also accred. to Greece).
France: Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SEBILLEAU.
German Democratic Republic: Birčaninova 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL KORMES.
German Federal Republic: Kneza Miloša 14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOACHIM JAENICKE.
Ghana: Ognjena Price 50 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Alhaji YAKUBU TALI.
Greece: Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador:* SPYRIDON TETENES.
Guinea: Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* FASSOU MATHIAS MORIBA.
Guyana: (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN CARTER.
Hungary: Proleterskih brigada 72 (E); *Ambassador:* ELEK TÓTH.
Iceland: Paris, France (L).
India: Proleterskih brigada 9 (E); *Ambassador:* RIKHI JAIPAL (also accred. to Greece).
Indonesia: Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH KAMIL.
Iraq: Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* FAISMAL H. AL KHAIZARAH.
Iran: Dobračina 39 (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. HERAVI (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Italy: Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Jamaica: (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH BRIAN SCOTT.
Japan: Proleterskih brigada 2 (E); *Ambassador:* SUSUMU NAKAGAWA (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MOUNIR TAKIEDDINE.
Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).
Libya: Uzun Mirkova 2 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Mali: Vojislava Vučkovića 25 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Mexico: Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON RUIZ VASCONCELOS.
Mongolia: Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* OSUNI RHOSBAJAR.
Morocco: Kneza Miloša 97; *Ambassador:* HASSAN KAGHAD.
Nepal: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Netherlands: Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Norway: Terazije 45; *Ambassador:* JOHAN CAPPELEN (also accred. to Bulgaria).

YUGOSLAVIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Pakistan: Bulevar Oktobarske revolucije 62; *Ambassador:* HAKIM AHSON (also accredited to Greece).

Panama: Rome, Italy (E).

Peru: Bulevar JNA 189 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VASQUEZ.

Poland: Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ FINDZIŃSKI.

Romania: Kneza Miloša 70 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE SANDRU.

Singapore: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Sudan: Nemanjina/4 V (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. OSMAN HUSSEIN OSMAN.

Sweden: Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* TOR LENNART FINNMARK.

Switzerland: Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KELLER.

Syrian Arab Republic: Mlada Bosna 31 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD ABDEL KARIM.

Thailand: Berne, Switzerland (L).

Tunisia: Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL MAJID CHAKER.

Turkey: Proleterskih brigada 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BUNDOĞDU ÜSTÜN.

United Arab Republic: Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL KADER.

United Kingdom: Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir TERENCE W. GARVEY.

U.S.A.: Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM LEONHART.

U.S.S.R.: Katićeva 8/10 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: Čakorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* QUINTANA SOLARI.

Vatican City: Svetog Save 24 (E); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio* MARIO CAGNA.

Venezuela: Zmaj Jovina 32/I (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON HERNANDEZ.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spanish Republic (in exile), Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen, and Zambia.

PARLIAMENT

A General Election becomes due in April 1973.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MILENTIJE POPOVIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. MARIJAN BRECELJ, PEKO DAPČEVIĆ,
JOSIP DJERDJA, BLAŽO DJURIČIĆ, MILOŠ MINIĆ, DŽAVID
NIMANI, GUSTAV VLAHOV.

Secretary-General: STJEPAN FUNARIĆ.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

President: MIKA ŠPILJAK.

Vice-President: STOJAN BJELAJAC.

Secretary: MILAN MIHAJLOVIĆ.

THE ECONOMIC CHAMBER

President: Dr. VASIL GRIVČEV.

Vice-President: MILAN KOŽUH.

Secretary: MILIJA RADOVANOVIĆ.

CHAMBER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

President: Dr. AUGUSTIN LAH.

Vice-President: MILAN PRAŽIĆ.

Secretary: KRSTE ČALOVSKI.

CHAMBER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

President: LJUBIŠA POPOVIĆ.

Vice-President: Dr. DUŠKO TEODOSIJEVSKI.

Secretary: SINIŠA PUDAR.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CHAMBER

President: RADO MIR KOMATINA.

Vice-President: ILIJA RIKANOVIĆ.

Secretary: MARJAN VIVODA.

YUGOSLAVIA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLIES

SERBIA

President: DRAŽA MARKOVIĆ.

CROATIA

President: JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

President: DŽEMAL BIJEĐIĆ.

SLOVENIA

President: SERGEJ KRAJGER.

MACEDONIA

President: NIKOLA MINČEV.

MONTENEGRO

President: VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 1,046,000 mems.; LCY is composed of six parties (one in each of the six republics).

Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the LCY (March 1969):

JOSIP BROZ TITO
EDVARD KARDELJ
STANE DOLANC
DR. VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ
MIKO TRIPALO
CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ
NIJAZ DIZDAREVIĆ
VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ
BUDISLAV ŠOŠKIĆ
MIJALKO TODOROVIĆ
DR. MIROSLAV PEČUJLIĆ
KRSTE CRVENKOVSKI
KIRO GLIGOROV
STEVAN DORONJSKI
FADILJ HODŽA

The Presidium which replaced the Central Committee in March 1969 has 52 members; publ. *Komunist*, weekly, circ. 240,000.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 8,500,000 mems.; is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building up of socialism in Yugoslavia; it is not a political party in the usual sense of the word, but a way of political and social life; puts up candidates for the elections to the Federal Assembly or other representative bodies.

Supreme Body of SAWPY: Federal Conference.

President of the Federal Conference: VELJKO MILATOVIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: MILKA MINIĆ, LJUPČO ARSOV, ZVONKO BRKIĆ, PUNIŠA PEROVIĆ, ESAD CERIĆ.

Secretary-General: BENO ZUPANČIĆ.

Publication: *Borba* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The structure of the judicial system in Yugoslavia is set out in the Constitution of 1963 which states that judicial functions are to be discharged within a uniform system and that the jurisdiction of the courts shall be established and altered only by law. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

The judicial system comprises courts of general jurisdiction, i.e. *communal courts, county courts, republican supreme courts, and supreme courts of autonomous regions* (which decide on appeals against the decisions of county courts), *the Supreme Court*, and courts of specialized jurisdiction established to hear definite cases. Economic cases and other legal matters of concern to the economy are heard by *economic courts* with the *Supreme Economic Court* at the head, and criminal offences committed by military persons or offences in any way connected with service in the army are heard by *military courts* with the *Supreme Military Court* at the head. Courts of arbitration, arbitration commissions, conciliation councils and other

institutions may be set up to settle disputes between citizens or organizations.

Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the assembly of the particular district or town.

The powers of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Court are set out in the Constitution.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: BLAŽO JOVANOVIĆ.

Number of members: 10.

Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and supreme courts of autonomous regions, and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly of S.F.R.Y.

President of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia: ILIJA DOŠEN.

Number of members: 24.

YUGOSLAVIA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Public Prosecutor: DR. PANTA MARINA.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary

interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, five town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: ANDRIJA PEJOVIĆ.

Matters concerning the improvements and functioning of the judiciary system are controlled by the *Federal Council for the Judiciary*; President DR. JOSIP BRNČIĆ.

RELIGION

The principle of the complete separation of Church and State was adopted after the events of 1945 and proclaimed in the Constitution of 1946. The principle was retained in the Constitution promulgated in 1963, which also states that religious confession shall in no way be restricted and makes other provisions for the welfare of religious bodies. In this way, the Republic safeguards the freedom of faith and of religious assembly, provided the State laws are respected, and ensures full equality for each religious community, as well as the freedom of its activity.

The Act on the Legal Status of Religious Communities, passed in May 1953, elaborated further the principles set out in the Constitution and further defined the rights of both the religious communities and the state organs.

Serbian Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 jula 5, Belgrade; most of its eight million adherents are located in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia; Patriarch GERMAN DJORIĆ.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia ARCHBISHOP DOSITEJ of Skopje; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 31, Zagreb; with the majority of its six million adherents in Slovenia and Croatia; Archbishop of Zagreb; Bishop Mgr. FRANJO KUARIĆ; publ. *Glas koncila*.

Hrvatska starokatolička crkva (Croatian Old Catholic Church): Branimirova 11, Zagreb; f. 1923; Archbishop MIHOVIL DUBRAVČIĆ; publ. *Starokatolič*.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7a/III, Zagreb; Bishop VILIM HUZZAK.

Slovenske starokatoličke cerkve (Slovene Old Catholic Church): Ljubljana, Trg Francoske revol. 1/I; Maribor, Jedličkova ul. št. 5; Celje, Stanetova ul. št. 15/II; Chair. FOKN VEKOSLAV.

Old Catholic Church in Serbia and Vojvodina: Cvijićeva 79/II, Belgrade; Dir. of Bishop's diocese JOVAN AJHINGER.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: headquarters in Subotica; Pastor FRANJO ŠOŠTAREC.

Evangelical Church of Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva 28; Pres. VLADO L. DAJČ; publ. *Pax* (circ. 500).

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Slovenia: Headquarters: Lendava, Part. III, Slovenia; f. 1561; 26,145 mems.; Chair. Sen. ALEKSANDER KERČMAR; Sec. Rev. ALEKSANDER SKALIĆ; publ. *Evangeličanski Koledar*.

Christian Reformed Church: Pačir, Bačka; Bishop ČETE ISTVAN; 30,000 mems.

Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Mušičkoga 7; f. 1898; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent KRUM KALAJLIJEV; publs. *Glas Jevandjelja* (monthly, *Put Života* (weekly)).

Baptist Union of Yugoslavia: Kordunska 4/III, Zagreb; f. 1928; Pres. DR. J. HORAK; Sec. F. KLEM (Koruška 24, Novi Sad).

Christian Adventist Church: Božidara Adžije 4, Belgrade; Pres. JOVAN SLANKAMENAC.

Christian Nazarene Community: Žarka Zrenjanina 6/II, Novi Sad; Pres. DUŠAN TUBIĆ.

Christian Church Jehovah's Witnesses: Milorada Mitrovića 4, Belgrade; Chair. RUDOLPH R. KALE.

Church of Christ's Brethren: Janka Kralja 4, Bački Petrovac; Pres. SAMUEL RYBAR.

Islamic Community: Save Kovačevića 2, Sarajevo; Reis El-Ulema Hadži SULEIMAN KEMURA; publ. *Glasnik Viz*.

Jewish Communities: 7 jula 71a/III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1945; 36 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia DR. LAVO-SLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*, *Jevrejski almanah*, *Jevrejski kalendar*.

THE PRESS

The Yugoslav Press has always been the most liberal of any Communist country, but since 1956 it has enjoyed an organizational freedom that has enabled it to establish a position of independence and individuality. In that year, ownership of Yugoslav newspapers was transferred to societies controlled by their employees, who share in the profits. Management decisions are made by committees selected from workers' councils. The result of this system is that the Press is free from financial and administrative control by the State, and that keen competition has developed between newspapers with the need to attract more readers becoming more apparent. To do this, Yugoslav newspapers employ many of the techniques familiar to the Western Press, and a bright layout and content are important. The significance of this trend is indicated by the steadily falling circulation of the Communist Party paper *Borba* (from 270,000 in 1956 to 63,000 now) and the corresponding increase in that of other newspapers like *Politika* (circ. 265,000), the largest of Yugoslavia's dailies.

Censorship is clearly not imposed upon the Press in Yugoslavia; editors are well aware of their responsibilities and of the flexibility of the Press Law, which has been in force since 1960. This lays down the usual restrictions regarding the publication of false and distorted news, confidential information, and items harmful to foreign relations, to the government or to representatives of other countries. Each publication has a publishing council, made up of the editor and other notable people from public life, to ensure that it stays within the limitations of this law. In this way the Communist Party retains a controlling influence.

An example of the early freedom of the Yugoslav Press is the case of Milovan Djilas, an influential Politburo member close to Tito, who between 1952 and 1954 published a series of articles in *Borba* and *Nova Misao* in which he criticized Communist bureaucracy and Party dictatorship and encouraged the movement towards democracy and greater liberalization. Though he was later convicted of attempting to undermine the People's authority, defence and economic power, the fact that his articles appeared is indicative of the free hand that the Press has in deciding what it should publish.

There followed a period of increased restrictions, especially after the 1956 uprisings in Hungary and Poland. In 1957, Tito asserted, "We are not against the free expression of ideas, but we want to build Socialism. Everything must be subordinated to this end". A year later he went further: "During our country's revolutionary period of transition, the Press cannot be considered as an independent and autonomous factor in our society, since all the actions of society as a whole must converge towards one aim: the construction of Socialism."

As relations with the Soviet Union cooled at the end of the 'fifties, so the restrictions on the Press have eased and it has experienced a greater amount of freedom, particularly in connection with relations with Communist countries. Nevertheless at the termination of each prison sentence, Djilas was almost immediately arrested again for expressing his views. This and other cases present an unpredictable pattern of prosecutions, but it is nevertheless true that the Press in Yugoslavia enjoys considerably more freedom of information and criticism than in any other Communist country.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, has had the monopoly of news distribution in Yugoslavia since 1958.

It has reciprocal arrangements with several foreign news agencies, including Reuters, AFP and UPI.

Twenty-three dailies are published in Yugoslavia with a total circulation of 1,621,000 (1969). They are printed in Serbian (Cyrillic), Croatian (Latin alphabet), Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian and Italian. Despite its only moderate circulation, *Borba* remains the most influential paper. The most important weekly is *Komunist* (circ. 240,000).

DAILIES

(In Serbo-Croat except where otherwise stated)

Borba: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade (Cyrillic) and Zagreb (Latin) editions; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief SLOBODAN GLUMAC; circ. 63,000.

Delo: Titova 35, Ljubljana; f. 1959; in Slovene; Editor VREČKO BLAŽ; circ. 82,000.

Dnevnik: Bulevar 23, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as Slobodna Vojvodina; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Vojvodina; Editor DIMITRIJE ČIČOVAČKI; circ. 25,000.

Glas Slavonije: Republika str. 20, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor VLADIMIR ORŠANIĆ; circ. 9,000.

Ljubljanski Dnevnik: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; in Slovene; Editor DJURO ŠMIGBERGER; circ. 54,000.

Magyar Szó: V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia; Editor GEZA VUKOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

Novi List: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor MIROSLAV BAJZEK; circ. 26,000.

Nova Makedonija: Bulevar JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Macedonia; in Macedonian; Editor NAUM NAČEVSKI; circ. 35,000.

Oslobodjenje: Maršala Tita 13, Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. MIRKO PETRINIĆ; Editor ZDRAVKO ČOLIĆ; circ. 58,000.

Politika: Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; f. 1905; non-party; Dir. MILOJKO DRULOVIĆ; Chief Editor ALEKSANDAR NENADOVIĆ; circ. 265,000.

Politika ekspres: Belgrade; in Serbo-Croat; Chief Editor DJUKA JULIUS; circ. 126,000.

Privredni Pregled: M. Birjuzova 3-5, Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. VASILJE VASILJEVIĆ; Chief Editor SINIŠA RISTIĆ; circ. 12,000.

Rilindja: Druga Zejnel Salihi 1, Priština; in Albanian; Editor JUSUF KERMENDI; circ. 10,000.

Slobodna Dalmacija: Ive Ribara-Lole 21, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Dalmatia; Editor MARIN VUKMAN; circ. 38,000.

Sport: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; Editor LJUBOMIR LOVRIĆ; circ. 57,000.

Sportske novosti: Zagreb; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 79,000.

Večer: Svetozarevska 14, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; in Slovene; Editor MILAN FILIPČIĆ; circ. 52,000.

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- Večer:** Skopje; in Macedonian; Editor JORDAN IVANOVSKI; circ. 16,000.
- Večernji List:** Masarikova 28, Zagreb; Editor VERA VRČIĆ; circ. 97,000.
- Večernje novine:** Sarajevo; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 28,000.
- Večernji Novosti:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor MIRKO STAMENKOVIĆ; circ. 376,000.
- Vjesnik:** Ljubice Gerovac 1, Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor MILOVAN BALETIĆ; circ. 105,000.
- Voce del Popolo, La:** Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20; Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor PAOLO LETTIS; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

- Arena:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 6, Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor BORIS JANKOVIĆ; circ. 350,000.
- Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; organ of Yugoslav Jurists' Union; Editor Dr. J. JORDANIĆ.
- Auto:** Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; fortnightly motoring magazine; Slovene and Serbo-Croat editions; Editor ANTE MAHKOTA; circ. 96,000.
- 4. Jul.:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 9/III-IV, Belgrade; weekly; organ of Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief DUŠAN MIJATOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Ekonomist:** Nušičeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ.
- Ekonomska Politika:** M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; weekly; Editor LJUBOMIR VELJKOVIĆ.
- Elle/Ona:** Mladinska Knjiga, Titova 1, Ljubljana; Yugoslav edition of French magazine; f. 1969; weekly; for women; Serbo-Croat and Slovene.
- Finansije:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; bi-monthly; f. 1945; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor BOGOLJUB LAZAREVIĆ.
- Front:** M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated Yugoslav Army organ; Editor ŠIME KRONJA.
- Hrvatska Rijec:** Vase Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.
- Ilustrovana Politika:** Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly illustrated review; Editor MIODRAG POPOVIĆ; circ. 280,000.
- Jež:** Terazije 27, Belgrade; f. 1935; humorous weekly; Editor BRANISLAV DJURIĆIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Književne Novine:** Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Editor DRAGAN JEREMIĆ; circ. 7,500.
- Književnost:** Terazije 16, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor ELI FINCI.
- Komunist:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief GAVRO ALTMAN; circ. 240,000.
- Letopis Matice Srpske:** Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor BOŠKO PETROVIĆ.
- Medjunarodna Politika (Review of International Affairs):** Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1959 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published by Medjunarodna Štampa Interpress, in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in-Chief RANKO PETKOVIĆ.

- Medjunarodni Problemi:** Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor MIHAILO ADAMOVIĆ.
- Mladost:** Maršala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organization of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor ALEKSANDAR DJUKANOVIĆ; circ. 96,000.
- Narodna Armija:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VINKO MILIĆ; Editor MEHMED TOČKIĆ.
- Narodna Zadruga:** Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.
- Naša Stvarnost:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; monthly; social questions; Editors DRAGO VUČINIĆ and NAJDAN PAŠIĆ.
- Naši Razgledi:** Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; f. 1952; political and cultural fortnightly; Editor BOGDAN ČEPUDER.
- New Yugoslav Law (1950-), The:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; published in French and English by the Union of Yugoslav Lawyers; Editor Dr. J. DJORDJEVIĆ.
- NIN (Nedeljne Informativne Novine):** Terazije, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief FRANE BARBIERI circ. 140,000.
- Nova Proizvodnja:** Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor ANTON KOSIR.
- Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Hungarian and Macedonian; Dir. ISO BARU; circ. 70,000.
- Pobjeda:** Marka Miljanova 2, Titograd; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Montenegro; Editor MIRKO VRANEŠ; circ. 115,000.
- Polet:** Cankarjeva 5/III, Ljubljana; weekly; organ of Sport Federation of Slovenia; Editor VLADO ZLAJPAH.
- Politikin Zabavnik:** Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; weekly; comic; Editor BOGDAN POPOVIĆ; circ. 170,000.
- Pravoslavije:** 7 Jula 5, Belgrade; religious monthly; published by the Serbian Orthodox Church.
- Praxis:** University of Zagreb; review; Editor Prof. G. PETROVIĆ.
- Rad:** Moše Dijade 12, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STJEPAN TONKOVIĆ; circ. 110,000.
- Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly Nova administracija):** Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.
- Republika:** Prilaz Jugoslovenske Armije 2, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by ZORA State publishing enterprise of Croatia; literary review; Editors IVAN DONČEVIĆ, NOVAK SIMIĆ.
- Socialist Thought and Practice:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 2, P.O.B. 576, Belgrade; quarterly review covering current theoretical aspects and practical problems of socialist development in Yugoslavia; also in French: *Questions Actuelles du Socialisme*; in Russian: *Socijalističeskaja misl i praktika*; and in Spanish: *Cuestiones Actuales del Socialismo*; Editor-in-Chief STRIPE DUŽEVIĆ.
- Socijalistička Izgradnja:** Sarajevo; monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.
- Socijalizam:** M. Pijade 35, Belgrade; f. 1957; 6 times a year; organ of Central Committee of League of Com-

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- munists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief KRSTO BULAJIĆ.
- Stop:** Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; weekly magazine of pop music, radio and television programmes; Editor EDI HRAVSKY; circ. 55,000.
- Studentski List:** Trg Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb; weekly organ of Yugoslavia Student's Union; Editor BORIS SRIČA; circ. 8,000.
- Stvaranje:** Marka Miljanova 11, Titograd; f. 1946; monthly literary review; Man. ČEDO VUKOVIĆ; published by the Literary Association of Montenegro.
- Svet:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; illustrated; weekly; Editor BOŽA STANIŠIĆ; circ. 90,000.
- Svijet:** Titova 13, Sarajevo. illustrated times; weekly; Editor FERID SOFTIĆ; circ. 130,000.
- Tedenska Tribuna:** Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; weekly; Editor ZORAN JERIN; circ. 75,000.
- Telegram:** Republički Trg. 7, Zagreb; weekly; literary newspaper; Editor H. ŠARINIĆ.
- Tovariš:** Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Slovene language; Editor MILAN ŠEGA; circ. 60,000.
- Trudbenik:** Kočo Racin 91, Skopje; weekly; organ of Macedonian Trade Unions; Editor BORO PETKOVSKI.
- Vjesnik u Srijedu:** Vjesnik's weekly; Chief Editor KREŠIMIR DŽEBA; circ. 300,000.
- Yugoslav Life:** P.O.B. 609, Belgrade; f. 1956; monthly paper describing events and culture in Yugoslavia, in English, French, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief LJILJANA SAMOKOVIĆ.
- Yugoslav Survey:** Moše Pijade 8/1 (P.O.B. 677), Belgrade; f. 1960; quarterly general reference publication of basic documentary information about Yugoslavia in English; Editor-in-Chief BOŽIDAR DJUROVIĆ; circ. 3,000.

Zadruga: Generala Ždanova 15, Belgrade; weekly; central organ of Peasant Co-operatives of Serbia; Editor VELIBOR KOSIĆ; circ. 53,000.

Zadrugar: Svetožara Markovića 15, Sarajevo; f. 1945; weekly; journal for farmers; Dir. and Editor MIRALEM LJUBOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Tanjug): Obilićev venac 2, P.O.B. 439, Belgrade; f. 1943; Head Office; Belgrade, 60 hrs. in Yugoslavia and 30 offices abroad, autonomous institution managed by self-governing bodies; news service for Yugoslav press, radio and television; also news service for abroad in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German; Dir. PERO IVANČEVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief TEODOR ORLIĆ; publs. *Yugoslav Life*, *Reforma*, *Menadžer u privredi*.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Belgrade

ANSA: Brace Jugovica 5; Bureau Chief RICCARDO MENEGON.

AP: Hotel Majestic; Correspondent BORIS BOŠKOVIĆ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Ul. Džorija Vasingtona 48/IV; Bureau Chief GEORGI MONEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): Ul. Rifata Burdževića broj 96.

Novosti: House of Soviet Culture, Narodnog Fronta 33.

Reuters: Čarli Čaplina 40; Correspondent MIODRAG KLUN.

UPI: Generala Ždanova 19.

Other agencies represented include DPA, Middle East News Agency, Tass, etc.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Savez Novinara Jugoslavije (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists): Knez Mihailova 6, Belgrade.

PUBLISHERS

- Beletra:** Trg Republike 3, Belgrade; Dir. DRAGAN SIMIĆ.
- Bratstvo-Jedinstvo:** Arse Teodorovića 11, Novi Sad; novels, school books, and other literature; Dir. DIMITRIJE DIVLJAK.
- Cankarjeva Založba:** Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1945; import and export, home and foreign authors; philosophy, economics, politics, popular science.
- Državna Založba Slovenije:** Mestni trg 26, Ljubljana; f. 1945; Slovenian text-books, Yugoslav authors, world classics, natural sciences; Man. IVAN BRATKO.
- Epoha:** Zagreb, Dolac 8; literature, popular science; Dir. LJUBO GRUBOR.
- Forum:** Novinsko izdavačko preduzeće, Vojvode Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1951; newspapers, periodicals and books in Hungarian and Serbo-Croat; Gen. Man. NÁNDOR FARKAS.
- Gradjevinska Knjiga:** Masarykova 2, Belgrade; technical, scientific and educational text-books; Dir. LJUBICA JURELA.
- Informator:** Novinsko-izdavačko, štamparski i birotehnički zavod, Masarykova ul. 1, Zagreb; Dir. ŠARANOVIĆ PEKOTA.
- Jugoslavija:** Belgrade, Nemanjina 34; arts, travel, literature; Serbo-Croat, English, German, French, Russian

- and Spanish; importers and exporters of books, magazines and newspapers; Dir. ALEKSA ČELEBONOVIĆ.
- Jugoslavenski Leksikografski zavod:** Strossmayerov trg 4, Zagreb; f. 1951; encyclopaedias, atlases, guide and reference books; Dir. MIROSLAV KRLEŽA.
- Kultura:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1944; politics, science, sociology and literature; Man. DUŠAN MALETIĆ.
- Kultura:** Bulevar JNA 68A, Skopje; f. 1945; Marxist-Leninist, political works, and fiction, in Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN CRVENKOVSKI.
- Makedonska knjiga:** Ul. 11 oktombri 6b, Skopje; arts, non-fiction; novels, children's books; Dir. ACO ŠOPOV.
- Matica Hrvatska:** Matičina 2, Zagreb; f. 1842 as Matica Ilirska, under present name in 1874; Croatian literature and world classics; Pres. JAKŠA RAVLIĆ; Man. VLATKO PAVLETIĆ.
- Matica Srpska:** Sv. Markovića 2, Novi Sad; Yugoslav and foreign fiction, science; Dir. SAVA JOSIĆ.
- Medicinska knjiga:** Bojanska 24, Belgrade; f. 1947; medicine, pharmacology, stomatology, veterinary; Man. J. DULETIĆ.
- Minerva:** Izdavačko-štamarsko preduzeće, Subotica, Trg 29 novembra 3; novels and general; Dir. JOSIP PRČIĆ.

Mladinska knjiga: Titova 1, Ljubljana; f. 1945; books for youth and children, including general, fiction, science, travel and school books; international co-operation; Editor ZORKA PERŠIČ.

Mlado pokolenje: Belgrade, Francuska 24; books for youth and children; Dir. DIR. DANILO GRUJIĆ.

Mladost: Ilica 30, Zagreb; f. 1947; fiction, science, art, children; Gen. Dir. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ; Exp.-Imp. Dir. VIKTOR MUČNJAK.

Muzička naklada: Nikole Tesle 10; f. 1952; musical editions; Dir. ALBERT TRINKI.

Nakladni zavod Matice Hrvatske: Matice Hrvatske 2, Zagreb; f. 1960; Slav literature and world classics; Dir. PERO BUDAK.

Nakladni zavod Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; f. 1946; popular science, political, economic, sociological and cultural works; Dirs. BRUNO PEKOTA, JOSIP KATALINIĆ.

Naprijed: Palmotićeva 30, Zagreb; philosophy, history, economics, popular science; Dir. VAJS KALMAN.

Narodna knjiga: Šafarikova 11, Belgrade; scientific and popular literature; Dir. BOŽIDAR PEJOVIĆ.

Narodna Zadruga: Fah 132, Skopje; fiction, technical and scientific, politics, economics, and sociology.

Naša Djeca: Gajeva ul. 25, Zagreb; children's books.

Naučna knjiga: Knez Mihajlova 40, Belgrade; f. 1947; textbooks for universities and higher educational institutions, publications of scientific bodies; Man. DRAGOSLAV JOKOVIĆ.

NIP "Sportska knjiga": Makedonska 19, Belgrade; f. 1949; sport, children's books, humour, music; Dir. MILUTIN KONSTANTINOVIĆ; Editor DUŠAN CVETKOVIĆ.

Nolit: Terazije 27/II, Belgrade; f. 1929; Yugoslav and other belles-lettres, philosophy and fine art; scientific and popular literature; Dir. SAVA LAZAREVIĆ.

Otokar Kersovani: Korzo Narodne Revolucije 24, Rijeka; fiction and children's books.

Primorski Tisk, čas. Zal. Podjetje, Založba Lipa: Cankarjeva 1, Koper; fiction.

Prosveta: Dobračina 30, Belgrade; Trg bratstva i jedinstva 5, Zagreb; also in Novi Sad and Sarajevo; f. 1944; general scientific works, musical editions, literature; Dir. ANTONIJE ISAKOVIĆ.

Prosvetno Delo: Bulevar JNA 68a, Skopje; f. 1945; works of domestic writers and textbooks in Macedonian for elementary, professional and high schools; fiction and scientific works; Man. B. BLAGOESKI.

Rad: M. Pijade 12, Belgrade; from 1946-49 acted as the Publishing Dept. of the T.U. Confederation, 1949 onwards as an independent publishing house; history of the Yugoslav working-class movement, and of international movements, labour and labour relations, politics and economics, literature, biographies, science fiction; Man. Dir. DR. NIKOLA LALIĆ.

Rilindja: Zajnel Salih 4, Priština; popular science, literature, children's fiction and travel books, textbooks in Albanian; Dir. BARJA ISMAEL.

Savremena Administracija: Knez Mihajlova 6/V, Belgrade; f. 1954; economy and law; Dir. DRAGUTIN ANTONIĆ.

"Vuk Karadžić": Kraljeva Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, general; Dir. MOMČILO POPOVIĆ; Gen. Editor UGLJEŠA KRŠVIĆ.

Školska knjiga: Masarykova 28, Zagreb; education, textbooks; Dir. ANTE MARIN.

Slovenska Matica: trg Revolucije 7, Ljubljana; f. 1864; history and poetry; Pres. DR. FRANCŠ KOBLAR.

Srpska Književna Zadruga: Maršala Tita 19, Belgrade; f. 1892; works of Serbian writers, Yugoslav modern writers, and translations of works of foreign writers; Pres. DOBRICA ČOŠIĆ.

Stvarnost (Novinarska izdavačka kuća): Rooseveltov trg 4, Zagreb; political literature; Dir. IVAN KOŠUTIĆ.

Svijetlost: Radojke Lakić 3/II, Sarajevo; f. 1945; textbooks and literature; Dir. VLADIMIR KNOR.

Tehnička knjiga: 7 Jula 26, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. PRVOSLAV TRAJKOVIĆ.

Tehnička knjiga: Jurišićeva 10, Zagreb; technical and popular science literature; Dir. KUZMA RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Veselin Masleša: Sime Milutinovića 4, Sarajevo; school and university textbooks, scientific literature; Dir. AHMED HROMADŽIĆ.

Vojno Delo: Zahumska 26, Belgrade; general; Dir. BOŠKO DJURIČKOVIĆ.

Zadružna knjiga: Generala Ždanova 13, Belgrade; agricultural literature; Dir. MIHAJLO KRSTIĆ.

Zalozba Obzorja: Partizanska 5, Maribor; f. 1950; popular science and general literature; Dir. Prof. JOŽE KOŠAR.

Zavod za Izdavanje Udžbenika SRS: Obiličev Venac 5, Belgrade; textbooks; Dir. DOJČILO MITROVIĆ.

Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; fiction, educational textbooks, art and architecture, politics, economics, sociology, philosophy and history; Dir. BRUNO PEKOTA.

Izdavački zavod Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti: Preradovićeva 2, Zagreb; f. 1918; publishing dept. of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dir. JOSIP HANŽEVAČKI.

Zora: Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; literature, monographs and dictionaries; Man. IVAN DONČEVIĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Udruženje izdavača i knjižara Jugoslavije (Association of Yugoslav Publishers and Booksellers): Belgrade, Kneza Miloša 25; f. 1954; 76 mem. orgs.; Pres. KALMAN VAJS; Gen. Sec. DANILO GRUJIĆ; Gen. Dir. RADOMIR DRAKULOVIĆ; publ. *Knjiga i Svet*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija, Udruženje Radiostanica (*Association of Yugoslav Broadcasting Organizations*): Belgrade, Borisa Kidriča 70; Pres. M. MATEVSKI; Sec.-Gen. IVKO PUSTIŠEK.

RADIO

Radio-televizija Belgrade: 2 Hilendarska; f. 1929; Dir. ZDRAVKO VUKOVIĆ; first station broadcasts medium-wave on 150 kW. transmitter.

Radio-televizija Zagreb: 4 Jurisićeva; f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. IVO BOJANIĆ; Dir. of Broadcasting LUCIJA SPAJIC; Dir. of Television TOMISLAV GOLUBOVIĆ; medium-wave transmission, 350 kW.

Radio-televizija Ljubljana: 17 Tavčarjeva; f. 1928; medium-wave transmission, 135 kW.; F.M. transmission (second programme); main local stations, Koper, Maribor;

radio and television studios at Ljubljana; Dir.-Gen. MILAN MERČUN; Vice-Dir. Sound Programmes JELO GAŠPERŠIĆ; Dir. Television Programmes DUŠAN FORTIĆ.

There are also independent stations at Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad and Priština.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS: short-wave transmissions, 100 kW., in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish.

Number of radio licences (1969): 3,319,986.

TELEVISION

There are TV stations at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd, each with its own programme of about 60 hours per week.

Number of television licences (1969): 1,546,460.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserve.)

BANKING

The Yugoslav credit and banking system is based on the provisions of the Constitution, of the Law on Banks and Credit Operations (1965), and of the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (1965), and other legislation relating to money and credit. The National Bank is the central bank of Yugoslavia and its powers and obligations are determined by law. Its functions include the issue of money, provision of credit to banks and government authorities, control of credits and bank activities, recommendation of legislation relating to the foreign exchange system and its implementation, management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, control of foreign exchange operations and other special activities.

There are three categories of business banks in Yugoslavia: investment banks, commercial banks and mixed (investment-cum-commercial) banks. At the end of March 1968 there were 39 commercial banks, 36 mixed banks and 9 investment banks. Almost all business banks have branch offices or agencies and there is a total of 450 bank units operating in the country at present. There are no independent savings banks, although these are permitted by the law.

Payments operations, with the exception of external payments (which are handled by the National Bank), are performed by the Social Accounting Service, which keeps the accounts of all working organizations and carries out a number of other duties. It has 383 operating units. Since 1967 certain business banks have been permitted to carry on various kinds of foreign exchange operations. In order to do this they must fulfil certain conditions, according to which, they are then granted either the "great charter"—authorizing them to perform payments transactions with foreign countries and obtain credits from abroad—or the "small charter", permitting them to operate residents' foreign exchange accounts only. At the beginning of 1971, 21 banks (listed below) held the "great charter", and 36 were in possession of the "small charter".

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije (*National Bank of Yugoslavia*): Head Office: Bulevar Revolucije 15, Belgrade; f. 1883

as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume du Serbie; in 1920, name changed to Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes and in 1929 to Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie; in January 1946 name changed to Banque Nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie; received its present name April 1963. The Bank has the sole right of issuing notes and performs the usual functions of a central bank. Apart from its head office, the Bank also has six republican central offices in the capitals of the republics: Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Titograd and Skopje. Gov. Dr. IVO PERIŠIN; Vice-Gov. BRANISLAV COLANOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. PAVLE BALJEVIĆ.

AUTHORIZED BANKS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Investiciona Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Investment Bank*): Vojvode Stepe Obala 19, Sarajevo; f. 1966; 10 brs.; assets 10,382m. dinars; Gen. Man. ŠUKRIJA UZUNOVIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. RATOMIR VRAČEVIĆ; publ. *Investment Bank of Sarajevo* (annually, in English).

Kreditna Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Credit Bank*): Ul. JNA 52, P.O.B. 93, Sarajevo; f. 1921; 10 brs.; Gen. Man. EDHEM POBRIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. MUHAMED SANDŽAKTAREVIĆ; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Croatia

Riječka Banka (*Bank of Rijeka*): Trg P. Togliatti 1, Rijeka; f. 1954; 12 brs.; dep. 1,344m. dinars; Gen. Man. VLADO TOGUNJAC; Foreign Dept. Man. VIKTOR DUNATOV.

Investiciono Komercijalna Banka—Split (IKB) (*Investment-Commercial Bank of Split*): A. Jonića 7, Split; f. 1947 as Komunalna Banka and renamed 1966; main branches at Split and Šibenik and 26 branch offices; dep. 2,651m. dinars; Gen. Man. NIKOLA ŠMETIN; Deputy Gen. Man. JULIJE LAVŠ; publ. *Annual Report*.

Kreditna Banka Zagreb (*Zagreb Credit Bank*): Paromlinska, Zagreb; Foreign Dept. Man. PETAR DUNDOV; Dir. MARKO MRKOCI.

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Privredna Banka Zagreb (*Economic Bank of Zagreb*): Račkoga 6, Zagreb; f. 1966; cap. and reserves 1,522m. dinars; dep. 3,181m. dinars; Man. Dir. DRAGUTIN ŠEBREK; Deputy Man. Dir. BRANKO GAZIVODA.

Macedonia

Komercijalno-Investiciona Banka—Skopje (*Commercial Investment Bank of Skopje*): Kej Dimitar Vlahov 4, Skopje; f. 1965; assets 8,429m. dinars; Dir.-Gen. MIŠKO BOŽINOVSKI; Deputy Dir.-Gen. KOSTA DIMEV, DUŠAN SAROVIĆ.

Stopanska Banka Skopje (*Economic Bank of Skopje*): Bote Botevski ul. 6, Skopje; f. 1962; dep. 8,386m. dinars; assets (1970) 13,282m. dinars; Gen. Dir. TRAJAN IVANOVSKI; Deputy Gen. Dir. ATANAS KACUJANI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report* (in Macedonian and English).

Montenegro

Investiciona Banka Titograd (*Titograd Investment Bank*): Paviljon preko Morače, Titograd; f. 1966; 6 brs.; resources 3,874m. dinars; dep. 347m. dinars; Gen. Man. MOMČILO CEMOVIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. BLAŽO BOGETIĆ.

Serbia

Beogradska Udružena Banka (*Associated Bank of Belgrade*): Trg Marksa i Engelsa 10, Belgrade; merged with the Privredna banka u Beogradu in 1970; 22 brs.; assets 27,195m. dinars; Gen. Man. LJUBIŠA LUKIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. DUŠAN MRVOŠEVIĆ; publ. *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Banka za Spoljnu Trgovinu (*Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade*): 7. Jula 19-21, Belgrade; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 1,062m. dinars; Gen. Man. BOŽIDAR LINHART; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Investiciona Banka (*Yugoslav Investment Bank*): Terazije 9, P.O.B. 152; Belgrade; f. 1862; resources 29,786m. dinars; dep. 1,280m. dinars; Gen. Man. DRAGOMIR MILJKOVIĆ; publ. *Vesnik* (The Messenger) (monthly), *Statistički Pregled* (Statistical Review) (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Izvozna i Kreditna Banka (*Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank*): Kralja Milutina 10A, P.O.B. 234, Belgrade; f. 1946; cap. 256m. dinars; dep. 147m. dinars; Gen. Man. PETAR BASARABA; Asst. Gen. Mans. LUKA ILIĆ, DRAG. VRATONJIĆ, ZIVA TABAČKI.

Jugoslovenska Poljoprivredna Banka (*Yugoslav Agricultural Bank*): Steruska 7, P.O.B. 1008, Belgrade; f. 1958; cap. 887,532,000 dinars; dep. 1,029m. dinars; Dir. BOŠKO TONEV.

Privredna Banka Novi Sad (*Economic Bank of Novi Sad*): Bulevar Maršala Tita, P.O.B. 272, Novi Sad; Dir. ILIJA VARIČAK.

Slovenia

Ljubljanska Banka: Trg Revolucije S/C, P.O.B. 534, Ljubljana; f. 1955; merged with Splošna gospodarska banka 1968; 1970 name changed from Kreditna banka in hranilnica; 12 brs.; Pres. Gen. Man. NIKO KAVČIČ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Udruženje poslovnih banaka (*The Council of Yugoslav Banks*): 2. maj Jovina 12/II, Belgrade; f. 1965; a forum in which both the business banks and the National Bank are represented; discusses problems in the fields of money and credit and considers measures of credit regulation; Chair. Gov. of the National Bank Dr. IVO PERIŠIN; Gen. Dir. DUŠAN TOMOVIĆ; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly).

INSURANCE

Jugoslavija Zavod za Osiguranje i Reosiguranje (*Yugoslavia Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*): 6. Knez Mihajlova, P.O.B. 250, Belgrade; f. 1968; supersedes former Jugoslovenska Zajednica Osiguranja (*Yugoslav Community for Insurance*); all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. SRETEN BJELIČIĆ; Dir. Reinsurance Abroad Dr. IVICA JANKOVEC.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Chamber of Economy: Terazije 23, P.O.B. 1003, Belgrade; independent organization affiliating all Yugoslav economic organizations; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; Pres. RUDI KOLAK; Vice-Pres. STOJAN MILENKOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. GUSTAV ZADNIK; publ. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Enterprises wishing to engage directly in foreign trade must be included in the Foreign Trade Register of the Foreign Trade Council of the Federal Economic Chamber. Otherwise they must employ one of the 200 or so import-export organizations to represent them in any dealings with foreign firms. A full list of them, together with the manufacturers, business associations and agency enterprises registered to engage in foreign trade, is to be found in *Foreign Trade Enterprises in Yugoslavia* (UNCTAD/GATT, Geneva, 1968).

TRADE UNIONS

Veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. DUŠAN PETROVIĆ;

Secs. RAIF DIZDAREVIĆ, BORO PETKOVSKI, MUSTAFA PLJAKIĆ, MARJAN ROŽIĆ, MILAN VUKASOVIĆ.

Trade unions composing the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia:

Sindikat radnika industrije i rudarstva (*Industry and Mining Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board MILAN RUKAVINA. The Union embraces workers employed in industries and mining (except building and building material industry, and food processing and tobacco industries), and workers employed in forestry; 1,192,204 mems. (1968).

Sindikat poljoprivrednih, prehrambenih i duvanskih radnika (*Agricultural, Food, and Tobacco Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board VASIL DIMOVSKI. The Union embraces workers employed in agriculture, food and tobacco industries; 363,319 mems. (1968).

Sindikat gradjevinskih radnika (*Building Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board VLADIMIR STIJEPOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in

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building industry and industry of building materials; 341,222 mems. (1968).

Sindikat radnika saobraćaja i voza (*Transport and Communications Workers' Union*): headquarters in Belgrade, Miloša Pocerca 10; Pres. Central Board JOŽE JAGER. The Union embraces workers employed in all kinds of transport (railway, road, air, maritime, river, and PTT transport); 311,615 mems. (1968).

Sindikat radnika uslužnih delatnosti (*Servicing Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board DUŠAN ŠOBOT. The Union embraces workers employed in commerce, catering, handicrafts, and housing-communal services; 515,754 mems. (1968).

Sindikat radnika društvenih delatnosti (*Civil Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board LJUBICA ĐUKIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in non-economic activities; 531,169 mems. (1968).

TRADE FAIRS

Belgrade Fair: Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 14, P.O.B. 408, Belgrade; International Technical Fair, annually in May; International Motor Show, annually in April; International

Chemical Fair, every three years in June (next event 1972); International Clothing Fair "Fashions in the World", annually in October; International Book Fair, annually in November.

Novi Sad: Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11, Novi Sad; International Agricultural Fair, annually in May.

Zagreb; Zagrebački Velesajam, Aleja Borisa Kidriča 2, P.O.B. 27-16, Zagreb; f. 1909; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ANTUN BORČILO.

The International Exhibition of Welding Techniques (annually, in March).

The Zagreb International Spring Fair (annually, in April).

The 19th International Leather, Rubber and Footwear Week (annually, in May).

The Zagreb International Autumn Fair (annually in September).

INTERGRAFIKA—The International Exhibition of Printing and Paper Industry (annually, in October).

INTERBIRO—The International Office Machinery and Equipment Exhibition (annually, in November).

The Zagreb New Year's Fair,

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O.B. 553, Belgrade; Gen. Man. VANJA VRANJICAN.

Railways in Yugoslavia are owned by five self-managing enterprises, one in each republic (except Montenegro). The Community of Yugoslav Railways is the co-ordinating body. The total length of track is 9,400 km.

ROADS

There is now a network of good all-weather motor roads, covering most of the country and including, in particular, the main inland route through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Niš and Skopje to the Greek frontier, the Adriatic highway linking Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Titograd, and a number of intermediate roads. Road building continues.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Auto-Moto Savez Jugoslavije-Izvršni odbor (A.M.S.J.): Ruzveltova 18, B.P. 66, Belgrade; f. 1923; Fed. Cttee.; Pres. ČEDO KAPOR; Vice-Pres. RADE BOŠKOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. LAZAR LOTVIN; publ. *Moto Revija* (weekly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Sekretarijat za Privredu (*Federal Secretariat for Economy*): Prvi Bulevar, 104-Beograd.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 151 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the canals Veliki bački and Mali bački, 123 km. and 29 km. (for vessels up to 400 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Šibenik, Split and Ploče along the central Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. The rail link between Belgrade and Ploče was completed in 1966 and the port facilities at Ploče are undergoing extensive

expansion and modernization, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar is under construction, to provide at Bar a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handles about six million tons a year. By 1968, Ploče was handling around two million tons, against only 750,000 tons in 1964.

Jugolinija (*Yugoslav Shipping Line*): Rijeka, P.O.B. 379; Man. Dir. JURE VUKASOVIĆ; cargo and passenger services from Adriatic to North Europe, North America, South America, Levant, Iran, Iraq, India, Pakistan, Burma, Gulf of Mexico and Japan; fleet of 60 vessels totalling approx. 390,000 tons gross.

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (*Yugoslav Shipping Agency*): Knez Mihajlova 22, P.O.B. 298, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; port agencies in all Yugoslav ports; booking tickets for Yugoslav and foreign passenger lines; brs. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Koper, Ploče, Zadar, Bar, Pula, Bakar, Maribor; Dir. ZORAN MATIČEVIĆ.

Jadranska Linijska Plovidba (*Adriatic Coastal Line*): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services: Yugoslavia-Greece-Italy-Middle East; car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar and to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and elsewhere; Man. Dir. JOSIP SUŠANJ.

Jugoslovenska Okeanska Plovidba (*Yugoslav Ocean Lines*): Kotor; regular service every 15 days between Yugoslav ports and Tampico (Mexico), U.S.A., Italy; Gen. Dir. STAROVIĆ SAVO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (*Yugoslav Airlines*): Bulevar Revolucije 17, Belgrade; f. 1947; 2,599 staff; mem. of IATA; services throughout the year from

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Belgrade to Istanbul, Stockholm, Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt/Main, Paris, London, Prague, Berlin, Rome, Venice, Budapest, Bucharest, Athens, Cairo, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Milan, Moscow, Warsaw, Zurich, Tunis, Tripoli, Brussels and Beirut; internal services: national carrier for civil transport in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. VIDOMIR KRUNIĆ; Commercial Dir. MIHAJLO

PETROVIĆ; Financial Dir. MILOŠ MITIĆ; Technical Dir. DOBRIVOJE MANDIĆ; Operational Dir. ALEKSANDAR MIRKOVIĆ.

There are three charter operators in Yugoslavia—Inex Adria Airways, Panadria and Aviogenex. Yugoslavia is served by fifteen foreign airlines.

TOURISM

General turist: Zagreb.

Putnik (*Yugoslav Travel and Tourist Agency*): Head Office: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1, Belgrade; offices throughout Yugoslavia; New York representative ZORAN POPOVIĆ, 501 Fifth Ave., New York; London representative KARLO NOVAK, 34 Brook St., London, W.1; Danish representative VLADIMIR ŠUMENKOVIĆ, Vesterbrogade 20 Mezz, Copenhagen V.

Turistički Savez Jugoslavije (*Tourist Association of Yugoslavia*): Moše Pijade 8/IV Poštanski fah 595, Belgrade.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, Vienna.

France: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Goetheplatz 7, Frankfurt am Main.

Greece: 4 Voukourestiou St., Athens 133.

Italy: Via del Tritone 62, Rome 00187.

Netherlands: Plaats 11a, The Hague.

Sweden: Hötorgs-City, Sloydgatan 10, 10341 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: Limmatquai 70, Zurich.

United Kingdom: 143 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States of America: 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Federal Council for Education and Culture: Belgrade.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Hrvatsko Nar. Kazalište: Trg Maršala Tita 15, Zagreb.

Jugoslovensko Dramsko Pozorište: Maršala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Narodno Pozorište: Trg Republike, Belgrade.

Drama Slovenskega Nar. Gledališča: Erjavčeva 1, Ljubljana; Artistic Dir. JANEZ NEGRO; publ. *Gledališki List*.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Slovenska Filharmonika: Trg. Revolucije 9, Ljubljana; f. 1701; Dir. DARIJAN BOŽIČ; publ. *Koncertni List*.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: Zagreb, Trnjanska, P.O.B. 222; f. 1919; Conductors LOVRO MATAČIĆ, MLADEN BAŠIĆ; Dir. JOSIP DEPOLO.

Beogradska Filharmonika: Francuska 5, Belgrade.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Federal Nuclear Energy Commission (FNEC): Kosančićev venac 29, Belgrade; Pres. VOJIN R. GUZINA; Chair. of Scientific Advisory Committee of FNEC: Prof. ANTON MOLJK.

Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; Dir. Prof. MILORAD RISTIĆ.

Jožef Stefan Nuclear Institute: Jamova 39, Ljubljana; Dir. Prof. MILAN OSREDKAR.

Energoinvest (Research and Development Centre for Heat and Nuclear Engineering): Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. TEODOR GREGORIĆ.

Establishment for Nuclear Raw Materials: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade.

The construction of Yugoslavia's first atomic power station is under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

UNIVERSITIES

Univerzitet u Beogradu (*University of Belgrade*): Belgrade; 2,955 teachers, 56,870 students.

Univerza v Ljubljani (*University of Ljubljana*): Ljubljana; 254 professors, 9414 students.

Univerzitet u Nišu (*University of Niš*): Mike Paligorica 2, Niš; 412 teachers, 9,600 students.

Univerzitet u Novom Sadu (*University of Novi Sad*): Novi Sad; 276 teachers, 5,000 students.

Univerzitet u Prištini (*University of Priština*): Priština.

University u Sarajevu: (*University of Sarajevo*): Sarajevo; 243 professors, 11,885 students.

Univerzitet vo Skoplje (*University of Skopje*): Skopje; 764 teachers, 11,566 students.

Sveučilište u Zagrebu (*University of Zagreb*): Zagreb; 3,237 teachers, 29,991 students.

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ADDENDA

The government lists for *Bulgaria* and *Czechoslovakia* pertain to the stated months in 1971, and not to 1970 as printed.

The governments of *Finland*, *Norway* and *Turkey* resigned during March, and new cabinets had not been chosen by the time this volume went to print.

The resignation of Major Chichester-Clark, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, was also announced on 20th March 1971.